ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, November 28, 1930

The Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BUTTERFIELD.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, to VERONICA, wife of CAPT. H. R. F. BUTTERFIELD, Colonial Administrative Service (late Middlesex Regiment)—a daughter.

COMINS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at The Water Garden, Hallingbury Place, Bishop's Stortford, to ENA (née Roberts), wife of CAPTAIN DENNIS COMINS, M.C., late Royal Engineers—a son.

DUXBURY.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 15A, Eton-road, N.W.3, to BERYL, wife of WILLIAM DUXBURY—a son.

EVANS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, to KATHARINE MARY (née Dawson), wife of JOHN VICTOR EVANS, of Gwynfa, Dulwich Village, London—a son.

HARLEY-MASON.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Kakamega, Kenya, to JESSIE, wife of ROBERT J. HARLEY-MASON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., &c.—a daughter.

HOWARD.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 7, Chesterfield-street, London, W.1, to LORNA, wife of the HONOURABLE ARTHUR HOWARD—a son. (Amended notice.)

ILLINGWORTH.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 39, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, to MARY, wife of C. F. W. ILLINGWORTH, F.R.C.S.—a son.

LESLEY.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Eagle House, Woodford, E.18, to EDNA, wife of WILLIAM J. LESLEY, Ph.D., M.Sc., A.I.C.—a daughter.

MELENDEZ.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Madrid, to PHYLLIS (née Blandy), wife of LIEUTENANT FERNANDO MELENDEZ—a son.

MONTEITH.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Glenroy, Minster-road, Sheerness, to JOSCELYNE (née Marley), wife of CAPT. R. V. S. MONTEITH, R.E.—gift of a daughter.

MOSS.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Bath, to VIVIENNE IRENE (née Case Morris), wife of CHARLES GEOFFREY MOSS—a daughter.

SMITH.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at "Ripley," College-road, Maidenhead, to VIOLET (née Saunders), wife of WM. A. BROMAGE SMITH, of Cheam-road, Sutton, Surrey—a son.

WARREN.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Woodford House, Wells, to VAL (VIOLET, née Lasbrey) and DESMOND WARREN—a son.

WETHERALL.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Little Houghton, the wife of J. R. WETHERALL, The Northamptonshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES

BALDWIN-THROWER : FORDRED.—On Nov. 27, 1930, FREDERICK BALDWIN-THROWER to MARJORIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST FORDRED, of Bournemouth.

BOCKETT-PUGH : BRADSHAW.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Wrecclesham Parish Church, Surrey, GEORGE ASHLEY, only son of the late H. G. BOCKETT-PUGH, M.A., and Mrs. Bockett-Pugh, to KATHLEEN SYBIL, only daughter of the late WILLIAM BRADSHAW and Mrs. Bradshaw.

CROSSLEY : DRUMMOND.—On Nov. 27, 1930, in London, the HON. JOHN DE BATHE CROSSLEY, second son of Lord and Lady Somerleyton, to SYBELLE WINIFRED LOUISA, only daughter of CYRIL DRUMMOND, of Cadland, and the late Mrs. Drummond.

MAITLAND : WEMYSS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at St. James's Church, Cupar, Fife, by the Very Rev. P. M. Smythe, Provost of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, assisted by Canon G. Paterson, DAVID RANDOLPH MAITLAND, M.B., Ch.B., only son of the late Mr. F. Lewis Maitland, of Lindores, Fife, and of Mrs. Maitland, of Hattonhill, to BARBARA MARY CARNEGIE, only daughter of Mr. E. H. WEMYSS, of Kirkton, Fife, and Mrs. Wemyss, at Myres Castle, Auchtermuchty, Fife.

DEATHS

BARTLEY-DENNISS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Belmont, Uxbridge, MARGARET ELLEN, for 53 years the dearly loved wife of SIR EDMUND BARTLEY-DENNISS, K.C., and daughter of the late George Barlow, J.P., of Oldham. Funeral at St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, at 3 p.m. to-day (Friday).

BISCOE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 37, Birdhurst-rise, South Croydon, JESSIE HATTON, dearly loved wife of CHARLES HENRY BISCOE, aged 51 years. Funeral service at Croydon Parish Church on Monday, Dec. 1, at 11.30 a.m., and afterwards at Queen's-road Cemetery, Croydon.

BLUNT.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at 76, Clarendon-gardens, North Wembley, GEORGE BLUNT, founder and for long years senior partner of G. Blunt and Sons, Bookbinders, Harlesden, aged 78. Service St. John's Church, Wembley, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m.; afterwards at Alperton Cemetery.

BORRAJO.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at a nursing home in Lille, France, SYDNEY ALFONSO, the beloved husband of OLIVE BORRAJO and son of Rhoda Borrajo and the late Edward Marto Borrajo, aged 43.

CITROEN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Trevin Towers, Eastbourne, SARAH, beloved wife of DANIEL CITROEN, aged 64. At her own request, private cremation and no flowers or mourning.

DICKENS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Paddock Wood, DOROTHY, the fourth daughter of the late CHARLES DICKENS, Junior.

ERNLE.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 3, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, BARBARA JANE, beloved wife of the RIGHT HONBLE. LORD ERNLE, aged 78. Funeral at West Hendred, Wantage, Berks, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 o'clock. A memorial service will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on the same day at 12.30.

ERSKINE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 186, Ashley-gardens, EMMELINE AUGUSTA, widow of the REV. THOMAS ERSKINE, aged 95. Funeral arrangements will be announced to-morrow.

GRAHAM.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Woodgate, Gerrards Cross, HELEN, widow of WILLIAM GRAHAM, of "Pewet," Abingdon, in her 91st year.

GREIG.—On Nov. 26, 1930, passed peacefully away, in Switzerland, LIZZIE, the beloved daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. GREIG, of Westcliff-on-Sea. Funeral from 1, Purley-rise, Purley, to Chingford Mount on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 11.30.

HARDEN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Colchester, ALICE MARY, widow of LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN EDWARD HARDEN, late of Brathay, Shrub End, Colchester, in her 87th year. Funeral at All Saints, Shrub End, Colchester, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m.

HUNTINGTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1930, at Worthing, Mrs. AMY EMMA HUNTINGTON, widow of Edward Cheshyre Huntington, in her 83rd year. Funeral at Heene Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

HUTCHISON.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, HERBERT DU FLON HUTCHISON, late of China and "Tintern," Park-crescent, Church End, Finchley.

KIMPTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1930, at 109, Earl's Court-road, W.8, after an operation, EDITH GWYNNE KIMPTON. Funeral service at St. Philip's Church, Earl's Court-road, Kensington, at 10.45 to-morrow (Saturday). Afterwards, Golders Green (private).

LESLIE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1930, at Alassio, Italy, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES RADCLIFFE ALOYSIUS LESLIE, of Balquhain. Interment later, at Slindon, Sussex. R.I.P.

MAXWELL.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Dargavel, Bishopton, Renfrewshire, Miss MARY A. MAXWELL, M.B.E., of Dargavel, and Lawmarnock, only daughter of the late General Alexander Maxwell, C.B., and granddaughter of the late James McCall, Esq., of Daldowie. No flowers, by request.

MAYBURY.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at her residence, Cedar Lodge, Frimley, Surrey, LUCRETIA, eldest daughter of the late DR. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MAYBURY, in her 91st year. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 12 noon, at Frimley Parish Church.

MENDELSSOHN.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Chicago, following an operation, JACK FELIX MENDELSSOHN, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Mendelssohn, of Belsize-grove, N.W., aged 48. (African and Australian papers, please copy.)

RAVENOR.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 47, Shakespeare-road, Worthing, SYBIL MAUD, youngest daughter of the late N. GRAHAM RAVENOR. Funeral at Greenford.

REED.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Coombe Farm, Farnborough, CECIL LANGHAM, beloved husband of GWENDOLINE REED, aged 46. Funeral at Watford, Northants, to-morrow (Saturday).

RHOADES.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Sydney, N.S.W., WALTER JAMES, eldest son of the late HENRY RHOADES, of Rugby.

SHAWCROSS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Worcester, EMILY, widow of the REV. WILLIAM HENRY SHAWCROSS, Vicar of Bretforton, Worcester. Funeral at Bretforton to-day (Friday), 1 o'clock.

SHEPPARD.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 58, Southend-road, Beckenham, ALFRED HENRY SHEPPARD, formerly of Louisville-road, Balham, aged 85. Cremation to-morrow (Saturday), at West Norwood Crematorium, at 10.30 a.m.

STAPLETON.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at 91, West End-avenue, Harrogate, MATILDA, widow of the REV. HENRY STAPLETON, in her 79th year. No flowers.

WARDLEY.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Beacon Hill, Newark, JOHN OWEN WARDLEY, aged 81.

WARING.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Packham House, Fordingbridge, formerly of Beenham House, Reading, WILLIAM WHEAT WARING. No flowers, no mourning, by his special request. Funeral private.

WATSON.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Burnham-on-Sea, DOUGLAS STATHAM WATSON. Funeral service to-morrow (Saturday), 1.30, St. Andrew's Church.

WHITHAM.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Boar's Hill, ARTHUR RICHARD WHITHAM, Hon. Canon of Christ Church Oxford. Funeral at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Oxford, to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 a.m., and then to Osney Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 13, Hereford-square, South Kensington, MARY JOSEPHINE WILLIAMS, in her 75th year.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

COPLESTONE.—To the dear memory of F. LEWIS COPLESTONE, Lieutenant-Commander, Royal Navy, beloved son of Frederick Coplestone, C.B.E., and Mrs. Coplestone, Richmond Hill, Chester, who, with his brother officers and crew of Submarine D 2, was sent on special service in the North Sea, during the last week of November, 1914, and never returned.

DIXON.—In ever-loving memory of CECIL H. DIXON, Lieut., R.F.C., killed in action Nov. 28, 1917, the dear son of Clara and the late Samuel Dixon, 13, Granville-road, Stroud Green.

GUILLEMARD.—In beloved memory of PHYLLIS GUILLEMARD, Army Nursing Service, V.A.D., Nov. 28, 1916.

JACKSON.—In affectionate memory of CAPTAIN H. HALL JACKSON, M.C., 15th Hussars, who died of septic pneumonia, Nov. 28, 1918.

PORT.—In very tender, loving memory of our darling brother ALBIE, who died from septic pneumonia whilst on active service, Nov. 28, 1918.—JESSIE HARTLEY and LIDIE VIGOR.
Playmates.

STOKES.—In proud and loving memory of HUGH ADRIAN STOKES, 2nd Lieut., Oxford and Bucks L.I., died of wounds Nov. 28, 1918.

THOMAS.—In ever-loving memory of WILLIAM HUMPHREY THOMAS, M.C. and Bar, mentioned in dispatches, Captain, 1/1st Berks Yeomanry, wounded Nov. 20, 1917, during the advance on Jerusalem, died at Kantara, Nov. 28.

ADAMS, NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY.—In ever-loving memory of MONTY, passed on Nov. 28, 1928.

COOK, MARGARET JESSIE, Nov. 28, 1926.
As time passes such loving memories will always linger.—Her SON.

HOBBINS.—In loving and ever-present remembrance of ARTHUR KENNETH HOBBINS, called to higher service, Nov. 28, 1927.

POLLOCK.—JAMES POLLOCK, Nov. 28, 1927; and his son, JAMES TRESSILLIAN, Ypres, Aug. 16, 1917.
Knowing that our remembrance
Will reach them where they live.

SEBAG-MONTEFIORE.—In ever-loving memory of EDMUND SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, died Nov. 28, 1929.—A. S. M.

STEWART.—In devoted and grateful memory of our most dearly loved and loving AUNT LALLA, LADY ISABEL STEWART, who died on Nov. 28, 1927. R.I.P.—L. and V.

WILLARD.—To the ever-present and dear memory of DR. SYLVESTER WILLARD, Nov. 28, 1920.

YARDLEY.—To the beloved memory of COLONEL JOHN WATKINS YARDLEY, C.M.G., D.S.O., Inniskilling Dragoons, Nov. 28, 1920.

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PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion bitch at Cruft's, 1930, has the largest selection in England, every colour, from 3 to 50 gns.; miniatures a speciality, from 20gns. Seen any time, or shown in London, 5min. from Olympia. Riverside 2757. Dogs at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

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LAVENDER and HERB FARM.—Roots of culinary medicinal and sweet-scented Herbs for Sale; lavender pot-pourri and dried herbs. Pupils taken. Cottage hostel.—B.Sc., The Herb Farm, Seal, Sevenoaks, and 16, North Audley-street, Opposite Selfridge's.

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PERSONAL

C.H.—Can arrange, and will do all that is necessary; am firmly convinced that the future is golden.—H. D.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

WILL the GENTLEMAN who kindly ASSISTED an ELDERLY LADY after she was KNOCKED DOWN by a CARRIER CYCLE on November 3rd at the corner of Great Marlborough-street and Kingly-street kindly COMMUNICATE with Stanley Evans and Co., Solicitors, 20 and 22, Theobalds-road, W.C.1?

£10 REWARD.—LOST 18th inst., in Chislehurst Grove Park or Eltham, Kent, PEARL NECKLACE, 152 pearls, some knotted.—Apply Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

"NOT FORGOTTEN" Association's Grand THE DIVERTISSEMENT (Music-Tea and Dancing), EMINENT ARTISTS ASSISTING, at HYDE PARK HOTEL, Knightsbridge, to-day, at 3.30. Proceeds devoted to CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS and TREATS for our WOUNDED STILL IN HOSPITAL. There are over 6,000 in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND (2,500 in London area alone) whose lives are made so much happier by the efforts of the Association. DO PLEASE come along and so help us to give the Boys a real MERRY CHRISTMAS.—See full announcement under ENTERTAINMENTS on page 14.

GLAND TREATMENT.—Enquirer sincerely thanks correspondents too numerous to reply to individually.

THRILLERS.—Thrilling, dramatic stories (excluding war) wanted for serialization by leading newspaper.—Letters only in first instance to Box J.1675, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

TAXATION IS LOW, living cheap, schooling good and inexpensive.—Those contemplating retiring to South Africa should apply for information to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for house protection. Wire, Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

INCOME-TAX.—Every taxpayer should in his own interests join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

REMEMBER ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL has helped the sick and suffering for 700 years. Will you be a help in the New Year by becoming an annual subscriber?

WINTER TRAVEL.—Delightful TOURS to South Africa at specially reduced rates; inclusive costs £70 to £205.—Write for "Blue and Gold Tours" full descriptive programme, Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

LIVE in TOWN—but away from its bustle. BERKELEY COURT has been planned to combine the acme of modern luxury with country seclusion in the heart of London. A visit would interest you.—Information from Berkeley Court, Baker-street, W.1.

£15,000 CONTRIBUTIONS needed to pay debts at KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, S.E.5.—Address to Treasurer.

TO PRINTERS.—1,500 zinc bottom GALLEYS, fitted with Caslon adjustable quoins. Size 26in. by 6in. (4½in. inside). £75 to clear, carriage forward.—Write Box W.471, The Times, E.C.4.

JEWELLERS.—Advertiser (exceptional salesman), bearing name respected in the Trade for over 100 years, 20 years' experience in the gem market London and Paris, with own private connexion, seeks APPOINTMENT as Manager or Buyer with high-class Retail Establishment.—Write Box J.1625, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONALITY of WOMEN.—It is commonly supposed that when women were granted the vote on equal terms with men the last disability of unequal citizenship was removed. THIS IS NOT THE CASE. By the Nationalization Act of 1870 married women were specifically classed with INFANTS, LUNATICS, AND IDIOTS as persons unfit to decide the question of their own nationality. A married woman is still the chattel of her husband and must accept his nationality, whatever he may choose to make it, whether she wishes to do so or not. SO MUCH FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP. This manifest injustice has resulted in the most terrible hardships to thousands of loyal British women who have, in all good faith, been married to foreigners both before and since the late War. THIS IS NOT RIGHT. A married woman, no less than a man, is a human being and has the same moral right as a man to live under the protection of her Native Country if she wishes to do so. LEGAL CONVENIENCE MUST GIVE WAY TO HUMAN RIGHTS. The women of the United States, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and many other States already have this right, and to-day organizations representing OVER A MILLION BRITISH WOMEN await the result of their urgent appeals to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT to stand by BRITISH WOMEN in THEIR FIGHT for COMMON JUSTICE.

CAMPDEN-HILL.—FREEHOLD GARAGE and FLAT at Bargain Price.—Write Box W.502, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC. Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Booklet free. Term begins December 8th.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

INDIA.—Englishman, 43, good address, extensive commercial experience Indian Markets (now holding responsible position Superior Services) open to consider, near future, EASTERN REPRESENTATION Large Concern. Intimate knowledge Sales conditions and languages. Influential friendly contact. Highest references.—Write Box J.1673, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER WEATHER.—30,000 DESTITUTE MEN APPLIED to THREE CENTRAL LONDON CHURCH ARMY SHELTERS in six months last winter in night hours alone. A vast army of homeless misery. It costs £5 to shelter and feed 100 for one night and to offer to some a chance of work or permanent reinstatement.—Cheques Preb. Carlile, "Homeless men," 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, HARLEY-STREET, W.1.—Commencing 15th January:—1. For Adult Students. —Six Lessons in Cake and Pastry Making. Thursdays 2 p.m.-4 p.m. 2. For Students of 17 years of age and upwards.—(a) A One-Year Course in Domestic Science especially planned to give a thorough insight into the running of a home—and household cookery. (b) A One-Year Course in Secretarial Training. This includes all technical subjects and practical work, Modern Languages and Economics.

LADY with well Furnished Maisonnette, LANCASTER-GATE, wants SOLE GUEST; own sitting room, breakfast, 3gns.—Write Box W.500, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR, bachelor, cheerful personality, will RECEIVE PATIENT or GUEST into his charming well furnished residence near Hyde Park; quiet; moderate; trained nurse as lady housekeeper; good staff.—Write Box 07009, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LORD WEYMOUTH'S SCHOOL, WARMINSTER, offers FOUR VACANCIES at £22 per term to fill a dormitory.—Apply Headmaster.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1926 Phantom I., engine LA55; mechanically perfect; genuine Weymann Saloon; partition; Triplex; any examination; only driven by expert chauffeur; £725.—Write Box C.331, The Times, E.C.4.

WHERE TO STAY.—See the Resort and Hotel columns on pages two and three, and Apartments and Board-Residence on page three.

WANTED by gentlewoman, after Christmas, post as Receptionist, London; three years' experience as matron in school; uniform.—Write Box W.505, The Times, E.C.4.

VALUABLE RUSSIAN SABLE COAT for immediate private sale. Sacrifice at £98. No dealers. Can be viewed at Jays, Ltd.—Write Box 07006, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL MASTER, Old Wykehamist, 34, secretarial experience, travelled, sportsman, seeks TUTORSHIP or any OCCUPATION Christmas holidays, home or abroad.—Write Box B.1891, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER SPORTS, Engelberg.—Private party, January 20.—Write Box W.501, The Times, E.C.4.

A LITTLE BIT OF DEVON OFF BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Dwarf COTTAGE, FURNISHED, for SALE; three rooms, bath, kitchenette; roof garden; garage; or Service Suite.—1, Chesham-place, S.W.1. Sloane 2011.

CHARMING CRAYON PORTRAITS from life or photograph, £1 1s.; water-colours £2 2s.; oil on canvas £5 5s.—J. Bool from R.A., Medallist, Queen's Prizeman twice, 86, Warwick-street, Belgravia, S.W.1.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-cars, &c.," on page two.

ROME.—To be LET for the winter months or longer, two charmingly FURNISHED APARTMENTS in old Palace; all modern comforts; staff supplied if required. 6 and 7 gns. weekly.—Write Private Secretary, 39, Bryanston-square, W.1.

CHELSEA.—Sunny MAISONNETTE, Furnished (own entrance door); bargain, 4½gns., six months (near offer); large rooms, two-three reception, four bed rooms, bath, two w.c.s. No agents.—Write Box J.1672, The Times, E.C.4.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Don't neglect the rest of your ground during this covert shooting month. There are still partridges. Now, too, is the time for wild duck, and make sure there is enough grit on your moors.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Not even the very best bird can beat a British cartridge (Eley or Kynoch).

AT SAVILE-ROW.—A WORSTED LOUNGE SUIT BUILT for you by EMMS from 10gns. Appointments write or telephone EMMS, Ltd., TAILORS and BREECHES MAKERS, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

LET'S have a look to-day at Fortnum and Mason's window, full of the most marvellous bead necklaces. There's nothing like them, even in Paris. Remember to look at the new deep shade turquoise.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

TO-DAY without fail visit Fortnum and Mason's restaurant to enjoy the Ris de Veau Carême as only they know how to prepare it. Delicious!—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

COMPULSORY MOTOR INSURANCE.—Under the ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1930, it is compulsory for all Motorists to be insured against claims by Third Parties for Death or Bodily Injury. A special Policy has been prepared insuring to the extent required by the Act and special rates of premium will be quoted on application.—THE CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., 31, Bury-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES.—New Misfits from Scholte, Davies, Lesley and Roberts, &c., overcoats, lounge, dress, sports suits, 4 to 8 gns.; alterations. Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-av., W.1 (next to Café Monico).

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand pianos at greatly reduced prices. Payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DON'T LOSE TEETH and HEALTH THROUGH PYORRHOEA.—If you have it or fear it write to Secretary, PYORRHOSOL, Ltd., 167, Waterloo-road, S.E.1, for full free advice on a proved specific.

"SAFE DRIVING" brings its own reward at the hands of THE CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Premiums are based upon length of experience and freedom from accidents.

HOW TO DRESS WELL ON 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with SMARTWEAR. No deposit, no references required; no extra charge for credit. Visit our show rooms for latest fashions in Furtrimmed Coats, Furs, and Two and Three Piece Suits, also Evening Gowns a Speciality, or write for beautifully illustrated Catalogues, sent gratis and post free.—SMARTWEAR, Ltd., Radnor House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Regent 2371.

OVERCOATS, SUITS, COSTUMES TURNED as NEW. Pockets and buttoning as originally.—Price list, John Maclean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

IN the Sportswear Salon at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street), Frock and Hat in the new Parisienne material, Frosted Jersette, ready for immediate wear, 5½gns. In Ink Blue or Green Brown it is delightful. May we show you one to-day?

PERSONAL (continued)

"THE Lord upholdeth all that fall, and raiseth up all those that be bowed down."—Ps. cxlv. 14.

TO SOLICITORS, BANKERS, and OTHERS.—Anyone having the WILL of or DEEDS belonging to the late MAJOR SIR GERALD ARTHUR FOWLER BURTON, late of 2, Osborne-villas, Stoke Devonport, and 10c, Portman-mansions, London, is kindly requested to COMMUNICATE immediately with Messrs. Bircham and Co., Solicitors, 46, Parliament-street, Westminster.

MR. PHILIP BARRITT ROBERTS deceased, late of 131, Marylebone-road, London.—The undersigned would be glad to receive INFORMATION as to any WILL made by the above deceased within the last three years.—Signed, J. Page Thomas, Solicitor, Donington House, 30, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIA THERESIA DOTTI, of 10, Lyndhurst-gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3, has APPLIED to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

NOTICE is hereby given that EWSEY DANISCHEWSKY, of 63, Lawrie Park-road, Sydenham, London, S.E.26, and Concordia Works, Managers-street, Poplar, London, E.14, a director of Abietsan, Ltd., a limited company engaged in the trade of manufacturing chemists, has APPLIED to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

I, the undersigned JOHN DAVIS, of 3, Pandora-road, Hampstead, London, N.W.6, hereby give notice that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for the payment of any DEBTS incurred by my Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Marguerite Cuisset Davis, and that she has no authority to incur any credit in my name. Dated 26th November, 1930.—John Davis.

SOUTH DEVON COAST.—FREEHOLD HOUSE, semi-detached, fine position; six-seven bed, three reception; spacious garage; garden. Bargain £1,450.—Write Box B.1885, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

NEW FREEHOLD FACTORY for SALE in rapidly developing industrial neighbourhood in London area; leased for 21 years to excellent tenant paying £500 a year. Price £6,500.—Write Box J.1670, The Times, E.C.4.

£50,000 URGENTLY REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Chairman, Appeal Committee, or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), care of Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

WANTED at once, CHELSEA, GLEBE-PLACE preferred, Unfurnished HOUSE; four to five bed rooms, two reception rooms; early possession; moderate price.—"M. C.," 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

GIRL wishes to JOIN PARTY young people at CHRISTMAS; share expenses; has car and rides.—Write Box B.1894, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in THE TIMES are received at THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, where representatives are in attendance daily to give advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

PAYING GUESTS.—Bachelor with house in Norfolk will receive gentlemen wanting country life; golf, shooting, and riding to be had.—Write Box B.1892, The Times, E.C.4.

PASSENGER ill-fated "Highland Hope," ex-officer with 75 per cent. disability pension, lost all personal effects in wreck, REQUESTS LOAN of £50 for six months to replace absolute necessities.—Write Box J.1668, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, Hollywood-road, South Kensington, 23s. a week; double room, 30s.—Flaxman 9232.

FOR SALE, SUSSEX, charming old COTTAGE; South aspect; gas. No agents.—Write Box B.1887, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Charming SALON, Unfurnished, 45ft. by 24ft., height 15ft.; parquet flooring; service, catering optional.—Write Box C.340, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. a MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR, chauffeur driven.—Blair, Mayfair 1382.

CHRISTMAS TIDE is CHILDREN'S TIDE. Who will sing carols for the EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell? Boxes and authority from the Secretary.

WELL FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, with own bath and lavatory; service, constant hot water; close to Kensington Gardens. 45s. weekly.—'Phone Kelvin 8744.

BEST PART of HAMPSTEAD.—Exquisite FURNISHED FLAT, service and valeting; all modern comforts; to be Let at a low rental.—Full particulars, write Box 4553, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY (23), free after Christmas, about three months, as COMPANION to lady or family; expenses, small salary; musical; would drive car; warm climate or sea voyage.—Write Box B.1896, The Times, E.C.4.

ROWLEYS INLAID PICTURES (12), as new, would SELL separately. Reasonable offer accepted.—Write A., at Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

OWNER GOING ABROAD.—Furniture, Silver, Valuable China for immediate SALE. No dealers.—Write Box W.512, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, quiet HOME for SLIGHTLY MENTAL YOUNG MAN, with chance of boating, fishing, and other outdoor occupations or hobbies; farm might be suitable.—Write Box C.338, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

NORFOLK BROADS.—Will anyone interested join in acquiring for holiday use a very charming fully FURNISHED BUNGALOW PROPERTY with lawn frontage on River Bure at Wroxham? Outlay £100, secured in the freehold.—Write Box W.457, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY VOCALIST, pupil eminent master, offers her SERVICES free Charity Entertainments.—Write Box W.503, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR VACANCIES occur WINTER SPORTS PARTY, Visiting Wengen Dec. 22nd. Two double rooms.—Write Box 02782, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHEERY WINTER SPORTS PARTY, leaving Dec. 22nd. Popular centre, moderate cost. Inquiries invited.—Write Box 02783, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHRYSLER (late 1929) six-cylinder, 23 h.p., model 65, blue Tourer five-seater; run only 6,000; owner driven; excellent order; several extras; now at Brighton; will deliver within 100 miles. Price £225, or near offer. Owner going abroad.—Write Box J.1652, The Times, E.C.4.

ROLLS-ROYCE; owner (abroad) wishes dispose; perfect condition; £900.—Wimbush Garage, Halkin-street, S.W.1.

YOUR DISCARDED CLOTHES or anything else for the JUMBLE SALE, December 2, will be gratefully received by the DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS, 3, Streets-mews, Aldford-street, W.1. We collect if necessary. Telephone, Grosvenor 2044.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—For 17s. 4d. a year (Inland or Abroad) a SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TIMES TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT will give you an unequalled service of commercial news from the Correspondents of "The Times" in all parts of the world. Published every Saturday.

SMALL BRONZE PORTRAIT BUSTS, likeness gauranteed; moderate terms; patronized by Royalty.—Write Sculptor, Box E.1905, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Coast, owing enlargement, offers VACANCIES next two terms at permanently reduced fees of 90 guineas per annum.—Particulars write Box B.1066, The Times, E.C.4.

W.1.—Bachelor's charming Service Flat; 3gns.; one unfurnished, £190.—BM/BOL4, London, W.C.1.

THE MAN WHO NEVER MAKES A MISTAKE never makes anything—worth while. My Head Cutter will make you a really well-cut Winter Overcoat for £6 6s. If he makes a mistake not a penny is expected from you. Take a chance. Call to-day. No need to bring your cheque-book.—Major Daniell, Ltd., 28, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

SAVE pounds by choosing your Gown or Coat at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). £4 WEEK of special offers begins Tuesday next, December 2nd.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new 30s., suits 35s., alterations and repairs. Overcoats and suits also made to measure.—Post, call, or 'phone Dept. L., ORIGINAL TURNING CO., 140, High Holborn, W.C. (four doors British Museum Station). Holborn 3674.

SUNSHINE CRUISES.—Write Programme (post free) TRAVELLERS, Ltd., Eros House, Piccadilly-circus.

FOR YOUR OWN SAKE, FOR YOUR COUNTRY'S SAKE, learn THE NEW SALESMANSHIP! The Career of the Future.—Details, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

CHROME LEATHER GOLF COATS, warm and windproof, in tan, wine, brown, &c., on approval, from the maker, £3.—Leodian, 87, Cookridge-street, Leeds.

AN ECONOMY.—SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES at 6gns. to 8gns.; new garments that are left on tailors' hands. Call and inspect, no obligation.—ST. JAMES'S TAILORING Co., Ltd., 108, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

RIDING AND SHOOTING
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters. Trained hacks for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

RIDE in glorious Richmond Park, private bridle path, 10s. 6d. for 1½ hour.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood Gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

LADIES' HABITS (Side or Astride), Saddlery, Boots, &c., at moderate prices, MOSS BROS. and Co., Ltd., of COVENT GARDEN (corner of King-street and Bedford-street), W.C.2. Temple Bar 3341.

GUNS, RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, SHOOTING LESSONS. STEPHEN GRANT & JOSEPH LANG, Ltd., 7, Bury-street, St. James, S.W.1. Est. 1821. 'Ph. Reg. 0454.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of:—
1. Carriage Underframes.
2. Rolled Steel Disc Wheels and Axles.
3. Firebricks.
Specifications and Forms of Tender will be available at the Company's Offices, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.
Tenders addressed to the Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, marked:—"Tender for Carriage Underframes," or as the case may be, with the name of the firm tendering, must be left with the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 19th December, 1930, in respect of Specification No. 1, and not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 12th December, 1930, in respect of Specifications Nos. 2 and 3.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
A charge, which will not be returned, will be made of £1 for each copy of Specification No. 1, and of 10s. for each copy of Specification No. 2, and of 2s. 6d. for each copy of Specification No. 3.
Copies of the drawings may be obtained at the Offices of the Company's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Robert White and Partners, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
A. MUIRHEAD, Managing Director.
91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.
26th November, 1930.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—
SCHEDULE 1. Hose, Canvas.
SCHEDULE 2. Hose, "Jones Wilcox" pattern.
SCHEDULE 3. 460 Steel Slidebars for locomotives.
For Schedules 1 and 2, samples are required with tenders.
Tenders due as follows:—
Schedules 1 and 2, 10th December, 1930.
Schedule 3, 17th December, 1930.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd. Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

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A First-class PREPARATORY SCHOOL for GIRLS in the MIDLANDS has an unexpected VACANCY for next term, commencing in January, 1931, and would be prepared to take the daughter of a clergyman or professional man (including the services) on special terms.—Write Box B.1798, The Times, E.C.4.

A Beginner as MANNEQUIN should train at DELAROCHE MANNEQUIN ACADEMY for the West End.—96, Regent-street, 96. Vacancies.

A DAY SCHOOL with NURSERY SCHOOL CLASS, THE STUDIOS, 102, CHEYNE-WALK, CHELSEA. TEL. FLAXMAN 2354. PRINCIPAL, Miss M. E. WILSON.

ABOUT TUTORS for BACKWARD or DELICATE BOYS, ARMY TUTORS, GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS and GOVERNESSES.
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Messrs. Gabbitas, Thring and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the school principals and private tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.
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The Inquiry Office, London School of Journalism, 110, Great Russell-street, W.C.1. 'Phone, Museum 4574.

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LTD., 24, OLD BOND-STREET, W.1.
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61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 3272 (two lines).
Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

ADD to INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—Genuine professional training and assistance by Correspondence. A student reports earnings during Tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:—"During the last ten weeks I have earned £103 4s., an average of over £10 per week. My record week was last week, when I received £33." SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Premier School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS and
Tutors preparing for any exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

TO HEADMASTERS AND PARENTS.
BEXHILL-on-SEA. — PREPARATORY SCHOOL BOYS RECEIVED for Holidays. Happy home life, companionship, liberal table, headmasters' references.—Write Box C.324, The Times, E.C.4.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS, RESPONSIONS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 7662.

DAVIES'S, 5, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3352. Foreign Office, Home Civil, I.C.S., Consular 1930—41 places.
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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, NOV. 28 and 29.
FIRST RACE 1 p.m.; LAST RACE 3.30 p.m. each day.
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20th ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the TROCADERO RESTAURANT, Piccadilly-circus, London, on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1931, at 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. Tickets 12s. 6d., from H. Tansley Witt, 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

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Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
*Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA. From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
‡§Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡§Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
§Cathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
§Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA. Calling Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nagora (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
¶Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
¶*MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
‡*WARFIELD	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
¶KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
‡DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
†MANELA	8,303	—	—	Nov. 29
§MERKARA	8,284	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10

§ Calls Port Sudan. † Calls Malta.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	—	—	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER				

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. Grosvenor,

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1. City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:— P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:— GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Freight Brokers:— P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
*RUAPEHU	9,000	London	Dec. 20
RANGITATA	17,000	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days. * Cabin Passengers only.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney. Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA. Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines. Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bd City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Algerian	2,304	Dec. 2	Smyrna and Istanbul
Serbino	4,080	Nov. 29	Malta and Alexandria

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement. From London, Jan. 31, 1931.

SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE. 13,714 miles, 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.

ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY. 91 Days Round Voyage. 13 Days in India, £130.

Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9. (A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. André Lebon .. Dec. 4 and Dec. 18 .. Porthos

EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS. Gen. Duchesne Dec. 12 and Dec. 26 .. Av. R. Garros

PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT. Pierre Loti .. Dec. 4 and Dec. 16 .. Lamartine

ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT. Champollion .. Dec. 2 and Dec. 9 .. Théo. Gautier

For passages and all particulars apply:— LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire	10,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire	10,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele. Regent 6666, 6667.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

	Steamer.	From	Line.
Nov. 29	Samaria †, e	Liverpool	Cunard
28	Transylvania f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
Dec. 2	Majestic b	Southampton	White Star
3	Belgenland b	Southampton	Red Star
3	Aurania b	Southampton	Cunard
4	Baltic †, e	Liverpool	White Star
6	Minnewaska h	London	A.T.L.
9	Mauretania b	Southampton	Cunard
12	Antonia b, e	Southampton	Cunard
13	Britannic (M.V.) e	Liverpool	White Star
13	Carinthia e	Liverpool	Cunard
13	California c	Glasgow	Anchor
13	Pennland b	Southampton	Red Star
16	Olympic b	Southampton	White Star
19	Ausonia b	Southampton	Cunard
20	Cedric e	Liverpool	White Star
22	Mauretania b	Southampton	Cunard
27	Duchess of Bedford	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	Carmania e	Liverpool	Cunard
27	Cameronia f	Glasgow	Anchor
31	Majestic b	Southampton	White Star
Jan. 3	Baltic †, e	Liverpool	White Star
3	Minnewaska h	London	A.T.L.
3	Caronia b	Southampton	Cunard
3	Transylvania f	Glasgow	Anchor

†Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

	Steamer.	From	Line.
Nov. 28	Duch. of Richmond m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	Montclare	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Dec. 4	Duchess of Atholl m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	Montcalm o	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	Melita	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	Minnedosa	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan. 2	Montclare k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

	Steamer.	From	Line.
Dec. 5	Aurania	Southampton	Cunard
12	Antonia n, s	Southampton	Cunard
13	Carinthia o	Liverpool	Cunard
13	Pennland n	Southampton	Red Star
19	Ausonia n	Southampton	Cunard
20	Cedric s	Liverpool	White Star
Jan. 3	Caronia n	Southampton	Cunard

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. s Via Queenstown. Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Line

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (e)*	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (e)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

*THE CHRISTMAS BOAT. The "PARIS," crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES. TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA. S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Dec. 1; S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29 and then: Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd. Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.

S.S. ROTTERDAM, 24,150 TONS, 29TH NOVEMBER.

(FIRST CLASS FARE FROM £42 10s.)

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Dec. 10 from GENOA, 11 NAPLES, 13 GIBRALTAR — "CONTE GRANDE" LLOYD SABAUDO LINE. Other Sailings: Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 13, Feb. 27.

Dec. 16 from TRIESTE, 19 LISBON, 20 MARSEILLES — "SATURNIA" COSULICH LINE, Ltd. Other Sailings: Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29, Apl. 14.

Dec. 30 from GENOA, 31 NAPLES, Jan. 2 GIBRALTAR — "AUGUSTUS" N.G.I. LINE. Other Sailings: Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7, Mar. 27.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:— LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.) COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.) N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA. QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

From Trieste.
EGYPT .. Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE .. Thursdays
PALESTINE .. Fortnightly on ..
INDIA .. Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
.. (from Genoa) Every 4th Friday } Service.
MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116), City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*BALMORAL CASTLE	—	Nov. 28
§MONTGOMERYSHIRE	Dec. 4	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE	—	Dec. 5
†GARTH CASTLE	Dec. 11	—

* Via Madeira. § Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena. Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931. Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†‡BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2 | ‡**TUSCANIA .. Feb. 10
*CASTALIA .. Jan. 14 | ¶*CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. ‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers. † Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16. Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted. T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons. From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers. ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

Winter in the

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Islands of Sunshine." Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara. Six Weeks' Round Voyage £67.

HARRISON LINE. S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA Sailing from London. For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA

Short Sea Route with interesting tour through AMERICA.

Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE, 53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1. Regent 8021.

Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Matson Line.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE. From Southampton.

HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO, GALVESTON, HOUSTON — RIO BRAVO .. Jan. 7th; RIO PANUCO .. Feb. 13th. Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES. Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,032	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA. ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c. From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE. From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward. LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE. 9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON {America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street. PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR" / "AVELONA STAR" / "AVILA STAR" / "ALMEDA STAR" } From London and Boulogne. { 19 DEC. / 2 JAN. / 16 JAN. / 30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN,

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner.

"ARANDORA STAR," with Perfect Cuisine and Service. SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.

This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular, and accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.

Calling at CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.

INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS' WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street ('Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY. Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb. 4

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE. Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS

BY "MATAROA" & "TAMAROA" (oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE, Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool. FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY. FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS .. 6 Dec. | HECTOR .. 31 Jan.
ANTENOR .. 3 Jan. | ANCHISES .. 14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits, £112 10s. London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES From Liverpool 6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR .. Liverpool 3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC .. Liverpool 24th JAN.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. (3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to:— BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow. WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION. TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with stop-over privileges if desired. £257 10s. First Class; £152 8s. Special Class. DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES and AMERICAN MAIL LINE. 26,000 Miles of Cruising. 19 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands. For accom. and full particulars apply:—T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-st., London, E.C.3. (Ph., Mon. 0221), or to Principal Passenger Agencies.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

M.V. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 29
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 13
S.S. "COSTA RICA"	Dec. 27
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.	
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	Dec. 17
S.S. "NICKERIE"	Jan. 7
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Jan. 28

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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(Continued on Page Three)

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TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT, WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
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Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
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ATTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITES and CHAMBERS; newly decorated and furnished; central heating, ample baths, electric and gas fires, hot and cold running water each room, 'phones; breakfast; occasional meals; perfect service; quiet position.—Mayfair 1087.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished, divans; constant hot water; dinner optional; no extras.—117, Cromwell-road, S. Kensington. Frob. 2765.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 15s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers, central heating; lounges; dancing; liveried hall porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 3661; and (adjoining) 17, St. Stephen's-square. (Running hot and cold water in every room.)

THE NORMAN.
AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1033.

AT 48, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. — Well FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, with breakfast; 21s. and 25s. each; all conveniences. Prim. 1690.

THE QUEEN'S.
AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by retired Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE, and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

AT REDLANDS RESIDENTIAL,
9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park. Rooms, hot & cold water, gas fires. From 2½gns. single, 4½gns. double. Europeans.

THE BEAUMONT.
AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCES-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 45s., double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2029.

AT 9, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2 (minute Whiteley's); facing Gardens; every comfort; from 2gns., bed and breakfast 6s. Park 0406.

AT 36, LANCASTER-GATE.
SPEND A JOLLY CHRISTMAS at either of these high-class RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE MEURICE,
36, 37, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
THE COMMODORE,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
ALBEMARLE COURT,
LEINSTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
All within few minutes of Piccadilly, close to Tube, Met., and bus. Equipped with every modern convenience. Moderate daily, weekly, or longer terms on request, along with JOYOUS EIGHT-DAY GALA CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. Padd. 6414.

THE NORFOLK.
AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Well-appointed ROOMS; good food and service; constant hot water, gas fires, electric light. Full board £2 12s. 6d., partial 2gns. Padd. 5208.

AT 7, DEVONPORT-STREET, Hyde Park, W.2.—Well FURNISHED LARGE SITTING ROOM, Two Bed Rooms; electric light, gas fires, 'phone; meals as desired.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; bath and 'phone each floor, central heating, running hot and cold water; 37s. 6d.—4, Westbourne-crescent, W.2.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished Sitting Room, Two Bed Rooms; perfectly appointed house; with every comfort; let with board only.—22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (two) in quiet, comfortable maisonnette, facing gardens, 2-3gns.; or as Bachelor Suite; reading lamps; two minutes from station; meals as required; excellent cooking, hot water day and night; gentlemen only.—'Phone Kelvin 8647, or write A., 5, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
BED and BREAKFAST in superior Town Mansion, newly furnished, hot and cold water in every room, divans, gas fires; one minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End. Rooms from 27s. 6d., meals as desired. Park 9846.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfasts, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

10, PRINCE OF WALES-TER.
BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, delightfully situated facing Kensington Palace. With breakfast from £2. Other meals as desired. Western 6034.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Attractive FURNISHED ROOM in service house; pleasant surroundings.—Write Box C.334, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMPDEN HILL (best part).—One large unfurnished ROOM, ground floor, South aspect; excellent service.—Write Box C.333, The Times, E.C.4.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (few minutes off).—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; all conveniences.—'Phone, Welbeck 8486.

CASTLE TOWERS,
PARK SIDE, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.
PENSION 4½ GUINEAS.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE, newly decorated, luxuriously furnished; large reception room, spacious balcony, two good bed rooms (fitted basins), bath room, separate w.c.; parquet floors; electric fires; quiet, open position.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3.

CHARLTON GUEST HOUSE.
Delightful home for married couples or friends sharing double rooms; 15 minutes City, West End; large dance, card, music, table tennis rooms; running hot and cold water bed rooms, baths; CENTRAL HEATING; chef cuisine; garage; free parking; inspection invited; from 2gns.; reduction doubles.—Get Brochure, Proprietor, 17-18, Aberdeen-park, Highbury, N. 5. (North 1214.)

69, ELM PARK-MANSIONS,
CHELSEA.—Comfortable, quiet, well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 35s. 6d.; gas fires; restaurant. 'Phone, Flaxman 2516.

CHELSEA.—Vacancy for public school with others. BED-SITTING ROOM; gas fire; constant hot water; partial board; moderate.—85, Oakley-street. Flax 1273. Buses 11, 19, 22, 49.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—At 64, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS. Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires, meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COME to London and stay at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly Furnished and Decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, divans; cleaning service; from 25s.; breakfasts if required.—33, Cheniston-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3325.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS from 2gns., including breakfast, baths, light, attendance; other meals optional; near Gloucester-road Tube.—38, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

MARBLE ARCH.
DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED SUITES and ACCOMMODATION for single gentlemen, with breakfast; butler-valet kept; excellent service; fitted hot and cold and gas fires; moderate.—43, Seymour-street.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
DOUBLE BED ROOM from 4½gns., inclusive terms; very comfortable.—42, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

THE KENSINGTON.
DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 6-7½gns. single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef; house 'phones.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

EBURY-STREET, VICTORIA.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast and attendance; every convenience; central; lady's house; quiet.—Sloane 3159.

56, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves; fitted basins (hot and cold), concealed beds, cookers, gas fires, central heating, hot water, service and bath; inclusive, 25s. to 3gns. Paddington 1037.

FOR Furnished and Unfurnished ROOMS in centre of London apply Owner, 1, Hyde Park-place, W.2.

FLATLET; 21s.; unexpected VACANCY; first floor; free now; service by arrangement.—View mornings only, 7, Westbourne-gardens, W.2.

FURNISHED ROOMS to be LET, partial board or full.—4, Nottingham-place, W.1. 'Phone, Welbeck 7879.

FURNISHED ROOMS, gas fires, laundry facilities, from 25s., including electric light and daily bath.—74, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6.

GENTLEWOMAN offers simply charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast; dinner optional; moderate.—82, Philbeach-gardens, Earl's Court Station. Frob. 3163.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.
GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charmingly, comfortably, newly furnished, redecorated BED-SITTING ROOM, two minutes Belsize Tube.—43, Howitt-road, N.W.3. Primrose 1647.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—Superior Bed-Sitting Rooms; English home; constant hot water; meals optional.—57, Broadhurst-gdns. (Maida Vale 2624.)

HARRINGTON HALL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Newly decorated; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; lift; numerous bath rooms; 100 bed rooms fitted water, gas fires, box spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3gns., double 5½gns., or 12s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. Kens. 7717. 4588-9.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted basins. Moderate terms.

HAMPSTEAD, SWISS COTTAGE,
56, BELSIZE-PARK.—Guest house; breakfast, dinner, bath, from 37s. 6d.; gas fires. Primrose 3934.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD.—Large unfurnished BED-SITTING ROOM, every convenience, three minutes Belsize Station; refined house.—8, Upper Park-road, N.W.3.

HERNE HILL, seven minutes City, Victoria, fast trains.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, single 15s., double 25s.; gas fire, ring; every convenience; meals as required.—"Saxonhurst," 33, Kestrel-avenue.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by gentleman, SUITES of ROOMS, attendance; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; meals if desired.—20, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

3, DEVONSHIRE-TERRACE.
HYDE PARK.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s. inclusive breakfast, light, &c.; meals optional. Padd. 8863.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE or DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light; dinners optional.—38, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 4299.

HYDE PARK (facing Burwood-place).—Attractive ROOMS, redecorated, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent cuisine; partial board 2½gns., full board 3gns.—28, Norfolk-crescent, W.2. Padd. 2473.

HYDE PARK.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM, and kitchen, bath; electric, gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—24, Cleveland-gardens (0487 Padd.) or 146, Gloucester-terrace. 'Phone, Padd. 8107.

IN Lady's House, minute Queen's-gate.—Delightful FURNISHED ROOMS; liberal breakfasts; every comfort; references.—Write Box 03007, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Large Double Bed Room, 3gns.; also large single, 35s., with breakfast; meals optional; excellent service. Park 9282.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Furnished DOUBLE BED ROOM, 30s. each, single 37s. 6d., with bath, breakfast, dinner, lounge.—7, Hornton-street. Park 5430.

KENSINGTON, W.8. — Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6647.

KENSINGTON, near HIGH-STREET.—Unfurnished and Partly Furnished ROOMS; redecorated; constant hot water; service optional; from 20s. weekly.—30, Cheniston-gardens, W.8. Western 6025.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic.—Kens. 8754.

PURLEY, SURREY HILLS.
KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 12 miles London; grounds nine acres, near links; English food; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; library; garages; saloon car available.—For tariff 'ph. Purley 1730.

Women of discernment live at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.
Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
Watch News Bulletin "The Times," Wednesday.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate, comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating. From 25s.; double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

LADY RECOMMENDS 116, HOLLAND-ROAD, W.14, for comfortable quarters at exceptional terms; only four taken; 30s., with breakfast; dinners optional.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Room; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SINGLE BED ROOMS; electric fires; breakfasts served.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR.—22 and 23, CLARGES-STREET.—Well Furnished Service Rooms and Suites; from 2 guineas inclusive.—Apply Mrs. Relph.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

EARL'S COURT.
NEWLY FURNISHED GUEST HOUSE, quiet, comfortable, convenient.—76, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.
BACHELORS' comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with h. and c. running water. Breakfasts, baths, light, and attendance at moderate inclusive terms.—48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 5097.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's FURNISHED CHAMBERS at 3 and 3½ gns. per week. SUITES at 4, 5, and 6 gns., including light, linen, and full service. Separate 'phones, lift and constant hot water.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.—7, Adam-street.—Lofty FURNISHED SUITE with private bath-dressing room and lavatory; self-contained; electric light, attendance; central, convenient, quiet; just vacant.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, BACHELOR'S FIRST-FLOOR SUITE, furnished or unfurnished; also bed-sitting, breakfasts, baths, lights, 30s.—25, New Quebec-street.

YOU WILL FIND A HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE COMBINED WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES AT
RED COURT,
17, 18, 19, 20, BEDFORD-PLACE, W.C.1.
Easy access to theatres and shops; 60 bed rooms, all fitted RUNNING WATER, h. and c., and modern gas fires. Central heating. Newly decorated and furnished. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. 'Phone, Museum 2398. Dance room with parquet floor.

SERVICE SUITE, Furnished or Unfurnished; every convenience; select position, near stations; excellent cuisine.—30, Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

SOUTH KENSINGTON CHAMBERS.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; bath, &c.; 30s.-2½gns. Gentlemen only.—11, Queensberry-place. West. 4596.

22, COLLINGHAM-GARDENS.
UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED ROOMS; all newly decorated; in quiet situation facing gardens, S.W.5; all fitted latest type gas fires, rings, meters, electric power if required; central heating; ample bath rooms; Scotch cook (plain); service optional; terms, including baths and light, 1-2gns. Flax. 9022.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS.
UNFURNISHED, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, running hot and cold water; meals optional.—Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Park 5298.

UNFURNISHED FIRST FLOOR; two rooms communicating, one very large; gas, water, electric; use bath; 37s. weekly.—Housekeeper, 37, Collingham-place, S.W.5, one minute Earl's Court Station.

UNFURNISHED. — UPPER MONTAGU-STREET, BAKER-STREET, W.1.—Large ground-floor front ROOM, redecorated; sink, water same floor, gas fire, ring in room; use geyser bath, 'phone; carpet stairs; porter; 30s. per week. Also third floor front, 22s. 6d. per week, same conveniences.—Apply 21, Upper Gloucester-place, Baker-street. Padd. 8719.

VICTORIA.—Nicely furnished BED-SITTING ROOM in flat; every convenience; breakfast provided.—'Phone Victoria 2892 after 6, or write Box 07008, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

VICTORIA.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS with service; hot and cold water: 1 to 2½ gns. Unfurnished 21s. to 27s. 6d. with balcony, light, and bath inclusive; breakfast optional.—82, Belgrave-road. Vic. 4940.

VICTORIA.
Attractive up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfast; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 5357.

WELL-RECOMMENDED sunny, quiet BED-SITTING ROOM, minute from S. Kensington Station; constant hot water, gas fires.—7, Manson-place, Queen's-gate.

W.C.1. Square.—Unfurnished. TWO nice ROOMS, use bath room, constant hot water, same floor; 10gns. monthly.—Write Box J.1669, The Times, E.C.4.

W.C.1.—57, Cartwright-gardens.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; other meals as desired; moderate terms. Museum 0065.

5, HYDE PARK-PLACE, W.2.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET. Furnished or Unfurnished, or Bed Room and Sitting Room, with service, baths, and meals as required. Paddington 4129.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

17, WEST CROMWELL-ROAD,
S.W.5.—Newly decorated and Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; valeting; constant hot water.—Frobisher 2328.

PRINCES MANSIONS,
17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2. Three minutes Tubes and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,
72,—ATTRACTIVE one-room SERVICE FLATS, luxuriously FURNISHED; divans, hot and cold running water, gas rings, gas fires, baths, telephone all floors, central heating. From 2½gns., including baths, breakfast, attendance; dinners if desired. Park 1652.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) arranges ACCOMMODATION free. Flats, service suites, guest houses, bed-sitting rooms. European foreigners introduced into private families. Personally inspected addresses.

MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W., Mayfair 0477, will be pleased to GIVE PARTICULARS of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected, also Houses for Sale or to be Let. Town, Country, Seaside.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

GENTLEMAN, 36, requires quiet furnished BED-SITTING ROOM, top back preferred; 'phone; moderate.—Write Box R.1897, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY REQUIRES, early January, TWO ROOMS, one large unfurnished, with bath, service; near Hyde Park; rent moderate.—Miss Ensor, 92, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BOURNEMOUTH, LAMMERMOOR.—Best position East Cliff. Ideal Winter residence; central heating. Private Suites. Famous for cuisine. Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, KILDARE, Bath-road.—Well-furnished private SUITES or APARTMENTS available, actually on sea front; board optional. 'Phone 2638.

BOURNEMOUTH, BOSCOMBE. — Superior private APARTMENTS (board optional); ideal position few minutes trams and sea.—Cranbourne House, 12, Knole-road.

BOURNEMOUTH (Southbourne).—Avondale, Clifton-road; superior private APARTMENTS or Board-Residence; facing South; 2mins. sea.—Southbourne 99.

BOURNEMOUTH.—"TORBAY," WEST CLIFF; hot and cold water all bed rooms; central heating; good, liberal table. 'Phone 5792.—H. Moser.

MEYRICK COURT,
BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF.—A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water; gas fires bed rooms; central heating; lock-up garage; from 3½gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, PRINCES.
KNYVETON-ROAD, EAST CLIFF; facing South; first-class RESIDENTIAL; excellent cuisine; hot and cold water in bed rooms; central heating; moderate inclusive terms; garage.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—"MONTE BELLO," 156, Marine-parade.—A small RESIDENTIAL which appeals to all who appreciate really good food, cosy beds (box-springs), and all modern comforts. Proprietress (English) gives personal attention. Moderate terms. Brighton 2322.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High class Residential facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele. 5342.

BRIGHTON.—"MOSELEY," 44, MARINE-PARADE; best position sea front; BOARD-RESIDENCE; every comfort; moderate terms. Tele. 3844.

CHELTENHAM.—Wyastone, Parabola-road; First-class FURNISHED APARTMENTS, near Colleges, Promenade; personal supervision; recommended.—Proprietress.

EASTBOURNE.—LAWN VIEW, Grand Parade, facing sea; hot and cold water and gas fires in bed rooms. Book for Christmas.

EASTBOURNE.—Stay at THE CLAREMONT, opposite Pier. Sunny rooms, running water. Comfortable Residence. Garage. Moderate. Christmas festivities.

EASTBOURNE, VERNON HOUSE; sunny position; minute sea; excellent catering and service; low winter terms; Christmas from 13s. 6d. Tele. 891.

EASTBOURNE. "ANGLES."
Facing sea. Dance and billiard rooms. English chef. Resident Proprietors. Tele. 311.

EASTBOURNE. YORK HOUSE.
Sea front. Special winter terms. Tele. 918.

EASTBOURNE, 18, Jevington-gardens.—Comfortable APARTMENTS, with service; two minutes sea; good cooking; low winter terms. Tele. 2080.

GUESTS TAKEN, beautiful, well-heated country house; home comforts, excellent table; old-style Christmas; gravel soil; station eight minutes.—'Phone Marlow 200. "Remnants," Marlow, Bucks.

GENTLEWOMAN and Daughter anxious to receive gentleman as PAYING GUEST, charming country home, Suffolk; pretty garden; garage, stables; paddock free for poultry.—Write Box B.1976, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

HOVE.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE; warm and sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms.—12, Second-avenue.

HOVE.—ST. HELEN'S LODGE, KINGSWAY, facing sea; spacious grounds; from 4 guineas inclusive. Tele., Hove 3150.

LIVE COMFORTABLY and cheaply during winter months on Sunny Sussex Coast. Terms from £2 2s. weekly.—Write "The Sea," Seaford.

NEWICK HOUSE, ROTTINGDEAN, SUSSEX.—On cliffs facing sea, with Downs at back; winter visitors especially catered for; gas fires in bed rooms, hot baths, good fires; separate tables; vacancies for Christmas.—Tele., Rottingdean 918511.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in quiet, homely country Rectory, temporary or permanent; 60 miles London.—Write Box J.1660, The Times, E.C.4.

REIGATE.—Two or Three GUESTS RECEIVED, married lady's comfortable private house (high, quiet position), where good food and car drives appreciated.—Write Box W.456, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH DEVON COAST for WINTER.—Spacious modern house, delightful secluded garden, for persons needing extra comforts and care; run by trained nurses; terms from 5gns.—Write Box M.310, The Times, E.C.4.

SUNNY BOGNOR REGIS.—GUESTS RECEIVED in warm, comfortable country house; trained nurse; diets arranged; beautifully sheltered grounds; car; moderate terms.—Write Box J.1226, The Times, E.C.4.

THE SUNTRAP—SUSSEX COAST.
Ideal accommodation for Winter.
FROM 3 GUINEAS WEEKLY.
Bed rooms with gas fires.
Constant supply of hot water.
Covered Tennis Courts (illuminated at night).
BILLIARDS, BRIDGE, DANCING.
Mammoth Christmas Party (programmes now ready).
GARAGE.
accommodation for 100 cars.
Mechanics in attendance.
Prospectus and full particulars from The Manager, The New City, near Bognor Regis.

TEIGNMOUTH.—St. Helens, Hermosa-road.—BOARD-RESIDENCE or APARTMENTS; highly recommended; comfortable. Special winter terms.

TORQUAY.—BALNAGEITH, for winter residence; good air, good board, good cheer; special catering; jolly programme for Christmas; from 2½gns.—Tariff, Miss E. Cavill.

WANTED

REQUIRED for bachelor, Kent, partial board, 4gns.; married couple, farm, good terms; gentleman, board-residence, Sussex (Eastbourne, Hastings), 3gns.—Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.

CONTINENTAL

ALASSIO District.—PENSION REINERI; every comfort; good food; lire 27 a day, all included.

ALASSIO, WESTERN ITALIAN RIVIERA. Pension Meluccio; modern comfort, central, garden, full board, lire 25.—Pension Maris, managed by Scotch lady. New, comfortable, cheap.

CANNES.—PENSION PETIT PARADIS, 60, Rue Maréchal Galliène. Family House. Garden. Full South. Pension 40frs.

NURSING HOMES AND HOSPITALS

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, "Sealands," Aldwick-road. Tele. 613.

COMFORTABLE NURSING HOME has VACANCIES for Medical, Surgical, and permanent Patients; excellent locality; kind attention; fees from 4gns.—Glenhen Nursing Home, Breakspears-road, London, S.E.4.

C.M.B. TRAINED NURSE offers well-equipped beautiful HOME, large garden, for rest, care; maternity patients received; residential nursery.—Oakfield, 20, Shoot-up-hill, Hampstead, N.W.2.

MENTAL HOME, four patients; moderate, yet home luxuries; entirely managed by experienced matron.—24, Marlborough-road, N.W.8. 'Phone, Primrose Hill 2588.

NURSE offers LADY HOME during Accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

COUNTY of DERBY.
APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
APPLICATIONS are invited from registered Medical Practitioners (Male) for the APPOINTMENT of DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH. Candidates must possess a Diploma in Public Health and must have had administrative experience in public health.
Candidates must not be over 45 years of age, and the officer appointed must reside in the county and devote his whole time to the work.
The appointment, which will be terminable by three months' notice on either side, will be an established post for the purposes of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
The salary, in accordance with the B.M.A. scale, will be £840 per annum, rising by annual increments of £30 to £960 per annum.
Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than 10th December, 1930.
W. M. ASH, County Medical Officer.
New County Offices, Derby. 26th November, 1930.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.
REQUIRED, the services of an experienced COLLECTOR and ORGANIZER of a permanent Appeal Department. Applications are only desired from men of wide experience, proved ability and success in this form of work, and the salary will be fixed in accordance with such qualifications, but will commence at not less than £500 per annum. Applications, stating age, full particulars, and salary required, accompanied by three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned marked "Appeal," by December 10th.
G. HURFORD, House Governor and Secretary.
Birmingham, November 25th, 1930.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT and FINANCIAL SECRETARY.
Candidates should possess hospital experience and be thoroughly conversant with the Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts.
The commencing salary will be fixed in accordance with such qualifications, but will be not less than £300 per annum.
Applications, stating age, full particulars, and salary required, accompanied by three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned marked "Assistant Secretary" by December 10th.
G. HURFORD, House Governor and Secretary.
Birmingham, November 25th, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT in BOTANY which will shortly become vacant. Salary £250 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £300. The selected candidate will be expected to start work in January, 1931.—Applications to be addressed to the Professor of Botany, The University, Glasgow, W.2.
ALAN E. CLAPPERTON, Sec. Glas. Univ. Court.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ACCOUNTANT (preferably Chartered) as Commercial Manager for important London Manufacturing Company. Extensive financial experience acquired with large firms essential. Continental languages an advantage. Age 35-45. Suggested commencing salary about £1,200.—Call C. W. Petty and Co. (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

A New opening for young man, not over 27, with inclinations towards sales development. State age, education, experience (if any), previous employers (if any), special qualifications, remuneration expected, ambition.—Apply in writing to Box No. 906, W. S. Crawford, Ltd., 233, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ECCLESIASTICAL Metal, Wood and Textile Work; Departmental Manager with good experience wanted.—Write Director, A. R. Mowbray and Co., Ltd., 9, High-street, Oxford.

SALES Manager required by well-known Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturers. Applications from those who have had actual experience in similar capacity will be treated with every confidence.—State age, details of previous engagements, and remuneration expected to "S. M." care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

WHERE Women are wanted.—Keen women needed for free training as Church Army Sisters, who through love of God and their neighbour devote themselves to work in parishes, homes, and in rescue work; age 20-34; salaried posts, pensions.—Write for all particulars Miss Carlile, Hon. Sec., Sisters' Training College, 61, Bryanston-street, W.1.

WHOLESALE Clothing. — Thoroughly experienced Salesman required to travel London. No trade connexion necessary, but ability as salesman in method of approaching customers, and knowledge of the clothing trade very essential.—Write Box W.493, The Times, E.C.4.

MOST firms at this period are fixing up their really sound staff jobs for 1931. Cut direct through the many barriers to a sound appointment by using the experience and the personal help of a recognized specialist. Write without obligation for his booklet, "The Direct Way to a Good Job."—W. Leslie Ivey, Appointments Specialist, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, early in January, Secretary to the N. and N. Aero Club; business training and efficient shorthand and typing essential; applicants must have highest possible references.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary, to F.-O. R. J. Bunning, care of the Club, Mousehold Aerodrome, Norwich.

X-RAY Operator wanted, qualified.—For interview 'phone Electro Dermic Institute, 85a, Golder's Green-road, Speedwell 4253.

FREE Guide to the Civil Service.—All interested in the Examinations of the Civil Service should write to-day for a Free copy of the up-to-date Civil Service Guide offered by The Metropolitan College, Dept. S.2/1, St. Albans.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT Canvasser with experience of House Property Category wanted by London Daily Newspaper; salary and commission.—Write Box 1597, Rays Advt. Agency, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ART.—A commercial art studio has Vacancies for talented Pupils, both sexes.—Write, with specimens, F. Seymour, Studios, 107, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountants in City have vacancy for well educated Articled Pupil.—Write Box B.1878, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE Agents, West End, have vacancy in S.W. London office for Articled Pupil; personal supervision; West End business later if desired; moderate premium, returnable in small salary.—Write Box B.1854, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box C.328, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

REQUIRED, well-educated Lady as Secretary to Managing Director of large manufacturing company; must be expert shorthand-typist.—Write, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required to Box 02784, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY wanted, accurate shorthand-typist; high speeds unnecessary.—Reply, letter only, giving particulars experience, age, salary, Joan Litton, House Agent, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISING and Sales Manager, widely experienced, seeks opportunity to assist sound concern in revitalizing marketing policy to meet modern conditions.—Write Box C.321, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young man (24), well educated, matriculation exemption, six years' business experience, seeks position, home or abroad; highest references.—Write Box J.1555, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant (29), experienced in all branches of the profession, seeks a progressive appointment.—Write Box B.1814, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED young Man will accept any business undertaking, anywhere.—BM/SSSP, London, W.C.1.

EVENING Work.—Owing trade depression Gentleman (21) desires remunerative work, 5 till 8.—Write Box 08036, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EX-PUBLIC School Physical Training Instructor seeks appointment in Preparatory School, Handyman or position of trust.—Write Box B.1852, The Times, E.C.4.

MISTRESS seeks post in school, London area; all subjects, maths., history specialities; experienced, qualified; references.—Write Box B.1882, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Boy, 17, seeks progressive situation; school certificate, fluent German.—Write Box 02792, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

RETIRED colonial surgeon wants work of any kind; much experience Tropics and wild countries; excellent references.—Write Box R.1881, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED Colonel, R.A., Old Army, married, urgently needs remunerative work; horses, politics, catering; good organizer.—Col. B. Hill, Eastwood, Burley, Ringwood.

SALES or General Manager; sound administrator possessing strong driving force with tact; practical sales and sales management experience; age 46; desires appointment; both character and ability will bear fullest investigation.—Reply BM/KFFX, London, W.C.1.

SOUTH America.—Cambridge graduate recently returned from residence in Brazil wishes position of trust with company interested in South American countries.—Write Box 02755, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SPANISH.—Briton (24), Public School (head prefect and captain), University education, keen, energetic, fluent Spanish, thorough knowledge character and customs through residence in country, seeks post; willing go abroad, preferably Spain.—Write Box J.1671, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man (25), good appearance, well educated, intelligent, nine years in private service, valet, has travelled in U.S.A., South America, Continent, knowledge Spanish, desires situation out of service with opportunity promotion; excellent references.—Write Box R.1881, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Englishman, Public School and foreign education, six languages, seeks literary or commercial post, England or Europe.—R. B., 35a, Earl's Court-road, W.8.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Tele., Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

TO Publishers.—Ex-Officer, experienced translator (French), ex-publisher, B.A.Oxon, seeks work; novels, plays, biographies, memoirs, &c.—also post as Reader. (9819.)

CAMBRIDGE Honours Graduate, former Station Director, B.B.C., wide experience office organization and administration, literary and journalistic writings, and public speaking, fluent German, French, Italian, fair Polish, Dutch, desires Organizing Secretaryship or other suitable post; excellent testimonials. (12437.)

EXPORT Salesman, highest references and connexions, wide commercial experience, 26 years' extensive knowledge of Scandinavian, French, German, and Central European markets and languages, desires position with export house. (12466.)

EX-OFFICER, patentee, desires to get in touch with sheet metal work manufacturers and distributing agents, to manufacture number plate shown on page 973, "Autocar," Nov. 7th. (12491.)

EX-OFFICER, 40, married, A.R.S.M., 10 years own business, mechanical, transport, own car, organizer, speaks Spanish, slight French, seeks any salaried appointment of a responsible nature. (Dis. 340.)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

DOCTOR warmly recommends Doormaid leaving solely because of change in staff; tall, middle-aged, thoroughly reliable, punctual, and capable; four years' reference.—W., 33, Portland-place, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN Secretary, 26, well-educated, with good shorthand-typing, three years' office experience with interviewing, seeks West End post; salary 40s.—Miss C., 38a, Elsham-road, W.14.

LADY, aged 23, desires post any capacity, Bookkeeping, Shorthand-typing, French, knowledge other languages; prefer go abroad.—Box J.355, care of Jackson's, 45, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

LADY Secretary desires situation, preferably with professional firm, politician, or bank; experienced shorthand-typist; excellent private and professional references.—Write Box D.465, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST; high speeds with accuracy (150-70); 12 years' secretarial, electrical, and general experience.—R., 31, Glencairn-drive, Ealing, W.5.

EFFICIENT Lady Secretaries and well-trained Juniors can be obtained at St. James's Secretarial College, 34 and 35, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKER, experienced, requires work, home or daily; alterations, renovations; moderate charges.—39, Oseney-crescent, Camden-road, N.W.

FRENCH Dressmaker; excellent worker; at ladies' own houses; evening, afternoon dresses; splendid copyist.—Write Eveline, 6, Rawlings-street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

HIGH-CLASS Dressmaker; cut, fit, prepare dresses; 2s. 6d. hour, reduction daily.—Write Box 4523, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

HELPS AND NURSES

DOMESTIC Help, experienced plain cook, wanted; modern easily run house; 20 miles from London, near station, bus, shops, and cinema; two in family; gas cooking; excellent quarters; own bed room; wireless; state age, references, and wages.—Write Box C.335, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Mother's Help required for two boys 6 and 8.—Telephone Geyer, Wimbledon 4616.

MOTHER'S Help; small modern house; two children (3 and 7).—Apply 41, Oakington-avenue, Wembley Park. 'Phone, Wembley 3325.

YOUNG educated lady required, care of little boy, household duties, drive car.—Napier, Cottage, Dukes-wood-avenue, Gerrards Cross.

NURSE or Mother's Help and Working Housekeeper wanted at once; two children.—State wages, references to Mrs. Gedge, 52, Temple-road, Croydon.

NURSE wanted for two small children, 18 miles south of London; must be experienced, cheerful, healthy, and reliable; wages £40-£45.—Write Box B.1893, The Times, E.C.4.

NANNIE wanted immediately, girl 3 years, two elder girls boarding school; nurseries cleaned and waited on.—Write full particulars Foster, 99, Ditton-road, Surbiton.

NURSEMAID required to assist mother with young baby, two school girls; must be kind disposition; age 20-30.—Write fullest particulars to 28, West-park, S.E.9. Moving to Hampstead January.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

COMPANION-GOVERNESS required for holidays; Boys 10; country town, near Oxford; some music; salary.—Mrs. Shilson, Charlbury, Oxon.

FRENCH Governess wanted for girl age 14; no teaching; needlewoman essential.—Apply, personally if possible, Sanderson, Selsdon Park Hotel, near Croydon.

NURSERY Governess for boy 4 and girl 6; experienced; must have long references; aged 25 to 35; London flat; interview at once by appointment.—Telephone Flaxman 6771.

WANTED December 29th, young Nursery Governess or Mother's Help for little girl of 5; willing to do own nurseries, child's washing and needlework; excellent personal references essential and some similar experience; wages £40-£45.—Mrs. Dawson, "Gorseheath," Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

AU Pair, wanted cheerful young lady, musical preferred; good servant kept.—M. L., 16, Newlands Park, Sydenham.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

MAID-HOUSEMAID wanted at once; permanent situation or temporary over Christmas; under housemaid kept; two in family; five maids; wages £50-£55; very attractive situation; excellent references essential.—Write Box W.449, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON, £50-£65, French or Swiss Children's Maid; 25-35; experienced; good sewer; girls 11-16. Ditto, Surrey, boy, 8. Nursery Governesses, Mothers' Helps, &c.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

SINGLE-HANDED Cook, over 35; two maids, morning help; quiet place, maids stay; personal reference; no agents.—Write Mrs. David, 13, Norfolk-square, W.2.

WANTED, after Christmas, a very reliable experienced Cook; used to numbers; must have good references.—Write Housekeeper, St. Mary's Hall, Brighton.

WANTED (small flat) single-handed Cook; separate bed room; one other servant kept.—Write Mrs. Kennedy, 51, Drayton-gardens, S.W.10.

COMFORTABLE situation single-handed Cook (present cook nine years), flat, Knightsbridge; two family; three maids; kitchen cleaned once weekly; own room; personal interview essential; £60, up to.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to cooks. 15 bus passes door.

COOK-GENERAL, Watford; family three; labour-saving house; all duties; no washing; extra help thrice weekly; good outings; liberal salary.—Write Box W.507, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Cook-General; flat; two in family; about 30; personal character; good wages to competent person; help for morning work.—Apply before 11 or after 3, at 8, Grove Court, Drayton-gardens, South Kensington.

WANTED, Cook-general for small modern house; two in family; £52; good references.—Mrs. Stevenson, Glengairn, Ruxley, Claygate.

COOK-GENERAL, £52, and House-Parlourmaid, £50, wanted for Town; two in family.—Victoria Domestic Agency, 205, Victoria-street, S.W.1. No fee.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

WANTED by December 14, girl about 25 to train as Parlourmaid; one anxious to get on preferred; four maids; Chelsea district.—Write Box W.513, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Kitchenmaid with some knowledge of cooking wanted immediately.—Glenhen Nursing Home, Breakspear's-road, London, S.E.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted for Putney; non-basement; two in family, four more holidays; cook-general kept.—Apply for particulars Mrs. Carroll, 47, Hazelwell-road, Putney.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (daily) for service suites; must be young, energetic, and pleasing.—Apply 30, Pont-street, Sloane-street.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; non-basement house; must have good references; good wages and outings given.—Apply 57, Exeter-road, Cricklewood, N.W.

WANTED early December, House-Parlourmaid (head of three).—Apply Matron, Avery Hill College, S.E.9.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, West End flat; one gentleman; wages as required to experienced maid; week-ends free; state age.—Beauford's Agency, Slough. (No fees.)

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, London; two gentlemen; valeting; must be experienced; age 30-40.—Apply Universal Aunts, Ltd., 37, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HEAD Housemaid required; good permanent situation; under housemaid kept; two in family; five maids; wages £50-£55; would consider temporary engagement.—Write Box W.450, The Times, E.C.4.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

GENERAL wanted by one lady for Town flat; good wages, every liberty; state age.—Mrs. D., at County Agency, Windsor. (No fees.)

GARDENERS

EXPERIENCED single-handed Gardener required; some knowledge of car; single man, age about 40; state wages.—A., care of Smith's Bookstall, Three Bridges, Sussex.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, experienced Cook and House-Parlourman, outside help; family four; two adult sons; £100; five minutes town and station.—Simpson, Knoll House, Orpington, Kent.

AN experienced Couple wanted to run kitchen between them, man wanted to help in parlour work sometimes; two other maids kept.—Apply by letter to Mrs. Vickers, 12, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General and Parlourman for gentleman's new house in the country; conscientious and good workers; highest credentials.—Write, stating full particulars, wages required, and where references obtainable, Box B.1876, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAINED Married Couple; entire duties, small modernized country house; able to ride motor-cycle; interview and personal references essential.—Write Box B.1879, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple required for bachelor gentleman's flat; out to lunch; all conveniences installed; £100-£120; state ages.—J. Craig, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CHRISTMAS Vacation.—Mlle. Dubés, French Assistant University, desires post au pair; French conversation.—Write Green Rising, Durham. References.

DAILY Nursery Governess, Bournemouth, one little girl; free.—Write Box B.1883, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY recommends French Governess for the Christmas holiday, free December 19th for four weeks.—Write to Mademoiselle Kleylein, Willersey House, Broadway, Worcs.

BELGIAN lady, age 22, of good family and excellent education, Graduate in Commerce, Brussels University, fluent English, desires, in exchange for secretarial work, board and lodging in employer's home; prepared to teach French and act as companion after office hours; highest references.—Write Box B.1895, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends lady Companion-Housekeeper, nursing, masseuse, lifter, reader, accounts, needlewoman, typing, floral decorations, great organizer, cooking when necessary; long testimonials, references.—Write Box B.1884, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY requires post as Companion; speaks French and Italian; willing to travel.—B. Wood, Cranmore, Mollington, Chester.

SOUTH Africa.—Lady requires passage in return for services; January or February.—Write Box W.506, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG lady requires Companion's post; well educated, refined, musical; South preferred; references exchanged.—Write Box B.1880, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG French lady, diplômée, fluent English, desires to stay au pair in family in London for Christmas holidays; travelling expenses to be paid, £3.—Write Box C.315, The Times, E.C.4.

CAVENDISH Bureau, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nurserymaids, Nursery Governesses and Helps, Trained Nurses, Companions, Attendants, Maids. Sloane 5007.

EXCELLENT Daily or Resident (permanent and holiday) Governesses and Nursery Governesses (modern methods) recommended; also Schools.—Miss Lennox Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. (Gerrard 7684.)

GOVERNESS (diplômée), French German, Latin, &c.; excellent references; free now.—Box 218, Harrod's Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

JANUARY and Holidays.—French Governess (30); Mrs. B. recommends; excellent linguist; all English subjects; good music, painting, games.—R., Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

LADY Nurse, temporary or permanent; hospital trained; 14 years' experience babies; will go abroad.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.

HELPS AND NURSES

REFINED Useful Help seeks post immediately; maid kept.—King, 55, Chesterton-road, Cambridge.

GERMAN Mother's Help, 25; experienced, English-speaking, good sewer; £48. Others, French, Swiss.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

(Continued on Page Four)

The Times CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS
CONSTITUTE THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDIUM FOR PRODUCING SATISFACTORY REPLIES

ADVERTISEMENT ORDER FORM
A LINE AVERAGES SIX WORDS

The name and address are to be paid for. If desired, replies may be addressed to Box Numbers at "The Times" Office, that address, reckoned as six words, to be counted as part of the advertisement. For use of Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged.

The full name and address of the advertiser, not necessarily for publication, must accompany every advertisement.

This form should be addressed to Chief Clerk, "The Times," Printing House-square, London, E.C.4; or, if abroad, to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FOR INDEX TO CLASSIFICATIONS SEE RIGHT HAND BOTTOM CORNER OF FRONT PAGE

A copy of "The Times," containing advertisement, will be sent, post free, on payment of an additional 3d.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

(Continued from Page Three)

HIGHLY recommended Nannie desires post Army family going abroad; free early December.—Write Box B.1899, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE (28); £60; 5½ years last place; nice maid. Also others.—Collins' Agency, Bury St. Edmunds.

STRONGLY recommended Nannie; eight years' reference; where we placed; experienced all ages, also delicate children; good needlewoman.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

THE Hon. Lady Wilson can highly recommend W. as Maid or Maid-Housekeeper; good dressmaker, &c.—Write Box B.1898, The Times, E.C.4.

A Thoroughly Dependable Gentlewoman (middle aged) desires position as useful maid-companion or other suitable capacity; active, cheerful disposition; would be invaluable to lady living in service flat; trained masseuse; highest references.—Write Box C.342, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends Maid for older children or young ladies; good needlewoman; free now; London preferred.—Write Box B.1850, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER with good personal reference desires situation in country; salary £95-£100; disengaged.—Maseits, 52, Mornington-road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

LADY Housekeeper, Hostess, age 35, wants temporary post for two months, late January, either alone or with three excellent maids; own staff from gentleman's country house.—Write Box B.1890, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, disengaged, domesticated, desires situation, preferably in London, as working Cook-Housekeeper to bachelor or business people who are out all day.—Box 5, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

TEMPORARY Cook, view permanency; kitchenmaid kept.—Cook, Woodcote Lodge, West Horsley, Surrey.

COOKS, temporary, where kitchenmaids kept; (can stay as long as required); reliable references.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 34), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

DON'T worry about the Maid.—Write Essex County Registry, Clement's-road, Ilford. Terms moderate.

COOK-GENERAL or House-Parlourmaid, 24; £40.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, mother and daughter; really good cooking; both used to plenty of work; country preferred; moderate wage.—Beauford's Agency, 19a, Grove-parade, Slough. 'Phone 874.

AS Cook-Generals, now disengaged, for Christmas and school holidays; 25s. to 30s. weekly; excellent references.—Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373, 6053.

FLATS.—Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid require situation immediately, Westminster or Mayfair; ages 33 and 37; reliable references.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 34), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

MOTHER and Daughter as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; lady highly recommends; responsible couple, ages 45 and 25; clean and hard working; any part.—Domestic Agency, High-street, Eton. 'Phone, Windsor 914.

PLENTY of good servants of every description awaiting situations; good country maids a speciality.—Apply Mrs. George, 49, England's-lane, Hampstead. Agent. Telephone, 4266 Primrose.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

GENTLEWOMAN, 30; housework or parlourwork on lady's staff; preferably vegetarian guest house or home; experienced.—B., 8, Upper North-street, Brighton.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, young, Scotch, butler-trained; any part.—Beauford's Agency, Slough. 'Phone 874.

UNDER House and Under Parlour Maids; free now.—Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

GENERAL, age 25; five years' good experience in housework and plain cooking; not afraid of work.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17A, Station-road, W. Croydon. Tele. 2817.

GENERAL.—Strong, young, country servant, good cook; best personal reference; early riser, washing. Booking fees optional.—County Agency, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

CHARWOMEN, Daily Cooks, and Housemaids can be supplied at the shortest notice; reliable references.—Regina Employment Bureau (Dept. 29), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, gentlepeople, require positions immediately in bachelor or widower's house; country or week-end cottage; wife excellent plain cook, husband all outdoor work; capable entire management; no help required; highest references; interview.—Write Box W.504, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, 27, 30; experienced Cook-General, Chauffeur-Handyman; house or garden, running repairs; willing; personal reference.—Hardy, Borderside, Oxhey-lane, Hatch End, Middlesex.

MARRIED Couple; both 35; employers' highly recommend, with them three years; wife good cook, all duties; husband competent chauffeur; in and outdoor handyman; £100; no family; any part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple; hard working young servants; first-class Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet. Their mistress writes: "Steady, reliable, honest; can leave everything to them; conscientious." £100. No family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple; 37, 33; wife excellent cook, husband house-parlourman-chauffeur; 3½ years' reference; used to country. No booking fees.—County Agency, 72, King's-road, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

SIR Hill Child very highly recommends his Butler, similar post with footman and boy; married; age 46; 5ft. 8½in.; three years, previous six years and three years; well up in all duties; cottage required.—H. Ralph, Malshanger House, Basingstoke, Hants.

FRENCH Chef; few years in first-class restaurant West End, not disengaged, seeks change.—Write Box O2795, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MAJOR Pollok wishes to recommend his Butler (married), leaving through reduction of staff. Also Footman who wishes for further experience.—Apply Rayson (Butler), Morley (Footman), care of Major Pollok, Westside House, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19. Both free when suited.

THOROUGHLY experienced Man Cook-Housekeeper wants situation or entire work of house or flat; free.—Martin, 36, York-road, S. Farnborough, Hants.

VALET, 33, superior manservant, to gentleman; good references, cooking, &c.—J. Chinn, 123, Marylebone-road, Baker-street.

WANTED, situation Estate Carpenter, Handyman, paint, plumb, paper and general repairs; experience electric light plants; age 39; cottage preferred.—Write R. H. C., Petwood, Woodhall Spa, Lincs.

MENSERVANTS, Butler-Valets, House and Parlour Men, Footmen, Oddmen; personal references.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

TEMPORARY Footman; highly recommended; in London; wants London or near; 27; 5ft. 10in.; thoroughly experienced; free 1st Dec. for three weeks.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUSE.—Mrs. Sparke highly recommends her Chauffeuse; careful driver, running repairs, cleaning; used London traffic; R.A.C. certificate; 11 years' clean licence.—Write J. A. C., 2, Sutton-place, Hackney, E.9.

CHAUFFEURS Supplied.—First-class drivers of all types are supplied by the Employment Medium for the Motor Industry.—'Phone, Victoria 6091 (Extn. 2).—B.S.M. Agency, 124, Victoria-street, S.W.

CHAUFFEUR; long references; Austin, Humber, Packard, Morris; clean licence; knowledge London; abstainer.—A. Ellingworth, 32, Dynham-road, N.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR, young; two years' experience 20 Rolls-Royce, Hillman, Morris cars; smart, willing; go anywhere; £1 live in, £2 15s. out.—Porter, 1, The Grove, Highgate, N.6.

CHAUFFEUR-ENGINEER, specialist in London traffic driving, desires trial with anyone to whom fast travelling in congested streets is vital. References:—Paddon, R.A.C., Pall Mall, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC seeks situation; five years' experience; abstainer, non-smoker; good references.—Fuller, 14, Townsend-lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 36, requires re-engagement, London; Rolls-Royce experience; highest references.—Ainsworth, 76, Windell-road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, disengaged; Rolls School; any make of car; go anywhere; eight years' experience; age 25; 6ft.; references; single.—L. Hughes, 62, Dartmouth Park-road, N.W.5.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 35, single; disengaged; personally recommended; 16 years Town and Continental experience.—A. E. S., 15, Bathurst-mews, W.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICS; Town, country, or Continental; personal references; Rolls course, &c.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

BOY Scouts' Employment Scheme; 20 young men between the ages of 18 and 22 require situations at once as Chauffeur-Gardeners, Chauffeur-Grooms, Housemen, Kitchenmen, and Chauffeur-Handymen; they have been trained under the above scheme.—Please apply to Miss Maleadie, District Commissioner, Hedingham Castle, Essex.

EXPERT Chauffeuse-Secretary; University education; Continental experience; languages.—Write Box B.1890, The Times, E.C.4.

ROLLS-ROYCE.—Chauffeur-Engineer, 30, desires permanent post; estate maintenance.—H. L. Baird, 8, Palermo-road, London, N.W.10.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—GREAT PRIVATE SALE.—Having purchased for cash from the Liquidators the entire stock of a well-known Wholesale Manufacturer, we are offering same at 40 per cent. off usual prices. These goods are in perfect condition, made from specially selected timber. Every article carries our guarantee; early inspection advised, as this is an opportunity seldom met with. Goods stored free till required; country orders packed free. Each of the items can be sold separately.

150 Oak bed-room suites, including wardrobe, £5 15s. each.

75 White enamelled bed-room suites, including wardrobe, £6 15s. each.

43 Double-size bed-room suites in Oak, Burr and Italian Figured Walnut, French Grey Walnut, Mahogany, and Weathered Oak, 11gns. to 180gns.

320 Bedsteads to match the various suites, 1gn. to 20gns.

65 Suites, comprising settees and two easy chairs, covered French damask, velours, &c., £6 17s. 6d. each.

85 Gent.'s fitted wardrobes, £3 10s. to 20gns.

Huge collection of sideboards, dining tables, bookcases, bureaux, cabinets, &c. In fact every item for furnishing. On view 9-8 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES
(Patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),
114 and 118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1.
10 minutes Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. 'Phone, North 0758.

JEWELRY, &c., WANTED

JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD.—Trade with the original firm, est. 150 years. Maximum prices for artificial teeth, platinum, gold, silver, &c. Cash at once.—Call or post, Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.

PIANOFORTES

STEINWAY DUO ART REPRODUCING PIANOS, Steinway Pianola Pianos, Grands and Uprights. The faithful renditions by masters, or your own pianola rendering, or your own hand-playing.—Write for catalogue or call, Steinway and Sons, 1 and 2, George-street, corner of Conduit-street, W.1.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyers attend free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353. Est. 1860.

WARDROBE DEALERS complete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects, hence top prices realized. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793), Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ELECTROLUX, good order, normal voltage, £2.—Sobey, 15, Cavendish-place, W.1. Langham 2781.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARDS TABLE WANTED, must be made of oak, and with square legs, for good club.—Aubrey, 62, Finchley Park, North Finchley.

TO PRINTERS.—1,500 sine bottom GALLEYS, fitted with Caslon adjustable quoins. Size 26in. by 6in. (4½in. inside). £75 to clear, carriage forward.—Write Box W.473, The Times, E.C.4.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ALL persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Pilot Officer JOHN ANTHONY CHANCE, Royal Air Force, Catterick, Yorks, who was killed in a flying accident on the 19th instant, are required to submit such claims on or before the 7th December, 1930, to the President, Committee of Adjustment, Royal Air Force, Catterick, Yorks.

CHARLES FREDERICK CLARENCE VINCENT Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of CHARLES FREDERICK CLARENCE VINCENT of 90, Auckland Road Upper Norwood in the County of Surrey and of 147 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4 (who died on the 21st day of August 1930 and whose Will and Codicil were proved by Herbert William Burgoine and Frederick Pelham Brown the Executors therein named in the Principal Probate Registry on the 23rd day of October 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to us, the undersigned, on or before the 9th day of February 1931, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the Estate amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

STANLEY EVANS & Co. 20 & 22, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

CHARLES SIMMONS deceased. Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS, CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of CHARLES SIMMONS of 74, Delaware Mansions, Delaware Road, Maida Vale in the County of London, Shipper (who died at 74, Delaware Mansions, Delaware Road, aforesaid on the 29th day of July, 1930, and to whose estate Probate of his Will was granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 24th day of September 1930 to Julia Rubenstein one of the Executors named in the said Will) are hereby required to send written particulars of such debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Julia Rubenstein on or before the 28th day of January 1931 after which date the said Julia Rubenstein will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts, claims or demands of which she shall then have notice, and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 26th day of November, 1930.

THOMPSON QUARRELL & ATTNEAVE 40, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Executrix.

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIA ISABEL MARGARITA MAGDALENA JACINTA ANTONIA JOSEFINA LUISA de CZARTORYSKA deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Sec. 27 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIA ISABEL MARGARITA MAGDALENA JACINTA ANTONIA JOSEFINA LUISA de CZARTORYSKA (Wife of H.R.H. Prince Gabriel Maria José Carlos Ignacio Antonio Alfonso Pedro Juan Maguella de Todosios Santos de Borbón y Borbón) late of Villa San Lorenzo (Tempul) Jeres de la Frontera Province de Cadiz Spain (who died on the 8th March 1929 and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted out of the Principal Probate Registry to Messrs. Coutts & Co the lawfully appointed Attorney of H.R.H. Prince Gabriel Maria José Carlos Ignacio Antonio Alfonso Pedro Juan Maguella de Todosios Santos de Borbón y Borbón on the 15th November 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to us, on or before the 31st day of January 1931. After which date the said Messrs. Coutts & Co. will distribute the Assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 20th day of November 1930

FARRER & Co 66 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 Solicitors to the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2. LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) should be addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," before the 12th day of December 1930.

FREEHOLD.

1. 1 to 17 (all), 19, 21, 23 and 95 to 103 (odd) Bradford-st., 2 to 8 (even) New-pl., 72 to 78 (even) Church-st., 1 and 2 St. Leonards-pl. and 1 to 8 (all) Bay Pond Cottages, Eastbourne, by Julia Clementina Bradford, Glencora, 50 Upperton-rd., Eastbourne.
2. Allotments No. 28 and 30 on the Wheatfield Estate, Monmouth, by Charles Henry Ward, Wheatfield Estate, Monmouth.
3. Land in Rose Green-rd., Rose Green, Pagham, Sussex, by Charlotte Rita Holder, The Oak, Rose Green, Pagham.
4. Downside, Epsom, Surrey, by Arthur Moore, Stace House, Tenterden, Kent.
5. Land in Doctors Lane, Chaldon, Surrey, by Henry Faggeter, The Warren, Rectory Lane, Chaldon.
6. 20 to 26 (even) Howard-st., Worthing, Sussex, by Leonard Michael Sheffield, Runton, The Plantation, Worthing.
7. 3 Garland Hill, Scarborough, by Edward Goff Swan, 3 Garland Hill, Scarborough.
8. 10 to 16 (all) Montpelier-rd., 65 to 79 (odd) Queen-st., and land and buildings in Montpelier-rd., Hammersmith, London, by Henry Welch, 81 Queen-st., W.6.
9. 2 Corby-rd., Willesden, Middlesex, by Roland Henfrey Glanvil Britton, Lodge Hill, Farnham, Surrey.
10. 7 Topsfield-rd., Hornsey, Middlesex, by Percival Hannam, 7 Topsfield-rd., N.8.
11. South Collingham House and adjoining cottages, South Collingham, Notts, by Walter Ernest Jones, The Hall, Tuxford, Nottingham.
12. Tynlian Shop, Llanwrthwl, Brecknock, by Alfred Oliver Rice, Tynlian Shop, Llanwrthwl.
13. Sandown, Dunstable-rd., Caddington, Bedford, by Benjamin George Brock, Sandown, Dunstable-rd., Caddington.
14. Land in Lovibonds-ave., Orpington, Kent, by Harriet Louisa Bromley, 20 Halons-rd., S.E.9.
15. 134 Beauchamp-rd., Upper Norwood, Surrey, by George Frederick William Le Grys, 134 Beauchamp-rd., S.E.19.
16. Fourwayes, Trinity-rd., Rayleigh, Essex, by Arthur Charles Cann, 18 Station-cres., Rayleigh.
17. 18 Douglas-st., St. Paul Deptford, London, by Florence Smith, 13a High-st., Deptford, S.E.8.
18. Land in Kersfield-rd., Wandsworth Borough, by C. F. Kearley Limited, 4 Great Marlborough-st., W.1.
19. 5 Charterhouse-sq., Finsbury, London, by The National Federation of Meat Traders (Mutual) Insurance Association Limited, 57 Cowcross-st., E.C.1.
20. The Sportsman P.H., 47 Whiston-st., Shoreditch, London, by Taylor Walker & Company Limited, The Brewery, Church-row, Limehouse, E.14.
21. Land south of Southern Railway and lying between Orchard-rd. and Gipsy-rd., East Wickham, Kent, by John Stevens, William John Stevens and Oliver George Stevens, Little Danson, High-st., Welling, Kent.
22. 248 and 250 Fulham-rd., Grove House, Hollywood-rd., and adjoining land and buildings, Kensington, London, by United Dairies Limited, 31 St. Petersburgh-pl., W.2.
23. Dorset House and adjoining land, Pittville Cheltenham, by Samuel Robson, Dorset House, Pittville Lawn, Cheltenham.

LEASEHOLD

1. 15 Gap-rd., Wimbledon, Surrey, by Victor Charles Ormsby, 12 Gertrude-st., S.W.10.
2. 1, 1A and 3 Glasford-st., 5 and 7 Renmuir-st. and 26 and 32 (even) and 36 Bickersteth-rd., Wandsworth Borough, by Thomas Robertson Farnell, 21 Lyford-rd., S.W.18.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 00625 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the MATTER of COOK SON and Co. (ST. PAUL'S) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 13th day of October 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice, for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £3,724,671 to £1,828,376.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 8th day of December 1930.

Any creditor or shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.

LINKLATERS & PAINES 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4. Solicitors to the above named Company.

No. 00744 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of SYNTOK TALKING FILMS, Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was, on the 25th day of November, 1930, presented to the said Court by Henry Aubrey Furber of 3 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn in the County of London, Auctioneer, Surveyor and Valuer; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 8th day of December, 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing in person, or by his Counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

WORDSWORTH MARR JOHNSON & SHAW 39 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of December, 1930.

No. 00742 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of THE GORDON HOTELS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929

Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 19th November 1930 the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of the holders of:

(1) The 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock,
(2) The 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, and
(3) The 3¾ per cent. Debenture Stock,

respectively, of the above-named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving with or without modification a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and such Debenture Stockholders respectively and that such Meetings will be held at Whitehall Rooms, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, on Wednesday the 10th day of December 1930 at the times below mentioned namely:—

The meeting of the said 4½ per cent. Debenture Stockholders at 11 o'clock in the forenoon

The Meeting of the said 4 per cent. Debenture Stockholders at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded, and

The Meeting of the said 3¾ per cent. Debenture Stockholders at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded

at which place and respective times all the said Debenture Stockholders are respectively requested to attend.

A copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement and of the draft of the New Trust Deed referred to in the said Scheme (subject to modification) can be seen and forms of proxy obtained at the Registered Office of the said Company, Whitehall Rooms, Whitehall Place, aforesaid and at the Office of Messrs. Markby Stewart & Wadesons, 5 Bishopsgate, London E.C.2 (the Solicitors of the said Company) and also at the Office of Messrs. Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co., 17, Throgmorton Avenue London E.C.2 (the Solicitors of the Trustees for the Debenture Stock-holders) during usual business hours on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.

The person appointed to act as proxy must himself be a Member of the same Class as the Appointor.

Any holder of Debenture Stock may attend the Meeting of the Class or Classes of which he is a Member and vote thereat either in person or by proxy.

In the case of joint holders of Debenture Stock the Vote of the senior who tenders a Vote whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the vote of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Registers of Debenture Stock.

All proxies must be lodged with the Secretary of the said Company at its Registered Office, Whitehall Rooms, Whitehall Place aforesaid not later than 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday the 9th day of December 1930.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Sir William Forbes or failing him Brigadier-General Arthur Maxwell to act as Chairman of the said Meetings and has directed the Chairman to report the results of such Meetings to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 25th day of November 1930.

MARKBY STEWART & WADESONS of 5 Bishopsgate London E.C.2. Solicitors to the above named Company.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN the Matter of LOCHEND PRINTING COMPANY Ltd. and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929 Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £20,000 to £11,639 was on the 13th day of November 1930 presented to the High Court of Justice and is now pending. And that by an Order dated the 20th November 1930 an enquiry was directed as to debts, liabilities or claims of the said Company as on the 20th November 1930. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company for debts, claims and liabilities to which the said inquiry extends on the said 20th day of November 1930 (the date fixed by the Order in this matter dated the 20th day of November 1930) may be inspected at the offices of the Company at 2A Chryssell Road Brixton in the County of London or at the office of Messrs. Batchelor Foord & North 2 Pancras Lane Queen Street E.C.4 at any time during usual business hours, on payment of the charge of one shilling.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company in respect of any such debt, claim or liability, and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 9th day of December 1930 send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his Solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at 2 Pancras Lane Queen Street E.C.4 or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 25th day of November 1930

BATCHELOR FOORD & NORTH 2 Pancras Lane, Queen Street E.C.4 Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00552 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of REZENDE MINES Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 4th day of September 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £150,000 to £131,250

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 8th day of December 1930.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 25th day of November 1930.

HOLMES SON & POTT Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the Matter of CLEARY and PHILLIPS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound-up, are required, on or before the 28th day of January 1931 to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their Addresses and Descriptions, full particulars of their Debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned Francis William Le Blount Lean Chartered Accountant, of Messrs. Viney, Price & Goodyear, Empire House, St. Martins-le-Grand, London, E.C.1, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

F. W. LE B. LEAN, Liquidator.

No. 00368 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of HARDEBECK and BORNHARDT Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 24th day of July 1930 for the sanction of the Court to a scheme of arrangement and for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £120,000 to £32,999 10s. 0d. is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 8th day of December 1930.

MADDISON STIRLING HUMM & WILLETT of 2, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

The 26th day of November 1930.

No. 00769 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr Justice Maugham. In the Matter of WYATT BROTHERS & COMPANY Limited, and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 22nd day of November 1930 presented to the said Court by Cuddeford Brothers & Company Limited of 14 Miles Lane, Cannon Street in the City of London, Wine Merchants, Creditors of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on the 8th day of December 1930, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 27th day of November 1930.

GRESHAM, DAVIES & DALLAS, 12 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of December 1930.

00767 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Companies Court. Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of ARNOLD WILLIAMS & COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was, on the 22nd day of November, 1930, presented to the said Court by British Surety Insurance Company Limited of 4 Fenchurch Avenue in the City of London by Henry Arthur van de Linde of the same address Liquidator of the British Surety Insurance Company Limited And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 8th day of December 1930; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

EDWARD & CHILDS 17 Billiter Street London E.C.3 Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Note.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of December 1930.

No. 00585 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of THE SUNGEI TIRAM RUBBER ESTATE Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 3rd day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £300,000 to £86,250 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Share Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 20th day of November 1930.

Dated this 24th day of November 1930.

WARREN, MURTON, MILLER & FOSTER, 45 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00530 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of ANGLO-BURMA TIN COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 10th day of November, 1930, CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £250,000 to £121,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing, with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th day of November, 1930.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.

HOLMES SON & POTT Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

LOUISA CAROLINE RAGGAT deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of LOUISA CAROLINE RAGGATT of 13 Pulteney Mansions 42 Pulteney Street in the City of Bath Spinster (who died on the 12th October 1930 and whose Will was proved on the 13th November 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry by Douglas Herbert Walker Williamson and Edmund Henry Cooper the executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as solicitors for the said executors on or before the 1st day of February 1931 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 26th November 1930.

COOPER WALKER & HALL 7, Birchin Lane, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said executors.

NICHOLAS FREDERIC BRADY deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of NICHOLAS FREDERIC BRADY late of Manhasset North Hempstead County of Nassau State of New York in the United States of America deceased, who died at Manhasset aforesaid on the Twenty seventh day of March One thousand nine hundred and thirty and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose Estate were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the Twentieth day of November One thousand nine hundred and thirty to City Bank Farmers Trust Company Limited of 11 Waterloo Place London S.W. (the lawful Attorney of Genevieve Garvan Brady the sole Executrix named in the said Will) the Administrator of the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send the particulars in writing, of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Administrator on or before the Twenty ninth day of January One thousand nine hundred and thirty one after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which it shall then have had notice; and it will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands it shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Twenty seventh day of November One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

COWARD CHANCE & Co. 30 Mincing Lane, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

RE SARAH ANNE FREEMAN Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of SARAH ANNE FREEMAN, late of "Pinedale" Tregonwell Road, Bournemouth in the County of Southampton, Widow, deceased, who died on the 1st day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Oxford District Probate Registry on the 29th day of October 1930 by Sarah Gebberd Bennett and Reginald Walter Penny, the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send particulars thereof to us, the undersigned, before the 4th day of February, 1931, after which date the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

CHARLES LUCAS & MARSHALL Mansion House Street, Newbury, Berks. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE ELIZA ARUNDELL deceased late of 5 The Terrace Hampton Wick Middlesex who died on the 25th day of May 1930. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having any claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to Messrs. Blosse E. Armstrong & Co., of Bank Chambers, Forest Hill, S.E.23, who are the Solicitors for Sidney Edgar Matthews of Bank Chambers aforesaid and Sidney Thomas Balls of The Castle Cowcross Street, E.C.1, the Executors of the Will of the said Eliza Arundell deceased within two months from the date hereof after which time the Executors intend to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the said Solicitors.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1930.

BLOSSE E. ARMSTRONG & Co.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE Miss AGNES LETITIA BURROW deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of AGNES LETITIA BURROW formerly of Arnmore, Arnside, Westmoreland and late of Springcote, Chapel-le-Dale in the County of York deceased who died on the 25th day of March 1930 and of whose estate Letters of Administration were granted to Murray Victor Burrow Hill out of the Principal Probate Registry on the 13th day of September 1930 are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned solicitors for the said Administrator on or before the 15th February 1931 after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Administrator shall then have had notice; and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demand the said Administrator shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

THICKNESSE & HULL 5, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.1. solicitors for the said Administrator.

RE ERNEST EDWARD GATTWOOD COOK otherwise Ernest Edward Gattward Cook otherwise Ernest Cook late of Numbers 25, 27 and 20, Lowesmoor in the City of Worcester who died on the 5th day of September 1930. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased should give notice thereof in writing to me the undersigned Herbert March of 15, Foregate Street, Worcester, the Solicitor to the Executors of the Will of the above named deceased (who also carried on business under the style of "Ern Cook" and which Will was proved by the said Executors thereof in the District Probate Registry at Birmingham on the 17th day of November 1930) within three months from the date hereof after which time the said Executors intend to distribute the estate of the above named deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by me.

Dated this 24th day of November 1930.

HERBERT MARCH, 15, Foregate Street, Worcester.

RE JOHN CHARLES PURSER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having any claims or demands against the Estate of JOHN CHARLES PURSER late of "Fern Bank" 62 Emscote Road Warwick in the County of Warwick Justice of the Peace deceased (who died on the First day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved by Eliza Ann Purser Widow and Herbert Joseph Ansell Accountant the executors therein named on the 25th day of June 1930 in the Birmingham District Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned their Solicitors on or before the First day of February 1931 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1930.

CAMPBELL BROWN & LEDBROOK 2 Jury Street, Warwick. Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE EDWARD BIRD Deceased, late of 61 Lansdowne Place, Hove, Sussex, who died on the 15th day of May 1930. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased should give notice thereof, in writing, to Mr. Ivor B. Burnand of 39 Church Road, Hove, Sussex, Solicitor to the executors of the Will of the said Edward Bird deceased within two months from the date of publication hereof, after which time the executors intend to distribute the estate of the said Edward Bird, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the said Solicitor.

Dated the 25th day of November, 1930.

IVOR B. BURNAND Solicitor to the Executors of Edward Bird deceased.

RE the Estate of HENRIETTA TIGWELL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of HENRIETTA TIGWELL late of 2 Gashouse Cottages Hartley Wintney in the County of Hants Spinster who died on 27th July 1928 and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the District Probate Registry at Winchester to Arthur Tigwell the Administrator of the said Estate are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the said Administrator on or before the 31st day of January 1931 after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims and demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

A. B. LEMON, 22, Minster Street, Salisbury, Wilts. Solicitor for the said Administrator.

REVD. HERBERT REGINALD STAPYLTON BREE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27 (as amended). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of The REVD. HERBERT REGINALD STAPYLTON BREE late of The Rectory, Long Melford, Suffolk (who died on the 19th day of June 1930 and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Principal Probate Registry to Isabel Stapylton Bree) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to us the undersigned on or before the 31st day of January 1931 after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to claims of which she shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 25th day of November 1930

KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Essex House, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2, Solicitors for the Administratrix.

RE GEORGE LANE, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the Estate of GEORGE LANE, late of Beaumont, Chagford in the County of Devon, Bank Clerk deceased (who died on the 30th day of August 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 14th day of November, 1930, by The National Provincial Bank Ltd the Executor therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to me the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Executor, on or before the 31st day of January 1931, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the Executor shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands the Executor shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

S. H. NECK Moretonhampstead, Devon, Solicitor for the said Executor.

RE GEORGE WATTS deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of GEORGE WATTS late of 24 Deerbrook Road Herne Hill in the County of Surrey deceased (who died on the 26th day of July 1930 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 8th day of October 1930 to Wilfred Cooksey Crowther and Richard Robert Kingsbury the Executors named in the said Will) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the seventh day of February 1931 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands notice shall not then have been given.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

KINGSBURY & TURNER, 369 & 371 Brixton Road, S.W.9 Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ALEXANDER CHAPLIN deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of ALEXANDER CHAPLIN late of "The Firs" Crowhurst in the county of Sussex Colour Therapeutist deceased, who died on the 9th day of August 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 24th day of November 1930, by Thomas Neame of "Colkins" Faversham Kent Farmer Francis Edmund Bendit of 25 Maida Hill West London W.2. Gentleman and Harold William Glenister of 8 Bank Buildings Hastings Sussex Solicitor the Executors therein named are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 1st day of February 1931, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930

DAVENPORT JONES & GLENISTER, 8 Bank Buildings, Hastings. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of THE HYCOLITE LIQUID WALL PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 10th November, 1930.

DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—

Creditors 8th December, 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, at 11.30 o'clock.

Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

26th November, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of PROPERTY and GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION Limited.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 10th November, 1930.

DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—

Creditors 8th December, 1930, at Bankruptcy Buildings (Court No. 2), Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.

Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

26th November, 1930.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY DRAYCOTT, Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. V. Ch. 19). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SHIRLEY DRAYCOTT, late of Caravan Othona Admiralty Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth in the County of Hants formerly of Highfield, West Mersea, Colchester in the County of Essex who died on the 10th day of March 1930 and to whose estate Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) were granted on the 1st day of November 1930 by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Barclays Bank Limited and Romola Urquhart Anderson Wife of Roger Charles Anderson the Administrators are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 37, King William Street, London E.C.4, or to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of January 1931 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of November 1930.

RAWLINSON & SON, 4, Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2, Solicitors for the said Administrators.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 Company Limited by Shares The RUNNYMEDE GRAVEL PITS Limited

Notice is hereby given that following an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Runnymede Gravel Pits Limited convened on the 5th day of December 1930 for the purpose of passing a Resolution that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up, a meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Bland, Nettleship & Butt at 26 Lincolns Inn Fields, London W.C.2 on the said 5th day of December 1930 at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon at which meeting all creditors of the Company are entitled to attend.

Dated this 27th day of November 1930

By Order of the Board

F. J. GODFREY Secretary

No. 66 Queen Street London E.C.4

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

FIRST ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON. FULHAM TOWN PLANNING SCHEME, No. 9.

Notice is given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this advertisement the London County Council propose to consider a RESOLUTION ADOPTING a PRELIMINARY STATEMENT of PROPOSALS for DEVELOPMENT in connexion with the above TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.

A draft of the preliminary statement proposed to be adopted and a Map illustrating the particulars in the draft statement have been deposited at the County Hall (Room No. 210a), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, and the Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6, and will be open for inspection by all persons interested without payment of any fee between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday and between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturday.

Any objection or representations with regard to draft statement should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Council on or before 20th December, 1930.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL and CANCER WING. Notice is hereby given that a COURT of GOVERNORS will be held in the Board Room on THURSDAY, the 11th of December, at 12.30 p.m. precisely, to receive a précis of the proceedings of the Board, to appoint the members of the Board, and such officials and bodies as under the Laws of the Hospital are required to be elected by the Court, for the year 1931, and to transact the ordinary business of the Court.

By Order of the Board.

S. R. C. PLIMSOLL, Secretary-Superintendent.

27th November, 1930.

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.
68th ANNUAL MEETING
will be held
On WEDNESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1930, at 3.30 p.m.,
at the
CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2
(kindly lent by the Worshipful Company of Carpenters).
The Chair will be taken by
The RIGHT HON. the LORD MAYOR,
who will be supported by
ALDERMAN and SHERIFF MAURICE JENKS,
Mr. SHERIFF D. GEORGE COLLINS,
SIR CRISP ENGLISH, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.,
SIR GEORGE PENNY, M.P.,
The Ven. ERNEST N. SHARPE, B.A. (Archdeacon of London),
and other gentlemen.

Contributions, to be announced at the meeting, are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mr. Richard C. Tresidder, at the offices, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. FOUNDED by the LATE PETER HERVE. Established 1812. Incorporated by Royal Charter. 65, Southampton-row, London, W.C.1.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-FOURTH ELECTION. RESULT of POLL, Thursday, 27th November, 1930. The REVEREND E. C. BEDFORD, M.A., Vice-Chairman, in the Chair.

PENSIONERS.

No.	Name.	Votes.	No.	Name.	Votes.
97	Miss M. Whitley	1,189	13	Miss M. E. Westbrook	791
80	Miss A. M. Blackbourn	1,070	105	Miss E. M. Mason	778
95	Miss D. Winder	1,056	64	Miss G. S. Hughes	777
40	Miss E. M. Winter	983	148	Mrs. E. M. E. Evans	764
82	Mr. A. F. Roberts	957	32	Miss E. F. Farrow	756
54	Miss M. F. Woods	940	22	Miss C. E. Stagoll	750
18	Miss M. B. Rapley	916	48	Mrs. A. Skinner	742
35	Miss M. A. Blakeley	908	72	Miss H. M. Wenn	732
14	Miss A. H. Holder	889	65	Miss F. E. Allbut	718
93	Miss M. E. Spencer	868	23	Miss F. J. Hackett	706
103	Miss E. A. Lantsbery	860	53	Miss I. Newell	698
86	Mrs. C. M. de L. Staunton	852	78	Miss M. C. Todd	688
81	Miss J. Jenkin	849	37	Mrs. L. V. Reynolds	382
96	Miss F. N. Henderson	830	115	Miss H. A. Stockley	678
19	Miss A. M. Wild	824	36	Mr. C. W. S. Pybus	674
26	Miss L. E. Mascall	813	46	Mrs. K. A. Newsom	661
135	Miss H. Lucas	809	58	Miss Z. R. Greenway	660
56	Miss L. M. Gill	792	27	Mrs. A. E. Russel	655

To whom have been added the Four Candidates whose Names have been longest on the List, namely:—

No. 1 Miss F. E. Coombes | No. 3 Miss E. B. James
No. 2 Miss L. A. Clifford | No. 4 Miss G. E. Williams

The following being the highest Unsuccessful Candidates have been appointed by the Committee to £10 Annuities on the Miland Fund, to be held until they are Elected to a higher Penson:—

No.	Name.	Votes.	No.	Name.	Votes.
44	Mrs. K. L. Woodbury	655	89	Miss A. M. Woolmington	605
69	Miss E. Hart	648	114	Mrs. L. M. Passmore	604
109	Miss E. M. McRae	631			
28	Miss G. Dutton	630	31	Miss E. M. Green	603

GRATUITANTS.

Gratuities amounting to £112 6s., to be divided among Twenty-four of the Unsuccessful Candidates, were also awarded at the Election, full particulars of which can be obtained at the Office.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

LAUNDRIES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green. Chiswick 0378 and 1695. On parle français.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BLACKHEATH DISTRICT, on bus route.—Charming RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY (14 bed rooms), in extensive grounds, suitable nursing home (registered), &c. Furniture value £2,000. Owner would like meet lady or gentleman with capital, business proposition, or would sell the freehold at £5,000.—Apply Sole Agents, FOSTER and FOSTER, Surveyors, opposite Station, Blackheath.

ELTHAM, S.E.9.—Commodious and soundly built detached RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent domestic offices; charming garden of ¾ acre; garage and electric light. PRICE £1,800 or near offer.—Apply FURLONGS, Estate Agents, Eltham.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Luxuriously appointed detached HOUSES, near station; solid oak staircase, oak-panelled hall, cloak room, two and three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room de luxe; oak floors; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms; garage; prices from £2,900.—"Quality Houses," Gloucester Gardens Estate, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

GOLDERS GREEN and HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURBS for the best selection of well-built labour-saving RESIDENCES; three-six bed, with or without garage. Finished to purchaser's requirements. PRICES £950 to £2,500. Mortgages up to 90 per cent.—Consult E. W. PERRY and DAW, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19. Car available for inspection.

ONE ACRE. TENNIS LAWN.

NORTHERN HEIGHTS of LONDON.—Within 20 minutes of City and West End, in a high and beautiful position, extensive views, select and quiet road, a FREEHOLD Detached red-brick RESIDENCE, most substantially built, with fine rooms, close to Highgate School, Ken Wood, and two golf links; three fine reception rooms, billiard room, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms; every modern convenience. Early possession if required. This charming house is offered by executors to close the estate at £4,250.—Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, 4, HIGH-STREET, HIGHGATE, N.6, and 57, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD. — Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all Centres.

WIMBLEDON.—A HOUSE of CHARACTER specially built for the present owner on the Southern slope of the hills; artistic, half-timbered, gable RESIDENCE, with five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, lounge hall, and ideal offices; garage; charming garden. FREEHOLD PRICE only 3,000gns.—Recommended by HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

WEST ACTON, on high ground.—Very well-built FREEHOLD HOUSE; six bed rooms, bath, two large reception; garage; convenient to District, Tube, and bus; electric light and power; good repair; £1,650.—EYDMANN, STREET and BRIDGE, 242, High-street, Acton.

£130 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished. WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Modern labour-saving HOUSE; six bed, two reception; garage if required. Nominal premium for lease and fixtures.—'Phone Wimbledon 5138.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GENUINELY SEEKING.

MESSRS. GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY have "live" applicants looking for properties answering to the following descriptions:—

1. SURREY, near GUILDFORD.—Old HOUSE to convert or modern house of attractive appearance in matured grounds; eight bed rooms. Price up to £5,000.—F. C. (9738.)
2. ON the COTSWOLDS or between CHIPPING NORTON and WOODSTOCK.—An old stone-built house with six-eight bed rooms; modern conveniences; good garden and paddock. Price £3,000-£4,000.—Mrs. B. (9583.)
3. ESSEX and SUFFOLK Borders, or in the WOODBRIDGE District.—Well-built residence in a secluded situation; seven-eight bed rooms; good garden, up to five acres. Price £3,500, or rent £150 per annum.—Mrs. W. (9657.)
4. WITHIN two hours by train from London, a MODERNIZED HOUSE with about 10 bed rooms. Must have rough shooting over 1,000 acres. Rent furnished with the option to purchase up to £12,000. Farmlands not required.—Maharajah. (10068.)

Owners desirous of selling please send details of their properties to the above Agents at 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

WANTED.

SOUTH DEVON or CORNISH COASTS.—Well-fitted RESIDENCE; five beds, three reception; TWO-THREE ACRES; overlooking harbour and with yacht anchorage; up to £4,000. Usual commission required.—Send particulars, with photos, to "Kay," care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

WINCHESTER or BASINGSTOKE (convenient for).

WANTED to PURCHASE a PROPERTY of from 200 to 600 ACRES with good HOUSE, old-fashioned preferred but not essential, in secluded position; 14 to 18 bed rooms; fishing an attraction.—Please write Peer, care of OSBORN and MERCER, 28B, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

WANTED immediately for genuine applicant, whose name will be given, FURNISHED HOUSE, for two years. Not more than five miles from Dover, towards St. Margaret's Bay or inland preferred. Five bed rooms, two sitting rooms.—Send particulars with photos if possible to J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9. Usual Agency commission required.

The Times SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 3s. 0d.	£3 11s. 6d.	£1 15s. 9d.

ABROAD

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
The Times only	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 16s. 0d.	£3 18s. 0d.	£1 19s. 0d.

THE TIMES ROYAL EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Abroad	£6 10s. 0d.	£3 5s. 0d.	£1 12s. 6d.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland and Canada	£1 2s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Other Countries	£1 5s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	6s. 3d.

All subscriptions are payable in advance. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited."

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE MALAYA

Captain H. S. Shipway is to relinquish command at the end of the year of the battleship MALAYA, the vessel which was presented to the Navy just before the War by the Federated Malay States. His successor will be Captain J. S. C. Salmond, who from January, 1929, to January, 1930, was in command of the Signal School, and formerly was Naval Attaché in South America. Captain Salmond was promoted in 1920, after two years on the staff of the Signal Department at the Admiralty, and later he commanded the cruiser YARMOUTH, signal and wireless experimental ship. In the War, Captain Salmond served in the IRON DUKE, flagship of Admiral Jellicoe, for wireless and war staff duties, and after his promotion to commander he was in the Torpedoes and Mining Department at the Admiralty. He resumed sea service in April, 1917, in command of the sloop ODIN, in the Gulf of Aden Patrol, and in 1919 was decorated with the 4th class of the Egyptian Order of the Nile.

SOUTH AMERICAN CRUISE

The cruiser DANAE, Captain E. R. Bent, D.S.C., is to go to Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, for Christmas, and may visit some ports on the south-east coast of America during her cruise southward. The DANAE left Trinidad on November 17, and to-day is expected at Bahia.

H.M.S. ROCHESTER BEGUN

The keel has been laid at Chatham Dockyard this week of the ROCHESTER, the last of the four sloops authorized in the 1929 Navy Estimates. Two were ordered from Devonport Dockyard, of which the FOWEY was launched on November 4 and the BIDEFORD is building on the stocks. Two were ordered from Chatham, and the first of these, the SHOREHAM, was launched on Saturday last, when the naming ceremony was performed by the Lady Darnley. The programme originally included six sloops, but two were cancelled as part of the economies ordered by the present Government in January last.

SUBMARINE TRIALS

H.M.S. ORPHEUS, Lieutenant-Commander R. S. Barry, the last of the six submarines ordered in 1927, and the last War vessel to be completed at the Dalmuir shipyard of Messrs. Beardmore and Co. on the Clyde, is carrying out a cruise in the Channel this week, and to-day is expected to arrive at Portsmouth from Portland. Accompanying the ORPHEUS are two of the War-built submarines from the reserve half flotilla, Portsmouth, L 17 and L 20.

GIFT TO H.M.S. NORFOLK

At Devonport yesterday H.M.S. NORFOLK was presented by officers of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Battalions of The Norfolk Regiment with a figure in silver of Britannia, the regimental crest which was granted by Queen Anne to commemorate a feat of arms in the war with Spain.

The presentation was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Brudenell-Bruce, commanding the 2nd battalion, which is stationed at Devonport, and he also handed to Captain C. B. Prickett, of the Norfolk, a parchment copy of the regimental march. Officers of the 2nd Battalion of The Norfolk Regiment and of the cruiser attended the ceremony, and 150 non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment were among the spectators. This was the second ceremony of the kind since the ship was commissioned in May. At Yarmouth, during the summer, she received a gift of two silver porringers from ladies of the county of Norfolk.

POINTS FROM FLEET ORDERS

Leave restrictions, owing to smallpox, have been placed on Kineton Park rural district, Yorkshire.

Supervisors of machinery in the Fleet Fuelling Service are in the same position as regards insurability under the National Health and Pensions Acts as other established engineers of yard craft.

Two lists are published, one of established posts and the other of appointments other than established posts, which carry the privilege of free or assisted passages for wives and families of the holders. Such privileges are not granted to officers afloat.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

The War Office announces that there are vacancies for commissions in the Supplementary Reserve of Officers as ordnance mechanical engineers in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. Candidates must be under 30 years of age for appointment as subalterns, and under 35 for appointment as captains, and must also be fully qualified mechanical engineers. Preference will be given to Bachelors of Science (Engr.), Whitworth Scholars, Graduates and Associates of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineers. Candidates will not be required to undergo training in peace-time, but will be liable to be called out on service when the Army Reserve or any part of it is called out by Proclamation, and to serve in any part of the world. In return officers will be granted an annual gratuity of £25, payable in arrear. When called out on service they will receive the rates of pay and allowances applicable to officers holding similar appointments in the Regular Army, and in addition will receive an outfit grant. Full particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Under-Secretary of State for War (A.G.9), the War Office, London, S.W.1.

WING COMMANDER ARCHER

The transfer to home establishment is announced from November 1, of Wing Commander J. O. Archer, C.B.E., who for nearly five years had commanded No. 3 (Indian) Wing at Quetta. Wing Commander Archer transferred to the R.F.C. from the Royal Field Artillery 15 years ago, and is one of the temporary officers of the War period whose services the R.A.F. has been glad to retain during its post-War development. In 1909 he graduated B.Sc., with honours, at London University, and also took diplomas in electrical and mechanical engineering. He saw active service in France, Egypt, and Palestine, and in 1919 was second-in-command of the R.A.F. in South Russia. Before going to India he commanded No. 16 (Army Co-Operation) Squadron at Old Sarum.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BASIDU, Nov. 25.—Triad arrived and left.
BEREHAVEN, Nov. 26.—Scythe arrived.
BRIXHAM, Nov. 25.—Titania, Fermoy, and Sixth Submarine Flotilla (less H 24 and H 50) arrived, and left for Falmouth Nov. 26.
CHENGLIN, Nov. 26.—Mantis arrived.
DEVONPORT, Nov. 25.—Coldsnap arrived.
FALMOUTH, Nov. 26.—Titania, Fermoy, and Sixth Submarine Flotilla (less H 24 and H 50) arrived.
HANKOW, Nov. 26.—Peterel arrived.
HELFORD RIVER, Nov. 26.—Pandora and Poseidon left.
HENJAM, Nov. 25.—Triad left for Basidu, and Cyclamen left for Muscat.
HONG-KONG, Nov. 26.—Serapis and Somme left on patrol, and Thracian and Seraph arrived.
MALTA, Nov. 26.—Hermes left for Port Said.
NANKING, Nov. 26.—Scarab arrived.
PORTLAND, Nov. 26.—Orpheus and Submarines L 17 and L 20 left for Dartmouth; Lunar Bow left for Portsmouth; and Pangbourne arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 26.—Pangbourne left for Portland, and Lunar Bow arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 26.—Scythe left for Berehaven.
TORBAY, Nov. 26.—Orpheus and Submarines L17 and L 20 arrived.
TUNB, Nov. 25.—Triad arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—C. F. H. CHURCHILL, to Boadicea (Dec. 22); and J. R. H. D'AETH, to Osprey (Jan. 6).
SURGN. LIEUTS.—T. F. CREAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to Montrose; and J. W. NESBITT, M.B., B.Ch., to Iron Duke (Dec. 2).
CD. GUNNERS.—G. H. C. MATTHEWS, to Comus (Dec. 8); and A. T. SAMMELLS, to Adventure; and W. WALLACE, D.S.M., to Pembroke (Dec. 15).
GUNNER.—E. G. WYE, to Sandhurst (Jan. 1).
CD. BOSN.—H. J. CHAPMAN, to Resolution (Dec. 1).

PROMOTIONS

COMMRS. (Rtd.).—E. R. GLOAG and T. C. B. HARBOTTLE, to rank of Capt. (Rtd.) (seny. respectively Nov. 24 and 25).
SUB-LIEUTS.—I. G. ROBERTSON, to rank of Lieut. (seny. June 1); J. HOWSON and H. I. G. RYLANDS, to rank of Lieut. (seny. Aug. 1); and D. E. COX and A. T. COURTNEY, to rank of Lieut. (seny. Oct. 1).

RETIREMENT

ENGNR. COMMR.—F. J. PEDRICK, placed on Retired List, at own request, with rank of Engnr. Capt. (Nov. 30).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—E. ROBERTS, to Constance (Nov. 29).
LIEUT.—H. L. BUDD, to Victory (Nov. 29), to Vernon (Dec. 20), to Vivid (Jan. 3), and to Valiant (Jan. 31).
SUB-LIEUTS.—J. W. THOMPSON and H. J. PERRETT, promoted to Lieuts. (seny. respectively Nov. 2 and 11); T. S. MARCHINGTON, to Vanoc (Nov. 29); G. R. MILNER (proby.), to Vivid (Nov. 29), and to Champion (Jan. 10); and G. W. HOUCHEN (actg.), to Vivid (Nov. 29), and to Concord (Jan. 10).
CD. ENGNR.—R. WHITELAW, to Rodney (Dec. 1).
WT. ENGNR.—W. HUTCHINSON, to Repulse (Nov. 29).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

Mr. A. T. MORGAN, entered as Proby. Sub-Lieut. (Nov. 24), and attached to List 1, Severn Divn.; Mr. I. M. WILSON, entered as Proby. Mid. (Nov. 24), and attached to List 1, Clyde Divn.; and Mr. F. J. GODSWORTHY, L.D.S., entered as Proby. Surgn. Lieut. (D.) (Nov. 25), and attached to List 2, London Divn.

NO FRESH TAXATION IN JERSEY

There will be no fresh taxation in Jersey next year, though the Budget presented to the States yesterday by the Finance Committee shows a deficit of £10,301. It is expected that several of the Administrative Committees will have fairly substantial balances to hand back to the Exchequer from the special credits voted to them. The income-tax for next year was fixed at 6d. in the pound. The president of the Finance Committee explained that the sum of £60,000 had been derived from the 6d. tax last year, this being £10,000 more than estimated. There had also been increases of revenue on wines and spirits, but more particularly from tobacco.

The Estate Market

SEATS TO BE LET

BEN LOMOND

In his book on "Inigo Jones" (Methuen and Co.) Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., past-president R.I.B.A., says that there are "few country houses that can with any assurance be attributed to Inigo Jones." He mentions some, but Lees Court, near Faversham, is not among them. The reason of the omission is doubtless that the existing mansion is not that which Jones designed in 1651, but a copy of it. Lord Sondes has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square) to let the seat furnished. The shooting rights over 9,000 acres, including 700 acres of coverts, go with the house.

Lees Court is in the parish of Sheldwich, called Schyldwic in a Charter in the year 784, granting the lands to the Convent of Raculf-cestre, or Reculver. Sir George Sondes, who employed Inigo Jones to design a house for him, was created a peer, as Hasted remarks, "in consequence of the losses he sustained and the persecution he underwent for his firm loyalty during the Commonwealth." Mr. Walter Jerrold, in "Highways and Byways in Kent" (Macmillan and Co.), says that Sir George Sondes suffered imprisonment and had to pay £30,000 for his Royalist activities.

Lord Hatherton has requested Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to let Teddesley Hall, near Stafford, furnished, and the shooting over 5,000 acres. This seat, also in a park of surpassing beauty, and delightful old gardens, may be had at a low rent. Mr. E. A. Foden, of the Teddesley office, will show intending tenants over the estate. Although no birds have been reared for some years, the game bags last year showed 700 pheasants, 386 partridges, and quantities of hares and rabbits.

Mr. Alfred J. Burrows (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley) yesterday sold Brisley Rise, a seventeenth-century house and three acres, at Willesborough, near Ashford, for £2,000.

Sales of land and other lots on the Wyfold Court estate, near Henley-on-Thames, by Messrs. W. Brown and Company (Tring), and Messrs. Whatley, Hill and Company (Ryder-street), have so far realized about £48,000.

The greater part of Ben Lomond is included in a sale of over 10,000 acres this week by the Duke of Montrose.

SALES BY AUCTION

CHARLES OSENTON and Co.

DORKING.—Horsham-road, "Grange Cottage"	£1,000
FOREST GREEN.—"Northend House," 17 acres	2,225

JOHN G. DEAN and Co.

WANDSWORTH.—20, Bramfield-road, freehold	650

DEACON and ALLEN

PADDINGTON.—7, Hyde Park-square	3,900

LINNETT, LANE, and BETTRIDGE

WILLESDEN.—15 to 23 (odd), Westbury-road	1,100
99, All Souls'-avenue	900
HARLESDEN.—34, Shrewsbury-road	650
2, Bramshill-road	1,625
FINCHLEY.—7 to 17, 21 to 35, and 45 to 81 (odd), Lodge-lane, freehold	6,325
64 to 76 (even), High-street	960
WHETSTONE.—1 to 6, Jaques-cottages, freehold	950

EDWIN EVANS and SONS

BATTERSEA.—82, Bridge-road West	550
84, Bridge-road West, freehold	455
BALHAM.—29, Lysias-road	535
91, Tantallon-road	645
EARLSFIELD.—65, 66, and 75, Summerley-street	1,000

EDWIN EVANS and SONS, with E. J. PEACOCK

CLAPHAM.—41, Grandison-road	640

EDWIN EVANS and SONS, with WELLINGS and O'MARA

TOOTING.—6 and 10, Headworth-road	275

BISLEY and SONS

BERMONDSEY.—13, 15, and 17, Webster-road, freehold	860
ROTHERHITHE.—2, 11, 16, 17, and 18, Hothfield-place, freehold	820

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY)
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Cross and Prior	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Leasehold Property
Hooker and Rogers	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Fleetwood, Deakin, Hendriks and Co.	Regent Hotel, Leamington Spa (4.0)	Freehold Property
A. Darby and Co.	Corn Exchange, Chelmsford (4.0)	Freehold Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
W. E. Hurcomb	Calder House, Piccadilly, W. (10.30)	Rare Silver, Jewels, &c.
Fuller, Horsey and Co.	Merchants' Hall, Baltic Exchange, St. Mary Axe, E.C. (1.0)	Plant and Machinery
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.0)	Bulbs
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Choice Furs
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique Furniture, Porcelain, &c.
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Old French and English Furniture, Pictures, &c.
Phillips, Son and Neale	72, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture, Silver, &c.
Robinson, Fisher, and Harding	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Old English Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewelry, &c.
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Old English Furniture, Porcelain, Pottery, &c.
Harmer, Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

AUGUST AIR EXERCISES

DETAILS OF HOURS FLOWN

The returns made by the Air Ministry concerning the Air Exercises which took place in August, and in which 250 R.A.F. machines were engaged, show the remarkable average of about 1,200 miles per machine, flown during the three days which the operations covered. This in itself constitutes a tribute to the technical efficiency of British military aircraft of all kinds, and the skill of the pilots is reflected in the fact that although so much flying was done, sometimes in rather unfavourable weather, there was no serious accident.

The flying hours were 2,980, of which 1,571½ were done by the Blue Colony forces, concerned chiefly with bombing attacks at long range, and 1,408½ stood to the credit of Red Colony, the defending force, consisting chiefly of fighters. The average hours flown by the squadrons of both forces were 120, the Red Colony figure being 108, and that of Blue Colony 131. Night bomber squadrons had an average of 130 hours; day bomber squadrons (regular), 140 hours; and day bomber squadrons (auxiliary), 145; while for fighters the average was 100 hours. The higher average of the auxiliary squadrons is accounted for by their use of slower types of aircraft than were used by the regular squadrons.

It is not the intention of the Air Ministry to prepare for publication a report on the Air Exercises. The lessons learned from them are still being studied, and as the object was to train units and staffs and not to test strategical theories, any conclusions reached will be purely technical and of comparatively little interest to the public. From the figures of flying hours it may be taken, assuming an average speed of 100 miles an hour for all types, that R.A.F. machines engaged in the exercises flew at least 300,000 miles in the three days.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PALESTINE PROTEST COMMITTEE

The Palestine Protest Committee, which has posted the East End of London with bills bearing the words "Scrap the White Paper" and "Palestine betrayal by the Labour Government," held its first public meeting in Whitechapel on Tuesday night, when a number of speakers said that the Government's action represented a definite betrayal of trust and a breach of a solemn pledge. Rabbi Rabinowitz, who presided, urged all Jews to unite in a protest against the White Paper until it was withdrawn. He said:—"We protest not only against the tone of the Paper, at the definitely anti-Jewish tone which runs through it, but we declare that the facts which it presumes to give are definitely untrue."

Law Report, Nov. 27

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, and Lord Tomlin—dismissed the plaintiffs' appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeal in the action by ex-members of the disbanded Royal Irish Constabulary, which raised questions on the calculation by the Treasury under the Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1922, of compensation payable to former members of that force and of pensions payable to widows and children of deceased members. (EGAN v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.)

The House of Lords—Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, and Lord Thankerton—dismissed an appeal by the plaintiffs from the Court of Appeal who held that the Italian steamship Alcantara, owned by the plaintiffs, was to blame for a collision off Dungeness in February, 1928, with the defendants' ship, the Tovarisch, a four-masted barque used by the Merchant Marine of the Soviet Government as a training ship for cadets. The case raised the question of the use of pyrotechnic flares under the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. (THE TOVARISCH.)

Further evidence was given for the plamtiffs in the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK
BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922, they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they would not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of banknotes from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank of Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Dr. Ruy Ennes Ulrich, the president of the Portuguese National Railways, and a director of the Banco de Portugal from 1914 to 1928, continuing his evidence on behalf of the bank, dealt with the suggestion in the defence that the bank had suffered loss through their own negligence in withdrawing the authorized issue of notes.

He said that, if the bank had refused to honour notes on presentation when they learned that the Marang duplicates were in circulation, bearers of authorized notes, and also bearers of Marang notes, who, as was quite possible, had received those Marang notes from the bank, could have sustained actions against the bank to honour the notes.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—If you had refused to honour these 500 escudos notes of the Vasco de Gama issue, what would have been the effect on the public with regard to other issues of notes?—I think that it would have been extremely serious, because, if people knew that the bank were refusing notes of a certain issue, they might have thought that payment on other types of notes would be refused and there might have been general discredit thrown on all the notes issued by the bank. I am not sure that a revolution would not have been brought about by such a step as refusing to honour the notes.

What would have been the effect on the foreign exchange?—I think that Portuguese currency abroad would have been depressed at once.

In addition, added Dr. Ulrich, the Government might have stopped the licence to the bank to issue notes and might have taken steps to enforce payment of the existing notes. After the bank discovered that duplicate notes were in circulation Sir William Waterlow came to Portugal and visited the bank. He expressed his regret that an unfortunate position had arisen.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—Was Marang's name mentioned at all?—No.

Did you then know anything about Marang?—No.

Did Sir William Waterlow say anything about the origin of the duplicate notes?—No.

Did he say anything about distinguishing the notes?—No.

Did he say anything about the Bank of Angola e Metropole?—Nothing.

A decree was made for the liquidation of the Bank of Angola e Metropole in 1926, the witness said, and two claims by the Banco de Portugal were admitted. One was for 99,695,500 escudos [about £990,000] for payments made by the bank in respect of Marang notes, and the other was for 835,568 escudos [about £8,000], the cost of the authorized notes which the bank had had to withdraw.

Mr. BIRKETT (cross-examining).—You complain that in and after December, 1925, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons did not give you all the help that they might?—Yes.

Mr. BIRKETT.—I am going to suggest that they did everything that they could.

BANK AND PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

Dr. Ulrich agreed that from the beginning the bank were in the closest touch with the Government of Portugal. The bank knew that Colonel Lucas, a representative of the Portuguese Government in London, had called on Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You knew that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons put the Marang contracts, the correspondence, and everything else before Colonel Lucas?—We knew that later.

Is it the case of the Banco de Portugal that those important matters were not communicated to them?—They were not.

Although the bank were in close touch with the Government?—Yes.

If Sir William Waterlow was communicating all this information to the Portuguese Government's representative in London, that would explain why his visit to Lisbon was delayed?—I do not think it is a reason.

You telegraphed for him on December 7 and he arrived on December 14?—Yes.

On his arrival did he and those with him wish to meet the board of directors which was then sitting?—Yes.

And were they refused?—No. They were told that we would see them in the presence of the magistrate.

Do you know that Sir William Waterlow remained at the Criminal Investigation Department, helping the officials there, for practically a week?—I think he did.

During that week were the Governor and Vice-Governor at the bank at the Criminal Investigation Department at the same time?—I think that they went there.

You knew all about the forged Marang contracts on December 16?—Yes; when I saw them published in the newspapers.

You never inquired how they got into the possession of the newspaper?—No.

You never made any inquiry from the Government?—No.

In December, 1925, what information did you ask for that was refused?—I do not know that we asked for any information.

What information did you not have that Sir William Waterlow could have given you at that moment?—I do not remember exactly where we were just then. There were a lot of facts not yet disclosed that Sir William Waterlow could have told us.

Mr. BEVAN intervened to say that the bank to which he had been referring as the "Bank of Angola" was the Bank of Angola e Metropole and not the present Bank of Angola, against which no suggestion could be made.

Dr. Ulrich said that the present Bank of Angola had a licence to issue notes for Angola, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino having relinquished that business.

The witness agreed that a loan by the Banco de Portugal to the Portuguese Government was effected by the issue of notes by the bank and the use of those notes by the Government for its own purposes.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Would it be right to say that the Banco de Portugal was really a gigantic paper machine to meet the needs of the State?—To a certain point, yes. But that is so in the case of all banks.

Until a short time ago was the income of Portugal always below its expenditure?—Yes.

A PERIOD OF INCONVERTIBILITY

Are we agreed that, from 1925 till the present time, the Banco de Portugal has been under no liability to pay any of their notes in gold, silver, or other metal coin?—Yes.

That period of inconvertibility was intended to last for 10 days, but it has lasted ever since 1925?—Yes.

The two statutes on which you rely to show that your notes are payable on sight and to bearer are, I suggest to you, completely out of date because of subsequent decrees and laws dealing with inconvertibility?—I do not agree.

The only liability of the bank is to pay with other notes a note which is presented?—Yes.

Dr. Ulrich agreed that in May, 1925, when the Banco de Portugal found that some forged notes were in circulation, they warned branches that a note which on presentation was found to be forged should be signed by the presenter of it; that investigation should be made how he had obtained it; and that, if it appeared that he was a holder in good faith, the note should be sent to the administration of the bank to see whether it should be paid or not.

Mr. BIRKETT.—But when you discovered the existence of the Marang notes there was no investigation. The bank said: "Bring your notes," and all the notes that were brought were changed for good notes?—Yes, because it was impossible to distinguish between an authorized note and an unauthorized note.

Were not even the notes found on the arrested men sent by the Judge to the bank to be changed for good notes? (Laughter.)—Of course we refused them.

It was the only time you did so?—Yes.

You exchanged the notes which were brought without a single check of any kind?—It was not possible to check them.

Dr. Ulrich agreed that in April, 1925, he received a note saying that a Mr. Brandao, head cashier of the Banco do Minho, had produced a 500 escudos note of which he was apprehensive as it was presented by Adriano Silva, a person "of no means or moral standard." The report went on to state that Silva had been asking for drafts for big sums for localities out of Braga, and had always paid for them with new notes.

Dr. Ulrich agreed that Silva was one of those who started the Angola e Metropole Bank.

Mr. BIRKETT.—If, in April, 1925, you could have discovered what was really happening you would have crushed the conspiracy at the beginning?—Yes, but I could not find out what was happening. I am not a policeman.

Dr. Ulrich said that he had destroyed the reports which he had received as he regarded them as a personal matter. His agent had also lost the memoranda from which he made the reports.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Don't you think that that is very unfortunate?—I do not think so.

Dr. Ulrich agreed that he never mentioned the reports to any of his colleagues.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite, and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
WILL DISPUTE: PLAINTIFFS SUCCEED
ASHBURN AND ANOTHER v. CROOKES

(*Before the* PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury*)

In this probate suit, which concerned the estate, said to be worth not less than £10,000, of Mr. Ralph Crookes, of Newhouse-road, Marton, Blackpool, who died on December 19, 1929, aged 78 years, the jury found that a will, dated October 17, 1929, was duly executed, that the testator knew and approved of its contents, and that he was of sound disposing mind.

His LORDSHIP pronounced for the will, and adjourned the question of costs.

The testator's daughter, Mrs. Dora Rushby Ashburn, of Blackpool, and Mr. Frank Barrett, solicitor, of Manchester, propounded as executors the will of October 17, 1929. The defendant, Mr. Harold Gill Crookes, of Reads avenue, Blackpool, son of the testator, alleged that his father did not duly execute the will; that he did not know and approve of the contents; and that he was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding. He asked the Court to pronounce in favour of an earlier will of the testator dated December 23, 1926.

The opening proceedings were reported in *The Times* of to-day.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. Allan Walmsley appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., Mr. Noel Middleton, and Mr. William Latey for the defendant; and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson for children of one of the parties interested.

Mr. William B. Ashburn, husband of the plaintiff, Mrs. Ashburn, said that he had heard the testator say, after the death of his wife, who was named as an executrix in the 1926 will, that there ought to be a third executor in addition to the son and daughter.

After further evidence the plaintiffs' case was closed.

THE DEFENCE

Mr. HEMMERDE, for the defence, said that the real question was whether the testator's son, who had enjoyed the complete confidence of his father, was to have forced on him a co-executor of whom he had never heard under a will which the father was not fit to make.

Mr. H. G. Crookes, the defendant, in reply to Mr. HEMMERDE, said that he was on confidential terms with his father up to the date of his father's death. In May, 1927, and later in the summer of 1929, his father had seizures, and in 1928 his mind and memory began to weaken. The witness mentioned incidents when the testator did not know where he was, and seemed incapable of dressing himself properly. He found him one day putting his legs into his pyjama sleeves, and on another occasion, in 1929, with his overcoat over his pyjamas, and his hat on, and saying that he was going to Manchester to buy butter. His father had never said anything to him about making another will or appointing another executor.

Mr. John Waimsley, managing clerk to the defendant's solicitor, of Blackpool, said that when he arranged, at the testator's request, in August, 1929, that the testator's cheques should in future be signed jointly by his son and daughter, the testator said, "My memory is playing tricks with me and I don't feel sure of myself."

Mrs. Crookes, the defendant's wife, examined by Mr. LATEY, said that, though she saw the testator almost daily, he said nothing to her about making a second will or appointing another executor.

After further evidence, counsel addressed the jury.

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in summing-up, said that it was the addition of Mr. Barrett, the solicitor, as a third executor after the death of the testator's wife which was the cause of this remarkable contest. If the testator knew and understood what he was doing it was quite immaterial if his daughter or anybody else coaxed him into doing it. The doctor who attended the testator, and who had witnessed the will, said that the testator did know what he was doing. It was also stated that after signing the will the testator said:—"Not a bad signature for an old man." Nor was it in contested that the testator had known Mr. Barrett for years, and the latter had looked after his Manchester property.

The jury found as stated above, and his LORDSHIP pronounced for the will of October, 1929.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe and Co.; Messrs. Bower, Cotton, and Bower, for Mr. S. Sharpe Waterhouse, Blackpool.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1830. Price 7d.

In one short sentence we shall state, 1st, our conviction that the peasantry are more oppressed and more alive to the magnitude of their own wants, than at any former period; 2d, our belief as to the nature and mode of that oppression, that it has arisen from the endeavours of men of property to squeeze out of the bodies of the labouring population a larger share than justice or humanity would have permitted of the general profits of land and labour. . . . The Corn Law—that most flagitious of monopolies—has contributed largely to this unnatural and cruel evil. The repeal of the Corn Law, the consequent equalization of profits and fall of rents, will, we suspect, have an influence upon the public comfort and tranquillity, more beneficial than the most sanguine have yet dared to hope would result from such a reform of our legislation.

* * *

A burlesque threatening letter has been received by Dr. Keate, Head Master of Eton:—

Nov. 21, 1830.

"Rev. Sir,—Unless you lay aside *your 'thrashing-machine,'* you will hear further from

"Swing."

**"Swing" was the corporate name adopted by those who were waging war upon agricultural machinery.

3 per Cent. Cons., 82¼ to ⅞.

ASLEEP AT THE WHEEL

When LIEUTENANT ALAN CHARLES HEBER PERCY, of the Welsh Guards, was summoned at Camberley yesterday for dangerous driving, it was stated that he skidded round a corner near the Blackdown Barracks, Camberley, at a speed of between 40 and 50 miles an hour, and ran into three soldiers, one of whom was carried on the radiator for 75 yards, having both legs broken. The defence was that exhaust fumes from a hole in the floor caused Lieutenant Percy to fall asleep at the wheel. He was fined £23, and was disqualified for holding a licence for a year.

HOUSE OF LORDS
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY: COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS
EGAN AND OTHERS v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, *and* LORD TOMLIN)

The HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal from the order of the Court of Appeal (46 *The Times* L.R. 41; [1930] 1 Ch., 238) affirming a judgment of Mr. Justice Eve (45 *The Times* L.R. 461; [1929] 2 Ch., 244) in an action in which the appellants were plaintiffs and the Attorney-General was the defendant. The appeal raised questions as to the construction of the Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1922, and the rules contained in Part I. of the Schedule to the Act, which provided for the disbandment of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the compensation to be paid to the officers and constables of that force on their retirement.

The questions to be determined were (1) Whether the Treasury in awarding compensation to the appellants, William Albert Egan, who, at the date of disbandment, was a county inspector; Charles Justice, a sergeant, and Peter McCarthy, a constable, and in awarding a pension to the appellant, Mrs. Helena Shea, the widow of a deceased constable, Percy Shea, had awarded such compensation and pension in accordance with the provisions of the Act, or whether the Treasury in making the awards ought to have taken into account certain allowances to which Percy Shea and the three other appellants were entitled at the time of the disbandment of the Royal Irish Constabulary. (2) Whether the children of Percy Shea became entitled to an award by the Treasury of a pension, gratuity, or allowance on the death of their father.

The compensation awarded by the Treasury was made on the footing that the word "salary" in the rules contained in Part 1 of the Schedule to the Act meant "annual pay" and not "annual pay and allowances." The refusal of a pension to the children of Percy Shea was based on clause 6 of the Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions Order, 1922, which provided that no pension, allowance, or gratuity could be awarded to the children of a deceased officer, unless such officer died within 12 months after the grant of a pension. It was conceded that Percy Shea did not die within that 12 months.

Mr. Justice Eve upheld the construction adopted by the Treasury and dismissed the action, and the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Russell) affirmed his decision.

Mr. Alfred Dickie (K.C. Ireland) and Mr. Hector Hughes (K.C. Ireland) (both also of the English Bar) appeared for the appellants; and the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), the Solicitor-General (Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C.), Mr. Stafford Crossman, and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis for the Attorney-General.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER read the following judgment:—Section 1 of the Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1922, states:—

> The Royal Irish Constabulary shall be disbanded on such day, not being later than August 31, 1922, as may be fixed by the Lord Lieutenant, and on or before that date every officer and constable of that Force shall retire from the Force as and when required by the Lord Lieutenant, and shall on his retirement be entitled to receive such compensation as may be awarded to him by the Treasury in accordance with the rules contained in Part I of the Schedule to this Act, and in the event of his dying after a compensation allowance has been awarded to him, the Treasury shall grant a pension or gratuities to his widow and children in accordance with said rule.

The rules made under the statute deal with the matter in the following way:—

> 2. The annual allowance shall be calculated in like manner as the pension which the officer or constable would have been entitled to receive if he had retired for length of service under the existing enactments applicable to him and had been qualified in respect of his length of service for a pension.
>
> 4. In the event of an officer or constable dying after an annual allowance has been awarded to him under this Act, the Treasury shall grant a pension or gratuity to the widow and children of the officer or constable in like manner as if the allowance were a pension granted to the officer or constable on retirement and as if his years of service had been the years on which the allowance was calculated.

Rule 5 was as follows:—"In these rules the expression 'existing enactments' means enactments in force at the time of the passing of this Act, and includes any Orders made under those enactments and in force at that time."

The appellants are (1) three members of the Royal Irish Constabulary disbanded under the provisions of the Act; (2) the widow of a constable who died after an annual allowance had been made to him under the Act; and (3) four infant children of the widow, their father having died more than a year after receiving his compensation or allowance. All these parties were plaintiffs in the action out of which the appeal had arisen, seeking with uniform ill success in the Court of first instance and in the Court of Appeal declarations which in substance were these:—That in calculating the compensation to (1) and the annual allowance to (2), the sums received by way of allowances over and above the fixed pay had been disregarded; and as to (3), that they had been improperly excluded from benefit on the ground that their father had lived more than 12 months after receiving his compensation.

RULE AS TO ALLOWANCES

The question to be determined consequently depends on the true construction of the rules. The remuneration of the Royal Irish Constabulary had consisted of a fixed sum and certain allowances—for example, for rent, lodging, and a servant. By a Statutory Order made under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, May 13, 1920, a special order was made with regard to these allowances which were all specified in a schedule, but it was expressly provided by rule 16 that "none of the allowances specified in this schedule shall be taken into account for the purpose of computing the pension or gratuity of any member of the force, or the pension, gratuity, or allowance of the wife or child of a dependent of any member of the force." This regulation was in force when the Act of 1922 was passed, but two reasons are urged on behalf of the appellants why it should not apply in calculating the compensation under the Act of 1922.

First, it is said that the wording used by rule 2 provides that the annual allowance by way of compensation "shall be calculated in like manner" as the pension, and that calculation refers merely to an arithmetical process and represents nothing but a fraction which, multiplied by the years of service, is the basis of payment of a pension. If this be so, they add that the word "salary" is wide enough, having regard to previous legislation on the matter, to embrace all the allowances, and that they must consequently be included as the sum of which the fractions are to be taken. I agree with Lord Justice Russell's opinion on this point. In his words:—

> You calculate an annual sum by ascertaining the amount thereof after taking into account all the material factors. You calculate the value of a thing by ascertaining what sum represents its value after taking into consideration all relevant matters.

Rule 2 as I read it tells the Treasury to ascertain the amount of the annual allowance to which any particular man is entitled by ascertaining what pension he would have been entitled to if his pension had been ascertained under existing enactments, but with the variation specified in rule 2.

The Judge goes on to point out that the variations mentioned are four in number, and he adds, as I think with unanswerable force, that the effect of the appellants' argument would be to add a fifth variation which is not there. This view renders it unnecessary to examine in detail all the statutes to which reference has been made, but they are extensively dealt with in the judgment of Mr. Justice Eve.

POSITION OF THE CHILDREN

The position with regard to children is a little different. By clause 6 of the Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions Order, 1922, it is provided that:—

> (a) Where a member of the force dies whilst in the force, or where a member of the force, having been granted a pension, dies within 12 months after the grant of the pension, or at any time from the effect's of an injury received in the execution of his duty without his own default, his children under 16 years of age shall be entitled to allowances until they severally reach the age of 16 years.

It is said that rule 4 does not introduce these conditions and provides that the children shall be entitled to gratuities irrespective of whether their father dies within the specified time or not. It is admitted that it introduces the condition that they should be under 16 years of age, but not the other condition that the officer or constable should have died within 12 months of his receiving the pension. I feel unable to accept this view and again I cannot express my opinion better than in the words used by Lord Justice Russell on this point:—

> The words "in like manner" in rule 4 have the effect, in my opinion, of attaching to the Treasury's obligation to grant, and to the subject-matter of the grant, all the incidents, conditions and restrictions which would have existed in regard thereto if the man's annual allowance had in fact been a pension as described.

On both points, therefore, I am of opinion that the appeal must fail. The Crown have stated that they do not ask for costs.

LORD WARRINGTON of CLYFFE gave judgment to the same effect.

The other noble and learned LORDS concurred.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ranger, Burton and Frost; the Treasury Solicitor.

NORTHERN IRELAND ASSIZES

The Northern Ireland Winter Assize Order, 1930, has been published and may be bought for 2d. The Order deals, among other things, with jurisdiction, juries, duties of officers, venue, recognizances, payment of witnesses, and the transmission of prisoners.

HOUSE OF LORDS
COLLISION AT SEA: USE OF PYROTECHNIC LIGHT
THE TOVARISCH

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD WARRINGTON of CLYFFE, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

The HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal (46 *The Times* L.R., 125; [1930] P., 1) reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Hill (45 *The Times* L.R., 645; [1929] P., 293) in an action arising out of a collision off Dungeness on February 24, 1928, between the Alcantara and the Tovarisch.

The appellants (the plaintiffs) were the owners of the Italian steamship Alcantara, which was bound up Channel to Calais, and the respondents were the owners of the Russian sailing ship Tovarisch, which was bound down Channel. The Tovarisch was a four-masted barque and was used as a training ship for cadets by the merchant marine of the Soviet Government.

The Alcantara was struck on the port side by the bowsprit and stem of the barque and was wholly sunk, 23 out of her crew of 24 being drowned. The Tovarisch was damaged, but suffered no loss of life. The collision occurred on a hazy, dark night. The Tovarisch at first saw both side lights of the Alcantara one and a half to two points on the starboard bow, but a little later lost the red light and had only the green light about two points on the starboard bow. In those circumstances the helm of the barque was hard-a-starboarded, and a green pyrotechnic light was lit and exhibited from the starboard side of her bridge. Thereupon the steamship ported her helm, and when her red light reopened to those on the Tovarisch the helm of the barque was hard-a-ported, and the collision occurred.

Mr. Justice Hill held that the use of a red or green pyrotechnic light was not authorized by the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1910, and that the Tovarisch was to blame for hard-a-porting, and he gave judgment for the appellants.

The Court of Appeal held that the use of the pyrotechnic light was not a breach of the Regulations and was exhibited for the purpose of showing that the Tovarisch was a ship of exceptional length, and that there was no justification for the action of the Alcantara in steering straight across the bows of the Tovarisch.

Mr. Digby, K.C., and Mr. Cyril Miller appeared for the appellants; Mr. Dunlop, K.C., Mr. Harold Stranger, and Mr. Krougliakoff for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER, in giving judgment, said that the Tovarisch was a four-masted sailing ship 284ft. in length, and the Alcantara, a vessel 289ft. in length. It was accepted by the Judge that the Tovarisch was carrying the proper regulation lights, but they were not electric lights, as were those of the Alcantara. None the less, there was no evidence whatever to suggest that they were not visible at a sufficient distance to warn the Alcantara, were those on board keeping a proper look-out. It was, in fact, no longer alleged that those in charge of the Tovarisch were negligent in improperly failing to exhibit side lights. The two vessels approached starboard to starboard. The Judge had held inferentially rather than by direct finding that the green light of the Tovarisch was not seen by those on board the Alcantara, and if she did see it, her conduct was certainly extraordinary; for she ported her helm, with the result that a collision took place at an angle of about 45.

On the evidence it appeared to be impossible to hold that the green light of the Tovarisch was not visible to the Alcantara. The Judge himself said on the evidence, "I find that the green light was burning. The lamp is a good type of lamp, and I am unable to find that the green light, in fact, was not being exhibited according to the rules." Did the matter rest there, little ground would be afforded even for argument, but a further incident occurred in relation to which the greater part of the controversy arose.

The Tovarisch as she was drawing near lit a green pyrotechnic flare from the starboard side of the bridge, which was about 72ft. forward of the wheel, its object being, as was said, to show the length of the ship. It was suggested that that light might have obscured the green starboard light, but there was no evidence called to show that that would be its effect, and that it did so was a pure conjecture. But it was further urged that the exhibition of the light was in defiance of the regulation for preventing collisions at sea, and that its result was to make the Alcantara think that she must instantly take some action, whereas, in fact, if she had pursued her normal course the collision would have been avoided.

Article 12 of the regulations stated:—

> Every vessel may, if necessary in order to attract attention, in addition to the lights which she is by these rules required to carry, show a flare-up light or use any detonating signal that cannot be mistaken for a distress signal.

GREEN LIGHT NOT PROHIBITED

He agreed with the judgment of the Court of Appeal in thinking that that did not prohibit the exhibition of a green light. It permitted any light excepting those that were specially referred to, and he found himself unable to believe that those regulations, intended for the use of men at sea, had to be construed by working backwards and seeing what other regulations had provided on previous occasions. The light, under the rule, was to call attention. It was to do no more and there was no foundation for the argument that it called upon the Alcantara to do anything except that which it was their duty to do when they saw a sailing vessel approaching with the lights green to green.

Finally, the appellants contended that the manoeuvres of the Tovarisch contributed to the accident. They did, in fact, first starboard and then port their helm, but the result, according to the finding of the Judge, did not materially alter her course, and he (Lord Buckmaster) could not see that it in any way contributed to the accident. That lamentable event was due to the Alcantara attempting to cross the bows of the Tovarisch, and that he could not find any justification. He had throughout assumed that the Alcantara saw the green light of the Tovarisch before the flare was shown. He had stated his reasons for that conclusion. He also thought that it followed that the Tovarisch was known to be a sailing ship, and those were, to his mind, the two critical and material matters on which responsibility for the disaster depended.

In differing from Mr. Justice Hill, he thought it right to say that the difference was due, first, to the question of the exhibition of the flare; and, secondly, to the question of the visibility of the green starboard light of the Tovarisch. The Judge nowhere held that it was not in fact displayed or seen, but seemed to conclude that the action of the Alcantara was so foolish that it could only be referable to the fact that it had not been seen. He could not go with him to that conclusion. The reasons that might have led to the Alcantara's action could not now be accurately determined, but experience showed that it was not safe to assume that a thing could not have been done because its commission would be an act of folly.

The other noble and learned LORDS concurred.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Richards, Butler, and Co.; Messrs. Middleton, Lewis, and Clarke.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday, November 28), price 1s., are:—Jones v. Great Western Railway Co. (Negligence); Rogerson v. Scottish Automobile and General Insurance Co., Limited (Accident insurance).

A FILM ACTOR'S AFFAIRS

The statutory first meeting of creditors was held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C., under the failure of SYDNEY CHAPLIN, described as a film actor, lately of Oddenino's Hotel, Regent-street, W. The receiving order was made on November 14, on the petition of British International Pictures, Limited, judgment creditors for £12,782, being the amount recovered against the debtor on July 31 last under a final judgment in respect of damages for breach of contract awarded under arbitration proceedings.

Mr. WATKINS (the senior assistant Official Receiver) reported that the debtor had not attended under the proceedings. There had been substituted service, the act of bankruptcy cited in the petition being non-compliance with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice.

It was intimated that there might be assets in America, and in the absence of any resolution the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DECREE NISI GRANTED TO HUSBAND
MARKHAM v. MARKHAM AND SMITH

(*Before the* PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury*)

His LORDSHIP pronounced a decree *nisi* of divorce on this petition, in which Mr. Douglas Bruce Walter Markham, of Alexander Court, Maida Vale, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Queenie Wynelfryde Laura Markham, *née* Clements, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Herbert Maurice Crighton Smith. The petitioner admitted adultery with a named woman and asked the Court to exercise its discretion on his behalf.

The respondent and co-respondent had admitted committing adultery since a date in 1928. Counter-charges of desertion and cruelty had been abandoned. There had also been charges of conduct conducing and connivance against the petitioner. He denied all the charges.

The marriage took place on May 14, 1919, at the Plymouth Register Office. A talk between husband and wife about a divorce in 1927 was followed by the petitioner's going to an hotel with a woman. Evidence of that was sent to the respondent, but she took no proceedings.

On May 16, 1929, Mrs. Nellie Crighton Smith, the wife of the present co-respondent, was granted a decre *nisi* of divorce, the present respondent being an intervener in that case.

It was alleged that adultery had been committed between the respondent and co-respondent at Shallon, Junction-road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. B. L. A. O'Malley for the respondent; and Mr. J. S. Watts for the co-respondent.

The jury on Wednesday found that there had been no connivance.

Mr. BAYFORD now asked for a decre *nisi* and costs.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN addressed the Court on the question of conduct conducing and costs.

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that the adultery committed by the petitioner was part of a collusive arrangement with his wife three or four years ago to procure a divorce. The respondent and co-respondent had been admittedly living as man and wife for a good part of three years, and more probably four years. After considering all the circumstances, he (his Lordship) had come to the conclusion that there was no conduct conducing, and in the exercise of his discretion he would grant the petitioner a decre *nisi*. The co-respondent would pay the petitioner's costs, the wife would have her costs up to the amount of the security, and with regard to those latter costs such of them as arose from the petitioner's own adultery would not be taxed against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Herbert Smith and Co.; Messrs. Howard A. Laurence and Co.

RAILWAY FREIGHT REBATES SCHEME
STATUTORY REVIEW

The RAILWAY RATES TRIBUNAL COURT—Sir Walter Clode, K.C., Mr. W. A. Jepson, and Mr. G. C. Locket—yesterday gave judgment in their statutory review of the Railway Freights Rebate scheme under clause 10 of Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The PRESIDENT, in delivering the unanimous judgment of the Tribunal, read the figures of the rebate fund submitted by the Railway Clearing House for the year ended September 30, 1930, as follows:—

Gross revenue of the fund		£4,305,024
Net revenue after deduction of ½ per cent. contingency reserve and ½ per cent. for administrative expenses		4,221,080
Rebate and surplus or deficiency in comparison with appropriate proportion of net revenue:—		
Agricultural Traffic	£702,504	— £141,713
Coal Class	£2,955,411	+ 656
Other selected traffics	£333,580	— 88,528
Total rebates. £3,991,495, leaving a surplus of £229,585, which with unexpended contingency reserve of £64,364 made a balance to be carried forward of £293,949.		

On the Minister of Transport's submission that that balance should be increased by a further £72,675, the Tribunal expressed no opinion. It was admitted that they had no jurisdiction to decide it, nor were they authorized to postpone the review till it was decided by the competent tribunal, and they had come to the conclusion that they must proceed with the inquiry on the materials submitted to them.

On the estimates and proposals laid before them for the year 1930-1931, showing an estimated net revenue of £4,327,426, the Tribunal, after hearing the evidence and arguments adduced on behalf of the railway companies and representative bodies of traders, made the following orders:—

The allowance for administrative expenses would be raised from ½ per cent. to 1 per cent. The contingency reserve would remain at 1½ per cent. The agricultural traffic rebate would be raised from 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent.

With regard to the Coal Class, 25 per cent. to be altered to 27½ per cent.; 30 per cent. to be altered to "such figure to be agreed between the parties, or, failing agreement, determined by the Tribunal, as will give a corresponding increase in the rebate where the charge is a toll." Other selected traffics would be raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent.

THE RABBITS BILL
POWERS OF COUNTY COUNCILS

The Committee appointed to consider the Rabbits Bill met at the House of Commons yesterday. The Bill makes provision for the prevention of damage by rabbits. MAJOR COLFOX suggested that there should be an appointed day for the Act to come into force. He agreed that the Bill was of very great importance, not only to agriculture, but also to many interests in the countryside. He was told that it was undesirable and inadvisable for the measure to be rushed through Parliament and to come into operation immediately it had received the Royal Assent and before local authorities had time to digest it.

SIR JOSEPH LAMB repudiated the suggestion that the Bill was being "rushed." There was every reason, he said, why it should come into force at once, for the promoters hoped that damage would be prevented this winter.

MAJOR COLFOX moved the adjournment in order that the Minister of Agriculture or his representative might be present so as to give the views of the Government on the matter.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Samuel Roberts) said he could not accept the proposition.

The CHANCELLOR of the DUCHY of LANCASTER said that the Government took no responsibility for the Bill, but it was a matter which, generally speaking, was approved by the Minister of Agriculture, the late Minister of Agriculture, and a very large number of members sitting for agricultural constituencies.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. FREEMAN proposed an amendment leaving the initiative in taking action to a county council instead of to a private person. Mr. HANBURY criticized the amendment as giving far too drastic powers to county councils, while to appoint inspectors to carry out the Act was an unjustifiable expense in these days.

The CHANCELLOR of the DUCHY of LANCASTER described it as an improvement to the Bill. On the whole he thought it would be better to leave the taking of action to an impartial body like a county council rather than it should be left to individual initiative, into which private spite or a quarrel might enter.

The amendment was defeated, and the Committee adjourned until Thursday next.

IMPORTED WALL COVERING

At the Mansion House Justice Room on Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor, the EMPRESA METAL DECORATION COMPANY, LIMITED, of 97, Queen Victoria-street, and Mr. ERIK HEINE, its managing director, were summoned for having, in contravention of an Order under the Merchandise Marks Act, exposed for sale certain imported enamelled zinc sheets of the kinds used for covering walls and ceilings which did not bear an indication of the country of origin. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Rudolph Moritz, K.C., who prosecuted, said it was alleged that the defendants had ignored this Order. Sheets had been purchased in a brown-paper parcel which bore no indication of their being imported goods. Mr. Barton, solicitor for the defendants, said the label "Made in Belgium" was prominently exhibited on their premises. It was well known in the trade that "Emdeca" was a Belgian article. The LORD MAYOR considered that the Order in Council had not been complied with and ordered the defendants to pay £30 and £21 costs, £51 in all.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AT NOTTINGHAM
ALLEGED ADMISSIONS BY ACCUSED MEN

The hearing of the larceny and conspiracy charges against LEONARD W. BALL, an official of the Nottingham Corporation Gas Department, and eight local tradesmen who are alleged to have defrauded the corporation of over £83,000 in 10 years was resumed at the Nottingham

Sporting News

RACING

JOCKEY CLUB MEETING

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

An important meeting of the Jockey Club was held in London on Wednesday, when Lord Zetland referred to the sweepstakes which had taken place on the Manchester November Handicap, and the following resolution was unanimously passed by the members present:—

The Jockey Club have had under their consideration the probable effect upon racing of lotteries. They regard the provision of large prizes for runners, as distinct from entries, as objectionable, in that pressure is likely to be brought to bear upon owners to run their entries irrespective of their chances of winning. They trust, therefore, that organizers of lotteries in the future will cooperate with the Jockey Club in their endeavours to safeguard the interests of racing by not discriminating in the amount of prize money offered between entries and runners, other than the placed horses.

I have every reason for believing that the promoters of the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake on the Grand National have already decided to frame the conditions of their sweepstake on the lines suggested by this resolution, and that there will be no more prize money for starters than for original entries. I would also suggest to the promoters that they should make three first prizes and perhaps more than one prize for the drawers of the tickets belonging to the second and third horses.

Important alterations were also made to several of the Rules of Racing. The alterations were as follows:—

Rule 117 to read:—

117. In estimating the amount a horse has won in any one or more races, account shall be taken of all cups or moneys, whether derived from stakes, bonus, or any other source, gained by him for his owner or for any other person.

In the case of a dead-heat for first place, account shall be taken only of the amount which the horse has gained for his owner or any other person after the prizes have been divided in accordance with Rule 145.

In all cases the horse's own stake or entrance shall be deducted from the amount.

If in the conditions of a race a fixed penalty has to be carried for winning a race specified by name, horses running a dead-heat for such race shall carry the penalty fixed as if the race had been won outright.

For the purpose of calculating the value of races run out of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands after January 1, 1929, the stabilized rates of exchange will be used. These are as follows:—

U.S. Dollar	5	to the £1
Canadian Dollar	5	" "
French Franc	*125	" "
Belga (replacing Belgian Franc)	*35	" "
German Mark	20	" "
Italian Lira	90	" "
Spanish Peseta	25	" "
Egyptian Piastre	100	" "
Argentine Gold Dollar	5	" "
Indian Rupee	1s. 6d.	per rupee

Note.—For the sake of convenience, only round figures are adopted.

[Note.—The value of any race run out of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Channel Islands shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this Rule.]

* Under a mutual agreement with the French and Belgian Racing Authorities the rate of 100 French francs and 125 Belgian francs to the £ sterling will be used for calculating the value of races run between January 1, 1929, and December 31, 1930.

New Rule 144 to become new Rule 143, as follows:—

143. When horses run a dead-heat, the dead-heat shall not be run off.

New Rule 144 to read as follows:—

144. Each horse that divides a prize for first place shall be deemed a winner (for penalties see Rule 117).

New Rule 145 to read as follows, the last paragraph being omitted:—

145. When two horses run a dead-heat for first place, all prizes to which the first and second horses would have been entitled shall be divided equally between them, and this principle shall be observed in dividing the prizes whatever the number of dead-heaters and whatever the place for which the dead-heat is run.

Consequential alterations:—

Rule 55.—In the twelfth line, after the words "won 40 races," the remainder of the sentence—viz., the words, "but this allowance shall not be forfeited where an apprentice who rode in an original dead-heat again rides in the deciding heat," to be omitted.

Rule 160.—In the third paragraph the words "(except after a dead-heat)" to be omitted.

DEATH OF FELIX LEACH, JUNIOR

All followers of racing will learn with very real regret of the death at Newmarket yesterday afternoon of Felix Leach, jun. He was taken suddenly ill when returning from Manchester on Saturday afternoon, and on arrival at Newmarket was taken to the Rous Memorial Hospital, where he was operated on for appendicitis. It was stated that the operation was successful and that he was going on well, but later he had a relapse, and now he is dead. It all seems to me inexpressibly sad, for he was with me at Manchester last week, when we stayed at the same hotel. He was then apparently in the best of health, as he was in the best of spirits. There were many of us staying in the same hotel for the end of the season under Jockey Club Rules, and no one seemed to be enjoying himself more. He was especially delighted after Tommy Atkins, from his stable, had won a race on the last afternoon of the meeting, for that horse was ridden by his younger brother, H. Leach, who was having his last ride in public before turning his attentions and undoubted abilities to training.

Felix Leach was still a young man, but he had already established himself as a trainer, and had under his charge a large stable of horses. He was the eldest son of Felix Leach, who has trained at Newmarket for a great many years, and was the brother of J. and H. Leach, who have been riding with success during recent years. Felix Leach served his apprenticeship as a rider with his father, but he put on weight so rapidly that almost as soon as he had finished his apprenticeship he had to give up riding. He was, however, an accomplished rider, the best horse that he ever rode being Orpheus, on whom he finished third in the Derby of 1920 and on whom he won the Champion Stakes at Newmarket. In 1922 he took out a licence to train and was given permission by the Jockey Club to train at Newmarket. He very quickly made his mark as a trainer. He was not only a fine judge of a horse and very hard working but he was also a good student of form and always placed his horses to advantage. He realized that moderate horses had better chances at the beginning of the season and always won a number of races in the early weeks, getting those indifferent horses fit to race before many other trainers had begun to worry about their charges. At the beginning of this season he had about 50 horses in his stables, which proves that he was generally regarded as a successful trainer. Apart from training horses to run under Jockey Club Rules he also had at times horses under his care for sport under National Hunt Rules, among them being Royal Falcon, with whom he won the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park. Leach, who was only 31 years of age, leaves a wife and a son, who was born only a few months ago.

Apart from the general respect which he had fully earned as a rider and a trainer Leach was a deservedly popular young man, for he was always cheerful and the centre and life of any company in which he found himself. Tall, thin, distinguished looking, and always carefully turned out, he commanded attention. He will be sadly missed by his numerous friends, while racing generally will be the poorer for his death. He had already done much to establish himself as a great trainer, but there can be no doubt that a man of such ability, of such energy, and at the same time possessing the power to be painstaking, would have gone much farther in the next few years. He always seemed to me to be a trainer of the younger school marked out for the greatest honours of his profession.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

The November Meeting under National Hunt Rules was concluded at Kempton Park yesterday, when practically nothing could be seen of the running on account of fog. The Stewards did not decide that racing should take place until 20 minutes before the first event was due to be run, and the fog became steadily worse until, before the fifth race, it was impossible from the winning-post to see the last obstacles.

The feature of the most important event on the card, the Middlesex Steeplechase, was the fact that of the 12 starters two were ridden by amateur riders and they finished first and second, Mr. Davy on Desert Chief beating Captain Sassoon on Phaeton by a length. Easy Virtue, who was joint favourite with Bicester, was third, 10 lengths behind Phaeton. The Wimbledon Hurdle, for three-year-olds, was won by Step Forward, who was making his first appearance over hurdles in public, by two lengths from Lesteford, with Squire Morris a moderate third. The winner is trained by Tabor, and not Martin, as stated on the card.

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The HAMPTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

DARK LAD, b g. by The Visier—Spinney (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs. 9st. 12lb. ..F. Prendergast 1
GRANGE VIEW, b g. by Cottage—Llwyn-yr-Eos (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), 5 yrs. 10st. 7lb. C. Wenham 2
DREAM SHIP, b g. by Argosy—Sweet Dream (Mr. H. Escott), 5 yrs. 11st. ..A. Escott 3
On Approval (Mr. H. Simmonds), 5 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..W. Payne 0
Briar Path (Mr. F. L. Hill), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..Owner 0
Most Valiant (Mrs. J. Putnam), 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. W. Payne 0
Spigot Lodge (Mrs. E. Brock), aged, 11st. 3lb. W. Parvin 0
Jolly Friar (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.), aged, 11st. 5lb. Owner 0
Liandreamer (Mr. R. Leach), aged, 11st. 3lb. S. Ingham 0
St. Michael's Mount (Mr. B. C. Pitch), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..W. Stott 0
Tampion (Mr. Wellesley), 5 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..P. Kelly 0
Festum (Mrs. T. Walker), 5 yrs. 11st. ..Maloney 0
Epilogue (Mr. J. Pendarves), 5 yrs. 10st. 9lb. E. C. Taylor 0
Monarchy (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. S. Ingham 0
Benedictus (Mr. J. Hogan), 5 yrs. 10st. 9lb. C. Rhodes 0
Shining Light (Mr. G. Nicholson), aged, 9st. 12lb. (car. 10st. 5lb.) ..Owner 0
Hand in Glove (Mr. E. Pigott), 6 yrs. 10st. 3lb. E. Pigott 0
Lady Bickley (Mr. W. C. Edwards), 6 yrs. 9st. 9lb. T. Elder 0

(Winner trained by Hedges, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst. Festum, 6 to 1 each On Approval and Monarchy, 7 to 1 each Dream Ship and Dark Lad, 8 to 1 each Epilogue and St. Michael's Mount, 100 to 8 Grange View, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 20s. 3d.; places, 4s. 9d., 16s. 6d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,495 units; total place pool, 2,864 units.

Won by a length and a half; a short head separated second and third. Festum was fourth and Hand in Glove last.

There was no bid for the winner.

1.30 (1.30).—The VAUXHALL SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

WHITE CARGO, b g. by Volta—Only Girl (Mr. J. Pendarves), 6 yrs. 11st. ..W. Parvin 1
STRONG POINT, b g. by Fort—Wee Wifie (Miss E. Morgan), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..T. F. Morgan 2
FINE YARN, ch g. by Zria—Llangilda (Sir P. G. Lawson), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..Owner 3
Shadow (Mr. A. W. Groom), aged, 12st. 7lb. G. Hardy 0
The Sheriff (Mr. K. Goode), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..Owner 0
Rare Sort (Captain R. Vivian), aged, 11st. 6lb. Owner 0
Watershoot (Mr. R. How), aged, 10st. 7lb. J. Browne 0

(Winner trained by Pendarves, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst White Cargo, 4 to 1 Shadow, 5 to 1 The Sheriff, 6 to 1 Watershoot, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 3s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,529 units; total place pool, 4,704 units.

Won by two lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Gogo was fourth and Doryphoros last.

3.0 (3.0).—The RICHMOND STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

GRANDENE, b g. by Grand Parade—Crene (Mr. A. Law), 8 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..K. Rumble 1
SOUTHERN GUN, b or br g. by Southannan—Mrs. Partington (Mr. F. E. Peek), 6 yrs. 12st. 11lb. R. Fawcett 2
WORKER, ch g. by Cock-a-Hoop—Posey (Mr. W. Whitehead), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..W. Payne 3
Rodmell (Captain G. R. Westmacott), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. F. Brookes 0
Kilpeole (Mr. J. U. Gaskell), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. J. Browne 0
Balrennett Hill (Lord Abergavenny), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. J. Harvey 0
Logic (Mr. M. O. Springfield), 4 yrs. 10st. 10lb. G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by A. Law, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Grandene, 4 to 1 Worker, 9 to 2 Rodmell, 5 to 1 each Southern Gun and Balrennett Hill, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 3d.; places, 3s. 6d., 6s. Total win pool, 5,987 units; total place pool, 3,670 units.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Rodmell was the only other to finish.

3.30 (3.30).—The STAINES HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

PARSON'S WELL, ch g. by Abbots Trace—Yeradale (Mr. G. Bates), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. R. Thrale 1
BLACK FRIAR, b g. by Black Gauntlet—Mother Superior (Mr. C. W. Langdale), 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. Mr. Whitfield 2
TESTED, br h. by Happy Warrior—Caragh (Mrs. T. Walton), 6 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..H. Graves 3
Big Black Boy (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 12st. 7lb. W. Payne 0
Mount Hawke (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 12st. 2lb. S. Ingham 0
The Tyke (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth), 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. W. Stott 0
Battleshaft (Mr. W. F. Ransom), aged, 11st. 8lb. Owner 0
Derby Dilly (Mr. C. Goad), 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. J. Dillon 0
Gabadoun (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. J. Maloney 0
Silver Cord (Mr. F. L. Hill), 5 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..Owner 0
Rock Bottom (Mr. H. Leuter), 4 yrs. 11st. R. Fawcett 0
Puisant (Mrs. C. Evans), 5 yrs. 10st. 3lb. (car. 10st. 4lb.) ..C. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at East Chaldon)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Parson's Well, 5 to 2 Black Friar, 7 to 1 Rock Bottom, 10 to 1 each The Tyke, Puisant, and Gabadoun, 100 to 8 each Big Black Boy and Tested, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,529 units; total place pool, 4,704 units.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Battleshaft was fourth.

3.0 (3.0).—The RICHMOND STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

DESERT CHIEF, ch g. by Call o' the Wild—Sister Dora (Mr. C. K. Davy), aged, 11st. 7lb. Owner 1
PHAETON, b h. by King Sol—Asunactad (Mrs. Derek FitzGerald), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. Captain Sassoon 2
EASY VIRTUE, br g. by Don Juan—Rusialko (Mr. W. F. Tyser), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..J. Maloney 3
Lordi (Mr. A. Lee), aged, 11st. ..W. Stott 0
Eagle's Tail (Colonel J. A. Faithurst), aged, 11st. 9lb. D. Morgan 0
Saunter (Mr. C. A. Ringwood), aged, 11st. ..G. Wilson 0
Glangesia (Mr. R. K. Mellon), aged, 10st. 13lb. J. Browne 0
Mountain Slip (Mr. P. C. Parker), 6 yrs. 10st. 12lb. F. Brookes 0
Aruntius (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. 6lb. ..T. Isaacs 0
Bicester (Dowager Lady Penrhyn), aged, 10st. 11lb. K. Piggott 0
Irish Temple (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 10st. 11lb. Furnice 0
Royal Rowland (Mr. T. P. Kimbell), 6 yrs. 10st. 6lb. W. Parvin 0

(Winner trained by Owner)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 each agst Easy Virtue and Bicester, 9 to 2 Eagle's Tail, 8 to 1 Irish Temple, 10 to 1 Phaeton, 100 to 8 each Lordi and Glangesia, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 47s. 6d.; places, 20s. 3d., 6s. 6d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,745 units; total place pool, 4,575 units.

Won by a length; 10 lengths separated second and third. Mountain Slip was fourth and Aruntius last.

2.30 (2.30).—The WIMBLEDON HURDLE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

STEP FORWARD, ch c. by Jazz Band—Ebonette (Mr. E. Robson), 10st. 7lb. ..S. Ingham 1
LESTEFORD, ch g. by Stratford—Leste (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew), 10st. 7lb. R. Nicholson 2
SQUIRE MORRIS, b c. by Simon Square—Dinah Morris (Sir E. Wills), 10st. 7lb. ..W. Parvin 3
Lemon Ice (Mr. R. Brendon), 10st. 2lb. M. Feakes 0
Splendide Mendax (Mr. A. Donn), 10st. 7lb. F. Brookes 0
Pezmond (Mr. H. Lacy), 10st. 2lb. ..P. Connolly 0
Collodian (Mr. H. Martin), 10st. 7lb. ..T. Moreau 0
Good Citizen (Mr. J. Mayo), 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 3lb.) T. F. Morgan 0
Freewheel (Mr. P. G. Poingdestre), 10st. 7lb. G. Hardy 0
Drury Lass (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 10st. 2lb. T. Elder 0
Gogo (Mr. V. Smyth), 10st. 7lb. ..A. Smyth 0
Blue Line (Mrs. E. Wallace), 10st. 7lb. ..W. Stott 0
Dorryphoros (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 10st. 2lb. A. Linegar 0

(Winner trained by Tabor, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 each agst Blue Line and Step Forward, 11 to 4 Lesteford, 10 to 1 Gogo, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,967 units; total place pool, 4,703 units.

Won by two lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Gogo was fourth and Dorryphoros last.

3.0 (3.0).—The RICHMOND STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

GRANDENE, b g. by Grand Parade—Crene (Mr. A. Law), 8 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..K. Rumble 1
SOUTHERN GUN, b or br g. by Southannan—Mrs. Partington (Mr. F. E. Peek), 6 yrs. 12st. 11lb. R. Fawcett 2
WORKER, ch g. by Cock-a-Hoop—Posey (Mr. W. Whitehead), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..W. Payne 3
Rodmell (Captain G. R. Westmacott), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. F. Brookes 0
Kilpeole (Mr. J. U. Gaskell), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. J. Browne 0
Balrennett Hill (Lord Abergavenny), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. J. Harvey 0
Logic (Mr. M. O. Springfield), 4 yrs. 10st. 10lb. G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by A. Law, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Grandene, 4 to 1 Worker, 9 to 2 Rodmell, 5 to 1 each Southern Gun and Balrennett Hill, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 3d.; places, 3s. 6d., 6s. Total win pool, 5,987 units; total place pool, 3,670 units.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Rodmell was the only other to finish.

3.30 (3.30).—The STAINES HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

PARSON'S WELL, ch g. by Abbots Trace—Yeradale (Mr. G. Bates), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. R. Thrale 1
BLACK FRIAR, b g. by Black Gauntlet—Mother Superior (Mr. C. W. Langdale), 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. Mr. Whitfield 2
TESTED, br h. by Happy Warrior—Caragh (Mrs. T. Walton), 6 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..H. Graves 3
Big Black Boy (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 12st. 7lb. W. Payne 0
Mount Hawke (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 12st. 2lb. S. Ingham 0
The Tyke (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth), 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. W. Stott 0
Battleshaft (Mr. W. F. Ransom), aged, 11st. 8lb. Owner 0
Derby Dilly (Mr. C. Goad), 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. J. Dillon 0
Gabadoun (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. J. Maloney 0
Silver Cord (Mr. F. L. Hill), 5 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..Owner 0
Rock Bottom (Mr. H. Leuter), 4 yrs. 11st. R. Fawcett 0
Puisant (Mrs. C. Evans), 5 yrs. 10st. 3lb. (car. 10st. 4lb.) ..C. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at East Chaldon)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Parson's Well, 5 to 2 Black Friar, 7 to 1 Rock Bottom, 10 to 1 each The Tyke, Puisant, and Gabadoun, 100 to 8 each Big Black Boy and Tested, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,529 units; total place pool, 4,704 units.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Battleshaft was fourth.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

DESERT CHIEF and STEP FORWARD.—Dividend, £315 4s. Pool £1,044. Three winning tickets.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHING

WELSH STEEPLECHASE.—Haydock Park.—Duke of Florence.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The FINDON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

		Yrs	st	lb
GRANDENE (9th, ex.) (Mr. A. Law)	A. Law	6	12	13
East Africa (Mr. G. C. Lee-Milne)	Powell	a	12	7
The Sergeant (Mr. E. Bennett)	Gordon	a	12	7
Wild Dennis (Mr. F. T. Walwyn)	Private	a	12	0
Second National (Mr. F. Thrale)	Thrale	a	12	0
Ms. Magician (Mr. J. Hindman)	Reynolds	a	11	13
April Fool (Miss D. Paget)	G. Bennett	a	11	13
Aubretia (Mrs. G. Fawcus)	Fawcus	a	11	13
Wyre Counterstream (Mr. W. Farrell)	Elwell	a	11	10
Misty Guard (Mr. H. T. Rich)	Whateley	a	11	10
Newtown Wonder (5th, ex.) (Mr. G. S. Lang-lands)	G. Langlands	a	11	9
Brabble (Miss A. S. Bowes)	Rayson	a	11	7
Hard Court (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a	11	7
Poutsurabstrain (Mr. R. J. Baldry)	Mosley	5	10	12
Acceleration (Mr. E. Hardings)	Hardings	5	10	7
Aldershot (Miss N. Peebles)	Private	5	10	7
Solomon's Choice (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	6	10	7
Aurelia (Mr. R. C. Peter)	Hedges	a	10	4
Guidance (Mr. J. Holdcroft)	Betace	a	10	2
Player's Boy (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a	10	0
Dispensary (Mr. F. P. Rimell)	Thrale	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Mr. Madcap, E. Foster; Night Guard, Mr. F. Cundell; Newtown Wonder, Owner; Brabble, G. Hardy; Hard Court or Solomon's Choice, P. Prendergast; Guidance, F. Maxwell; Dispensary, —.

1.30.—The JUVENILE SELLING HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

		Yrs	st	lb
Hoodymoon (Mr. F. W. Baker)	East		10	5
Sporus Fleury (Mr. G. B. Bates)	R. Harper		10	5
Rosslyn Park (Mr. T. Coltman)	Chaney		10	5
Istern (Mrs. N. R. Davis)	Chaney		10	5
Lar (Mr. R. C. Dawson)	F. Wootton		10	5
Hellion (Mr. L. F. Froome)	Tabor		10	5
Hearst of Gold (Mr. G. Hurt)	Hurt		10	5
Walter Raleigh (Mr. W. Joyner)	J. Scott		10	5
Rondeau (Mr. E. S. Lyons)	Thrale		10	5
Sweetness Maid (Mr. Males)	Males		10	5
Miss Oakney (Mr. E. Martin)	Martin		10	5
Mute Swan (Mrs. H. S. Martin)	Gilbert		10	5
Woodcock (Mrs. K. Miners)	Hobbs		10	5
Osiris Farm (Mrs. N. Paul)	Private		10	5
Italian Rose (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves		10	5
Chutney (Mrs. R. Pilkington)	Powell		10	5
Velocity II. (Mr. G. C. Poole)	Poole		10	5
aNoiseless (Mr. R. Pulford)	Pulford		10	5
Carousal (Mr. T. Pullen)	Westlake		10	5
Plague (Mr. J. Randall)	O. Anthony		10	5
Warp (Mr. V. Smyth)	W. Smyth		10	5
Solfreggio (Mr. H. S. Lester)	J. Scott		10	5
Frisky Duke (Mr. B. Warner)	O. Anthony		10	5
Romabel (Sir H. Wernher)	I. Anthony		10	5
Missing Ring (Mr. S. J. White)	Powell		10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Storm Flight, S. Ingham; Liar, —; Walter Raleigh, —; Solfreggio, —; Rondeau, W. Stott; Woodcock, —; Green Fairy, W. Gillings; Chutney, W. Parvin; Nonsense, J. Bigood; Carousal, —; Plague or Frisky Duke, G. Pellerin; Missing Ring, Brown. R. Fawcett rides either Walter Raleigh or Solfreggio.

2.0.—The MODERATE STEEPLECHASE of 400 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

		Yrs	st	lb
Southern Gun (Mr. F. E. Peek)	Hurt	6	12	7
Candlemas (Lady Lindsay)	Blair	6	12	0
Her Last (Mr. V. T. Thompson)	F. Hartigan	6	12	0
Greenlawn (Mr. C. Winn)	F. Hartigan	a	11	9
Burning Bush (Mr. G. Henderson)	Woodland	4	11	3
aOttava (Mr. C. Alvarez)	Pulford	6	11	3
Hurricane James (Mr. H. D. Dennis)	P. Dennis	6	11	2
aDoucanier (Mr. P. Harnsworth)	Poole	6	11	2
King Eagle (Major A. W. Huntington)	Rimell	a	11	2
aThe Miller (Mrs. J. Johnstone)	E. Davey	a	11	2
Friar Dominic (Mr. J. Scott)	J. Hall	6	11	2
Two Royals (Mr. O. Martin Smith)	C. Langlands	a	11	2
Roddell (Captain G. R. Westmacott)	Gosden	6	11	2
Brimo (Mr. M. Dollar)	J. Wood	5	10	13
Sion Gara (Mrs. C. Evans)	Turner	5	10	13
aMaster Orange (Mr. Harsworth)	Peacock	5	10	13
aHerdsman (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall)	Stedall	5	10	13
aSolanum (Mr. P. W. Carr)	H. Leader	5	10	8
Gallegale (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst)	I. Anthony	5	10	8
Prince of Athens (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	4	10	5
Meander (Mr. M. Stephens)	Blair	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Candlemas, W. Crump; Her Last, T. Cullinan; Burning Bush, J. Moloney; Ottawa, J. Bigood; Roddell, F. Pigott; Doucanier, J. Geary; Brimo, W. Speck; Master Orange, W. Stott; Herdsman, R. Everett; Solanum, R. Lyall; Prince of Athens, Mr. Thackray; Meander, W. Parvin.

2.30.—The OPEN STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
aApostasy (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a	12	3
Patron Saint (Mr. F. W. Keen)	H. Harrison	a	11	7
Maroon Gib (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst)	I. Anthony	a	11	7
Pamperer (Mr. G. H. Rigby)	Gore	a	11	7
Tony Lad (Mr. J. Hall)	Kelly	a	11	0
aSpear o' War (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a	11	0
Prince Jerome (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)	Woodland	a	10	7
Blue Vinny (Mr. J. Chapman)	J. Chapman	a	10	7
Favourite Star (Mr. F. A. Clark)	I. Anthony	a	10	7
Tetrasant (Mr. D. Faber)	Rayson	a	10	7
Teme Salmon (Mr. F. W. Greswolde Williams)	Rimell	5	10	7
Colliery Band (Mrs. H. M. Hollins)	W. Payne	a	10	7
Doubtful Lady (Mrs. C. Jones)	Gilbert	a	10	7
Richmond II. (Mr. R. McAlpine)	Poole	a	10	7
Quite Calm (Mr. R. E. Morel)	Roberts	a	10	7
Jack Ketch (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	Martin	5	10	0
Excentric (Mr. S. Hollom)	Rayson	5	10	0
Glendoll (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	Martin	5	10	0
Carbe (Sir E. Wills)	Nugent	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Spear o' War, F. Brookes; Blue Vinny, G. Turner; Tetrasant, H. Hardy; Teme Salmon, W. Stott; Colliery Band, R. Lyall; Jack Ketch, Fortune; Excentric, —; Glendoll, J. Lenehan; Carbe, W. Parvin.

3.0.—The BERKS HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 250 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
West Indies (Mr. C. B. Rowe)	Woodland	6	12	7
Clear Cash (Sir J. Grey)	O. Anthony	5	12	5
Desert Chief (12lb. ex.) (Captain W. K. Davy)	Davy	a	11	12
aKinnaird (Mr. E. Platt)	Poole	a	11	11
Kilpeckle (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	Martin	a	11	10
Bridget (Lord Glanely)	I. Anthony	4	11	9
Castledergo (Mrs. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	a	11	5
The Wolf (Mr. Hunter Simmonds)	Dick	a	11	5
Ennis Bridge (Major A. Bonsor)	F. Hartigan	4	11	5
Residue (Mr. B. Warner)	O. Anthony	6	11	4
Harpagon (Mr. J. D. Roberts)	Poulton	a	11	4
Golden Meadow (Mr. S. Sanford)	T. E. Leader	4	11	0
The Brown Talisman (Mr. Michael Stephens)	Blair	6	10	11
Bob Stone (Mr. R. E. Morel)	Roberts	a	10	11
Sound Asleep (Sir E. Wills)	Nugent	a	10	9
Kyra (Mrs. M. G. Harris)	Hammond	a	10	9
Perfume (Mr. J. Chaffer)	Anthony	a	10	9
Clydesdale (Mr. H. Collins)	W. Payne	a	10	7
Gafadoun (Mr. M. Dollar)	J. Wood	5	10	7
Tin o' Mint (Mr. A. Gemmell)	H. Waldron	6	10	7
Ballyscanlon (Mr. H. Martin)	J. Nightingall	6	10	5
Bachelor's Runner (Mr. J. W. Pidcock)	Bissill	6	10	4
Truthful James (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne)	Powell	a	10	4
Sir Crispen (Mr. G. A. Bostwick)	I. Anthony	4	10	3
Dovedale (Mrs. C. Rihll)	Butchery	4	10	0
Borealis (Princess Wisenesky)	Powell	a	10	0
aTuck Box (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis)	P. Dennis	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Kinnaird, W. Stott; Kilreckle, Owner; Burbee, D. Morgan; Castledergo, Mr. Thackray; Ennis Bridge, T. Cullinan; Residue, G. Pellerin; Golden Meadow, T. Leader; Bob Stone, J. Middleton; Sound Asleep, F. Brookes; Kyra, J. Bissell; Perfume, R. Everett; Clydesdale, W. Payne; Tin o' Mint, J. Moloney; Ballyscanlon, T. Morgan; Bachelor's Runner, Mr. W. Bissill; Truthful James, W. Parvin; Dovedale, D. Butchers; Tuck Box, —.

3.30.—The HANTS HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Eileandonan (Miss D. Paget)	Law	6	12	0
Rainbow Bridge (Mr. F. Cobb)	Cobb	a	11	10
Millbrook (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis)	P. Dyke Dennis	5	11	10
Alacrity (Mr. J. Johnstone)	Davey	a	11	10
Booklet (Mr. E. E. Large)	I. Anthony	a	11	10
Roman General (Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. B. Leake)	J. Burrell	5	11	10
The Wheeler (Sir Malcolm McAlpine)	Duller	5	11	10
Industrious (Mr. J. Nightingall)	J. Nightingall	5	11	10
Kenwyn (Mr. H. Sidebottom)	Powell	a	11	10
Passing Cloud (Mr. D. A. Jackson)	Poulton	a	11	10
Knight of Knockrevan (Mr. A. Robert McAlpine)	Poole	4	11	9
Boxing Glove (Mr. E. H. Gregory)	Golightly	4	11	9
Forage Cap (Mr. C. F. H. Friday)	Friday	4	11	9
Gamerome (Mr. G. D. Smith)	Rimell	4	11	9
Cadenabbia (Major W. B. N. Roderick)	R. Gordon	4	11	9
Top Dressing (Mrs. G. H. Peacock)	Rennison	4	11	9
Golden Cloud (Mr. M. Cuddy)	Kelly	4	11	9
Flanaway (Mr. G. Barclay)	Pickles	4	11	9
Surrender (Mr. A. B. Briscoe)	Briscoe	4	11	5
Aeolian (Mr. J. Hobcken)	Betace	4	11	5
P.D.Q. (Mrs. Rudolph Lane)	Powell	4	11	5
Freeholder (Mrs. Guy Shorrock)	Davies	4	11	5
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Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BOXING

THE ARMY BEAT HOLLAND

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

The Army won their first match with Holland at the Stadium Club last night by seven contests to one, but, as every member of a large and enthusiastic crowd plainly agreed, the score scarcely indicated the difference between the fighting qualities of the two teams. All but one of the Dutchmen were champions in their own country, and, without any exception at all, were worthy opponents of a strong Army side.

Bandsman Fairhurst and K. Lambillion set a remarkable pace in the first of the six-round contests, which, according to a custom that might well be varied occasionally, was at the lightest weight on the programme. The Dutch boxer gave an amateur's imitation of "Spider" Pladner, the Frenchman, while Fairhurst, without standing up to him in the manner of the late Johnny Hill, slipped or ducked most of the rushes cleverly enough and was not often beaten to the punch when he shot out his left or swung the right. The Army man, however, made the nearly fatal mistake of speeding round the ring unnecessarily and of becoming merely flashy in some of the exchanges. Each of these mistakes encouraged a pursuer, who ought to have been made to pay dearly for some of his misses, to go on pursuing, still full of fight and not much hurt. Superior stamina, too, enabled the Dutchman to press his opponent really hard in the last round, and he lost only on the referee's casting vote.

The robust style of boxing adopted by Holland, in company with all the Continental nations, tends to wildness and the use of the head in rushes, but it also has the great merit of compelling a man to develop a telling punch. Certainly, the Dutch methods, as represented by a good man, deserved a better reward in the second contest last evening. This was between S. Nieuwenberg and the veteran Sergeant-instructor Haslam, an I.S.B.A. fly-weight champion but now boxing as a bantam. Nothing could be more self-contained and efficient than Haslam's boxing under pressure, but it seemed that his opponent on this occasion landed the harder and better blows—notably a number of right upper-cuts to the region of the heart. The judges again disagreed, and the A.B.A. referee evidently preferred the severely orthodox methods of Haslam. The crowd, for their part, once more awarded a good loser a generous share of the applause. Happily, no such doubts existed at the end of the six rounds between Corporal Jones, the I.S.B.A. feather-weight champion, and very nearly a first-class boxer, and J. Pioeg, who kept swinging away gamely, but was out-reached and out-boxed all the way.

Lieutenant H. C. D. Huxham, the only officer in the Army team, had to face a swift and not easily disconcerted swinger in S. Reiger, the champion of Rotterdam. Once or twice, the swings reached home on the body and head, but Huxham kept his wits, and his nice easy play with either hand gained for him, deservedly as it seemed to the writer, another casting vote by the referee. Huxham's right, it is fair to add, landed quite as hard as the Dutchman's by reason of superior timing. Huxham, in fact, was the better all-round boxer, if not quite the first-class man that he promised to be before indisposition interrupted his career.

Both Sergeant Instructor Wigmore and Lance-Corporal Stewart are fighters rather than boxers by instinct, and, by "mixing it," they suffered their opponents a good sporting chance to pull off a badly needed victory by means of a knock-out punch. Wigmore, at his very best, has had no equal as an amateur welter-weight fighter for some years, his strength and capacity for in-fighting being exceptional. For four or five rounds he gave D. Baan a very rough time indeed, but either he tired or he under-estimated the fighting spirit shown by each member of the Dutch team. At any rate, he slowed down, and came in for his full share of the punishment administered in the final round. Lance-Corporal Stewart owed his victory in the middle-weight class largely to his toughness.

K. Milyon, a tall and powerfully built light heavy-weight, won a belated victory for Holland in the last contest but one. Lance-Corporal Midgley put up a bold front, and hit back as hard as he could, but mostly he was driven round the ring, and he was on the boards three times. Needless to say, this was a most popular victory. Once or twice S. Oly, the Dutch heavy-weight champion, was able to steady our own amateur champion, Signalman Stuart, by means of a wild but devastating right swing. Fortunately for the Army, Stuart not only was much the better boxer, but—especially since his experiences at the Empire Games in Canada—a man capable of merging his boxing into effective fighting at the right moments. As a result, the Army gained their seventh victory of the evening.

The results were:—

FLY-WEIGHTS.—Bandsman Fairhurst (2nd The King's Regiment) beat K. Lambillion (Holland) on the referee's casting vote.

BANTAM-WEIGHTS.—Sergeant-Instructor C. E. Haslam (Army Physical Training Staff) beat S. Nieuwenberg (Holland) on the referee's casting vote.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.—Corporal J. Jones (2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers) beat J. Pioeg (Holland) on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.—Lieutenant H. C. D. Huxham (The Loyal Regiment) beat S. Reiger (Holland) on the referee's casting vote.

WELTER-WEIGHTS.—Sergeant-Instructor T. Wigmore (Army Physical Training Staff) beat D. Baan (Holland) on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.—Lance-Corporal Stewart (Scots Guards) beat G. Breugel (Holland) on the referee's casting vote.

LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHTS.—K. Milyon (Holland) beat Lance-Corporal Midgley (Military Foot Police) on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHTS.—Signalman C. A. Stuart (Royal Signals) beat S. Oly (Holland) on points.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY v. THE NAVY

The Cambridge University Boxing team secured a narrow victory over the Navy at the Central Hall, Cambridge, on Wednesday night when they won the odd event in 13 fights. The results were:—

BANTAM-WEIGHTS.—A. H. Macdonald (Magdalene) beat Seaman Artificer Lewis on points; P. J. Oppenheim (Jesus) lost to Stoker Rowlands on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT.—Ablebodied Seaman Johnson beat D. Bentinck (Sidney Sussex) on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.—L. Levy Teesdale (Christ's) lost to Leading Seaman Jenkins on points; P. Marx (Jesus) beat Stoker Anderson on points.

WELTER-WEIGHT.—D. G. Oberyeskere (Trinity) beat Leading Seaman Hunter in the third round; C. N. Godwin (Jesus) beat Telegraphist Goodman on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—B. M. Strouts (St. John's) lost to Ablebodied Seaman Dyer on points; T. Burrows (Caius) beat Lieutenant Newsome, R.M., on points; F. A. Milmo (Trinity) beat Sub-Lieutenant Lee on points.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—S. W. Dassenaike (Emmanuel) lost to Lieutenant Formby on points; F. W. L. Bialkie (Caius) beat Ablebodied Seaman Rea on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—F. G. O'Dwyer (Jesus) lost to Leading Seaman Scudder on points.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, 7 fights. THE NAVY, 6 fights.

CARNERA v. PAOLINO

BARCELONA, Nov. 27.—The trouble over Paolino's refusal to accept a French referee has been overcome. The managers have agreed to invite the president of the Boxing Board to nominate a referee from a neutral country. The identity of this referee will not be divulged until both boxers are actually in the ring. This decision was come to after a meeting with Jeff Dickson at the Spanish Boxing Federation. —*Reuter.*

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RUGBY FOOTBALL

OXFORD WIN AT GLOUCESTER

Oxford University beat Gloucester at Gloucester yesterday by two goals and a try (13 points) to two goals (10 points). Neither side was at full strength, for while Gloucester were without H. Boughton, C. James, and J. Davies, Oxford were without P. D. Howard, T. M. Hart, and N. K. Lamport. The University showed themselves effective in attack.

The Oxford side played well together and there seemed to be a good understanding in the whole team which made them strong in combined play. That was particularly noticeable at half-back, and D. Roberts took full advantage of finding himself behind a pack which generally got the ball in the scrummages and heeled promptly. He was quick and agile and passed accurately to his partner, W. Roberts, and he was also clever in breaking away with the ball from the scrummage.

All the three-quarter backs ran and passed well. They frequently used the reverse pass cleverly, and their only failing seemed to be that Minns and Alexander, in the centre, were occasionally inclined to run across the field without making much headway. Still they did not neglect their wing players, and Brookes and Cardale were only prevented from scoring frequently by the determined tackling of the Gloucester backs. The Oxford forwards played well in the scrummage, but did not show up so well in the open, but there are few packs so strong at setting and maintaining the pace as that of Gloucester at present.

The University forwards had the advantage in the line-out, where Cridlan was always strong, and they backed up splendidly. Gloucester realized quite early that they could not compare in speed and resource behind the scrummage, and deserve credit for altering their tactics and concentrating on forward play for attacks. Saxby led the pack with skill, and in the frequent combined rushes, found good support from Crichton-Miller, Russell and Wadley. Little was seen of the Gloucester three-quarter backs in attack, but McCanlis excelled in getting in the right place to make a tackle.

Gloucester pressed often in the first half, but they could not score, and Oxford got the only points when Cridlan scored a try just before half-time, and Henley converted. There was much excitement in a closely-contested second half. It seemed that Gloucester might win when Saxby scored and McCanlis scored a second try a few minutes later, both of them being comverted by Loveridge with good kicks. The speed of the Oxford backs told in the end and the score became even when Henley converted a try scored by Druitt. Just before the end Alexander dashed through for a try which gave Oxford the victory.

The teams were:—

GLOUCESTER.—L. Abbey, back; R. N. Loveridge, G. Davies, M. J. McCanlis and J. T. Andrews, three-quarter backs; F. Price and D. Meadows, half-backs; F. Wadley, A. Carpenter, E. Cowley, F. Russell, J. Hemming, D. Crichton-Miller, R. Saxby and T. Blain (forwards).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—H. Rees (Grahamstown and University College) (back); A. E. Brookes (Hereford and Brasenose), P. C. Minns (New Zealand and Balliol), P. C. Alexander (Grahamstown and Trinity) and C. F. Cardale (Durham and St. Edmund Hall), (three-quarter backs); D. Roberts (Llandovery and University College) and W. Roberts (Cardiff and Brasenose) (half-backs); S. J. Hofmeyr (Cape Town University and University College), G. V. Shillito (Taunton and Wadham), W. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel), R. K. McGibbon (Fettes and Pembroke), W. J. Dimpsey (New Zealand and New College), D. H. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Worcester), H. N. Kelly (Sedbergh and Exeter) and A. G. Cridlan (Uppingham and Worcester) (forwards).

SCHOOL MATCHES

LEYS BEAT FELSTED

Leys beat Felsted easily by three goals, a dropped goal, and three tries (28 points) to a try (3 points) at Cambridge.

Leys, whose forwards outplayed their opponents in the loose, and generally got the ball in the tight, were full value for their victory. The backs were fairly even, the marking on both sides being keen and sound, but Hockin's pace on Leys' left wing was a telling factor. He scored three tries, one after a fine swerving run. The other tries were scored by Bedale, Forster, and Watson, and Skinner dropped the goal. Keep scored Felsted's try after a clever individual run.

The teams were:—

LEYS SCHOOL.—G. R. Glendinning, back; R. K. Dainty, seven-eighth back; P. W. Bedale, A. F. Skinner, J. B. H. Hinscher, and R. M. Hockin, three-quarter backs; H. W. Watson and E. Peart, half-backs; C. A. P. Lee, A. Todrick, J. S. D. Whitaker, P. R. E. Forster, K. W. Whitfield, H. K. Rosevere, and A. S. Trapnell (forwards).

FELSTED SCHOOL.—C. E. N. Wyatt, back; D. Redington, J. R. Phelps, J. W. Skelton, and K. B. Hibbert, three-quarter backs; H. W. Keep and I. F. Stubbs, half-backs; J. C. Pearson, T. H. Enmon, R. P. McGregor, P. A. Wakefield, E. W. Edwards, J. G. Williams, J. O. Archer, and H. K. Hill, forwards.

EASTBOURNE v. HARLEQUINS "A"

In a fairly even game Harlequins "A" team beat Eastbourne College by 17 points to 5 at Eastbourne. In the first half Seddon scored two tries for the visitors and Morley replied with a try for the School, which Malcolm converted. During the second half Seddon, Smith, and Hicks scored further tries for the Harlequins, Hicks converting one. Malcolm and Mallet, in the forward line, and Morley and Duncanson were best for Eastbourne.

The teams were:—

HARLEQUINS "A".—S. A. Block, back; E. R. Seddon, G. Vaulkhard, M. W. Smith, and F. R. D. Corbett, three-quarter backs; R. G. Long and R. C. Hubbard, half-backs; C. W. Wells, R. Tisdall, A. B. Willis, E. Grellier, H. E. Hill, G. H. B. Hicks, V. R. A. Dense, and G. Cordle, forwards.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE.—J. E. Anderson, back; P. F. J. Duncanson, R. J. Thompson, D. H. Evans, and D. C. Hopkinson, three-quarter backs; G. T. B. Morley and C. G. C. Allen, half-backs; B. W. Malcolm, J. D. Packham, R. Mallet, S. S. Hampton, C. K. H. Buckle, A. C. Gillespie, A. P. Mason, and B. G. Smith, forwards.

ST. GEORGE'S GOOD VICTORY

St. George's, Harpenden, beat Caterham School at Harpenden by a goal, a penalty goal, and four tries (20 points) to a try (3 points). They held their own against the wind and the slope in the first half against a heavier and faster team. Dieppe scored a try for Caterham, but St. George's soon afterwards forced their way into their opponents' territory, and Nelson ran in. In the second half St. George's made better use of the wind than Caterham had done, and did not allow their opponents to get beyond halfway for long. Many attacks were started by Nelson from the scrummage and further tries were scored by Church, Nelson, and Bernau. Nelson converted one and kicked a penalty goal. St. George's forwards were good, Wray, Hogg, and Hunter being the best; behind Nelson, Church, and Proctor were most dangerous.

MONMOUTH SCHOOL WIN

Monmouth School beat the Cathedral School, Hereford, at Hereford last week by a goal and a try (8 points) to nothing.

During the first 10 minutes Hereford attacked strongly and play was in the Monmouth "25." For the rest of the game Monmouth attacked continuously, but an exceedingly good defence prevented their crossing the Hereford line more than twice. The Monmouth three-quarter backs got more of the ball, but their repeated efforts were not backed up by the forwards. Just before half-time, when play had been on the Hereford line for several minutes, Fryer scored between the posts. Rowlands converted. In the second half Hutton was too fast for the defence and got over twice, but lost the ball once. The tackling on both sides was good. The forwards were well matched and played a fine game. Monmouth had the advantage at half-back, where Rowlands and Smith played well together.

ST. EDWARD'S v. CHRIST CHURCH

St. Edward's School beat Christ Church by a dropped goal and a try (7 points) to nothing at Oxford. The school attacked with a strong wind behind them and kept it up almost continuously during the first half. A good three-quarter movement near the beginning almost gave Icely a try, but it ended in nothing and the ball went across to Kendall who dropped a goal. Butterworth added a try. Play during the second half was indecisive, but the School played well with a greasy ball.

The teams were:—

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL.—J. L. R. Burton, back; A. G. Butterworth, D. G. Icely, P. C. Kendall, and G. M. Beal, three-quarter backs; K. J. Veitch and J. C. Montague, half-backs; C. M. C. Woodroffe, J. Hudson, V. H. Cooper, P. H. Standfast, P. B. Monohan, J. Porritt, J. V. Harrison, and R. J. Northcote-Green, forwards.

CHRIST CHURCH.—R. W. Powell, back; J. H. Arkell, R. Pollard-Urquhart, R. Thornton, and R. W. Wagner, three-quarter backs; R. A. Leard and R. D. Stewart, half-backs; J. A. Partridge, A. C. E. Atkinson, A. G. F. Way, A. C. A. Wright, R. C. B. Thackeray, J. D. Powell, C. C. Hazrott, and E. D. A. Shepherd, forwards.

Sevenoaks School beat Tonbridge "B" team by 9 points to 5. Busby, Jago, and Thornton scored for the School.

In the second round of the competition for the London University College Cup, London School of Economics beat East London College by eight points to none.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
ROSSALL SCHOOL	17	*DURHAM SCHOOL	0
SOMERSET WANDERERS	9	*TAUNTON SCHOOL	0
*WARRIN COLLEGE	20	C. O. PREST'S XV.	8
*STAMFORD SCHOOL	35	QUEEN'S SCHOOL II.	8
*KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM	29	QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD	5

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE BEAT THE ARMY

Cambridge University beat The Army at Cambridge yesterday by two goals to one.

This was Cambridge's last match before they meet Oxford on December 11. Some further experiments were made in the forward line, in which Human and Aitken appeared in place of Reeves and Moxon. Reeves had played almost regularly at inside-right until last Tuesday against the Casuals, when he slowed up the line so much that it was decided to try Human in the position. It cannot be said, however, that the change produced much improvement, while on the left wing Aitken started promisingly enough but fell away steadily as the game proceeded. The state of the turf made good ball control rather difficult, but the University forwards missed several really easy chances of putting the ball into a practically open goal. The Cambridge defence was not always reliable, and there was occasionally the old fault of men hampering each other, but fortunately for them The Army forwards did not take full advantage of their chances, and Edwards, in the Cambridge goal, did not have quite so much to do as Morton at the other end.

Play had only been in progress for nine minutes when Morton was charged over by Aitken when in possession, and the ball went back into the net. Cambridge ought to have had two more goals quickly, but Kemp-Welch missed an easy chance, and Human, with an absolutely open goal, sent the ball over the bar. Their second goal came when Fabian, who played soundly all through, made a good centre, which Kemp-Welch headed in. Later the Cambridge goal was in danger, but Hill kicked the ball away in the nick of time after Edwards had knocked a shot down. From this Kemp-Welch rushed away alone, but, with only Morton to beat, he miss-kicked the ball. The Army played better after the interval, and scored their goal when Edwards, in fisting out a shot, sent it straight up in front of goal to Hunt, who headed into the goal.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. G. Edwards (Hongkong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity), backs; E. E. Bryant (St. Olave's and St. Catharine's), W. H. Lloyd (Lisgar and Pembroke), and R. L. Vasar-Smith (Lancing and Pembroke), half-backs; A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), R. H. C. Human (Repton and Emmanuel), D. J. Kemp-Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex), W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), and the Hon. J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke), forwards.

THE ARMY.—Lance-Corpl. H. Morton, goal; Sergt. S. W. J. Knight and Lance-Corpl. W. Shaw, backs; Corpl. E. D. Gerrard, Corpl. C. Richards, and Pte. G. Lancaster, half-backs; Pte. W. G. Ismay, Pte. J. O'Dwyer, Sergt. W. McPhun, Rifleman H. Hunt, and Corpl. W. Allen, forwards.

ASTON VILLA AT OXFORD

Oxford University were beaten at Oxford yesterday by a strong Aston Villa side by 10 goals to none.

Oxford were compelled to play a reserve half-back line, and it was the weakness in this department that was responsible for the big score. The University forwards looked slow on the ball in comparison with their opponents, and in their eagerness to score goals they sometimes forgot that a pass is more effective than an individual dribble, but on the whole they showed a welcome improvement. For Aston Villa Walker and Waring each scored four goals, the other two being obtained by Wood and Houghton.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford), goal; W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) and G. H. Tidswell (Highgate and Queen's), backs; D. C. G. Rafkes (Shrewsbury and Queen's), R. B. Morgan (Wolverhampton and Jesus), and R. Wayt (Shrewsbury and St. Edmund Hall), half-backs; E. W. Yemm (Wyggeston and Queen's), J. S. O. Haselwood (Shrewsbury and Brasenose), G. S. Jones (King's School, Chester, and Worcester), A. T. J. Ansell (Sterning Grammar School and Jesus), and H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey, and Jesus), forwards.

ASTON VILLA.—Painter, goal; Smart and Mortback; Gibson, Talbot, and Kingdon, half-backs; Beresford, Wood, Waring, Walker, and Houghton, forwards.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

The match in the first round of the Arthur Dunn Cup competition between Old Salopians and Old Aldenhamians will be played on December 20 on the Aldenham School ground.

FIVE GOALS FOR A RESERVE

In a good game at Leytonstone the Isthmian League team beat the London League by six goals to four. L. Caiels, of Leytonstone, who came into the side at the last moment, as a reserve, was the most prominent player in the match and scored five goals. He had a large share in the victory of the Isthmian League. He scored the first goal, but Webb and Goulden quickly scored goals for the London League, and they led at the interval by two goals to one. For a time in the second half they kept the lead and the score was four to three in their favour. From that point the Isthmian League were the better side, and got three more goals.

SPARTAN LEAGUE WIN

The Spartan League beat the Royal Air Force at Chesham yesterday afternoon by three goals to one. Attacking strongly at the start, the Spartan League caused the R.A.F. defence, in which Chaston, in goal, played a fine game, many anxious moments. Day scored a goal but, before half-time, Oates made the score even. The Spartan League had nearly all the play in the second half, and Chaston cleared well more than once. Copas scored a goal in the first minute and Keedle headed a third goal from a pass by Day.

Old Salopians beat No. 5 Company, R.M.C., at Sandhurst by seven goals to two. The Old Salopian goals were scored by R. C. Martin (four) and H. Brins (three), and Lacock scored both goals for the losers.

SCHOOL MATCHES

WESTMINSTER BEAT LANCING

Westminster School beat Lancing College at Vincent-square yesterday by five goals to two. Neither side has done too well this season.

The football did not reach a high standard, but there were one or two movements which could hardly have been better done. Lancing's first goal, scored by Hirst, was the result of perfectly-timed and well-directed passes, the movement starting from a clearance by the Lancing goalkeeper. The ball came from back to half-back, and from half-back to Hirst, the centre forward, who had only the goal-keeper to beat. Lancing's efforts, however, were spasmodic, and there was a lot of poor football in between. Westminster had much more of the game than Lancing, but, as a side, were not convincing. The inside forwards, especially in the first half, failed to take advantage of their opportunities. They seemed to be afraid to shoot, and it was a case of "leave it to your partner" until their opponents had had time to get in position to defend.

Lancing stuck to their men pluckily until the last quarter of an hour, when they had played themselves out. Their weariness was largely due to getting out of position and having to chase their men instead of meeting them shoulder to shoulder. The game, as a whole, was played in a true sporting spirit, and there was no hint of any intentional unfairness.

Westminster were clearly the better side, and had far the most of the game and should have won by more. Bingham scored for Westminster in the first five minutes with a splendid shot from the right. The home side continued to press and first Bingham shot over the bar and then Monro missed an easy chance. Hirst then equalized for Lancing with the goal already mentioned, and after Marshall had again put Westminster in front Quill made the scores equal with a brilliant shot from the right touch line. Westminster held the upper hand in the second half and Argyle Marshall and Monro scored further goals.

The teams were:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—J. E. K. Myers, goal; J. R. Moon and M. H. Matthews, backs; L. P. R. Bingham, E. H. G. Lonsdale, and P. N. Labertouche, half-backs; A. R. Marshall, I. K. Monro, M. Broodhurst, J. D. Argyle, and J. G. Byrne, forwards.

LANCING COLLEGE.—R. E. Churcher, goal; R. T. Gordon-Walker and J. W. F. Lance, backs; J. K. Quill, J. A. N. Atchison, and R. C. Le May, half-backs; R. W. K. Pepper, F. P. H. Pearce, K. G. Hirst, D. G. McLagan, and T. F. Barker, forwards.

King's School, Ely, beat King Edward VI. School, Bury St. Edmunds, by 10 goals to two.

Bembridge School beat the Osborne Sea Cadets at Bembridge by four goals to two.

SCHOOL RESULTS

Goals		Goals
*WESTMINSTER SCHOOL	5 LANCING COLLEGE	2
AN A. F. A. XI.	7 *DEAN CLOSE SCHOOL	5
*WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL	4 CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	3

Sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed upon MARK LATTIMER, 21, of Weir-street, Belfast, who was convicted yesterday of having loitered with intent to steal outside the house of Frederick G. Prescott, of Irwin-drive, who shared the first prize in the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake.

ROWING

THE OXFORD TRIAL CREWS REVIEWED

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

The Oxford University Trial Eights this year are admittedly not of a very high standard. Nevertheless the President has dealt in a conservative manner with them. He has not tried the experiment of two years ago of placing all the best men in one crew and giving the second crew a substantial start, which is the method advocated by Mr. Fairbairn, and he has not followed the Cambridge tradition of making most of the old Blues row.

It is a moot point whether the inclusion of the four old Blues available besides the President and the Secretary would not have taught those who would have retained their places more about rowing than they would have learnt otherwise. On the other hand, it may be argued that with five old Blues available next term—for Edwards will have exceeded five years from matriculation—it should not be difficult to pick out three or four new men and let them learn their lessons in the University crew without exposing the old ones to the risk of staleness.

"A" crew are certainly better together, and indeed give the impression of having an unusual turn of speed for a University Trial Eight. It is not the speed of a college boat that is looked for in crews in which changes sometimes take place up till the very last moment, but rather material for a University crew, and unless some of the members rise to the occasion unexpectedly to-morrow this crew does not on past performances show sufficient talent to cause the old Blues much uneasiness about their places.

Milne-Watson, the stroke, has a sharp beginning and an easy rhythm in practice, which probably accounts for the better cohesion in his crew, for Mellor only went to stroke of "B" crew last Saturday. It is questionable whether Milne-Watson has sufficient length for the University course. His body form is strongly reminiscent of A. Berrisford, who stroked the Oxford King's Cup crew in 1919, but stood down when President in 1920. The best oar in the boat is Erskine-Crum. Rowing does seem to be strangely hereditary, for this Eton Freshman bids fair to be a worthy successor to his father, than whom no more famous Oxford No. 7 rowed. His finish is not yet quite clean. Apart from that he rows with an assurance combined with the liveliness which is usually associated with an experienced University oarsman. It seems hard that there should be three natural No. 7's all in residence at the same time—Tinné, Waterhouse, and Erskine-Crum, since No. 7 is usually the hardest place in the boat to fill successfully and good heavy-weights are scarce.

Dutton is rowing well. He is quicker with his work than he has shown himself hitherto and he is undoubtedly a steadying influence in the crew, but it is at least questionable whether he has yet become sufficiently quick for a fast-moving boat, and a 14-stone man who is not is the greatest handicap a crew can have. Sometimes such a man finds his true form in his third or fourth year, as the eldest of the brothers Bevan did in 1926, but more often than not they do yeoman service by teaching other lighter oarsmen in slow-moving Trial Eights, who reward them by taking their places after the first week's practice of the University crew. Butte-Mills is another solid worker of the same type, but he, too, appears to lack just that liveliness in his rowing which is necessary to raise so heavy a man from the second class to the first. Powell as yet is inclined to be rather wooden in his rowing. Garstang, at No. 3, is one of last year's bows and is a good waterman. In addition he is quick with his work, and in his proper place at bow has much to recommend him. Chadwyck Healey until a week ago occupied Mellor's place at stroke of "B" crew, but he found the task somewhat too heavy for him, and it will doubtless help him for the future to row in the bows this year.

"B" CREW

Mellor is a very light stroke as they are reckoned in these days, but his performance with the Pembroke crew, proportionately as light throughout, last summer was, to say the least, impressive. Oxford rowing owes Mr. Pazolt a considerable debt for having coached that crew, and Mellor will certainly keep on terms with "A" crew even if his men do not back him up so well as "A" crew do their stroke. After rather an artificial beginning he gets an unusually long stride for so small a man. Ellison at No. 7 has not fulfilled the promise of earlier practice, and is frequently late on stroke through a certain stiffness. G. Smith shows great dash and rows hard, but he is not well placed at No. 6, as he has the habit of ducking over the stretcher. When he has learned to control his sliding better he should prove a most valuable man at No. 4, or even at No. 2. It is not till Poole at No. 5 is reached that there is any real steadiness in the crew, and, as he rows in a style completely different from that of the men in front of him, the cohesion in the stern of the boat is not remarkable. Poole is clearly the best man in the crew at the moment. His body really is moved by his legs, there is no false shoulder catch about his work. If he appears to crouch a little, he goes on rowing in the same solid way after the first mile has gone. Last year, when he was spare man for the University crew, he would swing across the boat, but he has now lost that failing. Tinné, the President's younger brother, is a little stiff as yet in his movements, as the President himself was when he rowed bow as a Freshman, but his blade is firm and his performance in beating H. R. A. Edwards in the University Sculls proves him to have scope for considerable improvement in the future. Aitken is a Freshman with some tideway reputation, but he has not modified his style to suit the rest of the crew and is consequently missing his work. Bow and No. 2 are both good watermen and hard workers, but are both inclined to shortness.

The racing spirit of the two crews is certainly above normal and both command a higher rate of striking than is usual, so that in to-morrow's race what is lacking in polished oarsmanship may be made up for by an exciting finish.

YESTERDAY'S PRACTICE

Practice on the home water came to an end yesterday afternoon, as to-day the Trial Eights journey to Henley. "B" crew were first afloat and proceeded to Iffley at a strong paddle. They then swung round and, after another piece of paddling to the Long Bridge, had a hard minute's row along the Green Bank. They completed the remainder of the home course to Randall's Bridge and thence paddled back to the Boathouse. The work of "A" crew was rather more restricted. They paddled in one piece to Iffley, swung round, and, on reaching Haystack Corner, had a half minute's burst in Iffley Reach. They paddled on to the Willows and then had another piece of hard rowing at 34.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

"A" CREW.—J. M. Freeman (Eton and University College) (bow), 11st. 4½lb.; C. A. Chadwyck Healey (Eton and Trinity), 11st. 8lb.; W. L. Garstang (Oundle and Trinity), 11st. 6½lb.; M. G. Powell (Cheltenham and Trinity), 12st. 4lb.; J. F. Paita-Mills (Victoria University, N.Z., and Balliol), 12st. 4lb.; R. H. Dutton (Adelaide and University College), 14st. 1lb.; W. D. C. Erskine-Crum (Eton and Christ Church), 13st. 2½lb.; M. Milne-Watson (Eton and Balliol) (stroke), 11st. 5½lb.; T. E. Prichard (Clifton and Exeter) (cox), 8st.

"B" CREW.—A. M. Emmet (Sherborne and University College) (bow), 12st.; R. W. G. Holdsworth (Shrewsbury and Brasenose) 11st. 7lb.; R. W. Aitken (Bedford and Exeter), 12st. 5lb.; F. A. Time (Eton and University College), 12st. 10½lb.; R. A. G. Poole (Eton and Brasenose), 13st. 4lb.; G. M. L. Smith (Winchester and Brasenose), 12st. 6½lb.; J. A. Ellison (Westminster and New College), 11st. 8lb.; C. de C. Mellor (Cheltenham and Pembroke) (stroke), 10st. 5lb.; J. L. Latwyche (Radley and Magdalen), (cox), 8st. 8lb.

CAMBRIDGE CREWS AT ELY

The Cambridge President, T. A. Brocklebank, announced yesterday that he had awarded trial caps to the two crews now in training at Ely, and the Eights will race in their present order to-morrow. There are four Blues in "A" Crew—Haig Thomas, Prideaux, Carpmael and Rickett. The remainder gain a cap for the first time this year, except the coxswain, who steered the winning crew last year. In "B" Crew, R. H. H. Symonds and Gogarty gained their caps last year and the remainder, including the coxswain, receive that distinction for the first time.

Beautiful weather was enjoyed for the training at Ely yesterday and there was an entire absence of wind and stream. The crews had ideal conditions for their 1¼ miles row from the mouth of the Lark to Queen Adelaide Bridge, which was done in quite good time. The crews were afloat at the usual time and arrived at Queen Adelaide Bridge at 2.30. The coaches, T. A. Brocklebank and Sir Henry Howard, were accompanied by Mr. G. C. Drinkwater, the former Oxford Blue. The journey from the bridge to the river Lark was covered in three long stages at about 22. "A" Crew arrived first, and after turning their boat got away just under 30 in the first minute. The

(Continued at foot of next column)

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S RAPID SCORING

With only a quarter of the game completed, Newman held a lead of 5,279 in his match in the international tournament with McConachy when play was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday. It is extremely unlikely that the New Zealand player will be able to make the necessary recovery to stand any real chance of success, but interest in the game will be maintained, as there is a possibility of Newman securing a lead in the tournament aggregate. Playing in his best form in the afternoon, Newman increased his lead to 6,184, scoring 1,316 for an average of 263, while McConachy made 411 for an average of 82.

Newman has had so much of the play that his opponent has had to act the part of a spectator for a good deal of the time, but McConachy gave a very good display while he increased the run of 241 (unfinished) to 505. Although, on the figures returned, McConachy is the weakest of the four players engaged in the tournament, there is no question concerning his great stroke-playing ability. McConachy was very deliberate in his methods, but he played extremely well, and was unlucky to lose the white in playing a screw cannon when the break had realized 454. McConachy made his hazards off the red with the greatest ease, adding another 51 points when, having passed the 500, he left a double balk.

The result of this defensive move was that Newman did not score at his first two visits, but when McConachy missed a screw-back loser, Newman, who scored about twice as fast as his opponent had done, gave a very sound display. His highest run of cannons was 56, but he controlled the balls so well at the top of the table that he completed the sixth 100 without experiencing any difficulties. He played a long-range cannon poorly, getting on the wrong side of the first object ball, and did not recover position again, missing a difficult forcing middle pocket loser when the break had realized 642. Newman was unlucky to the extent that, when he failed, he left the balls placed in a good position for his opponent, but his own experience was rather the reverse. After scoring 111 McConachy missed a drop cannon, and, although Newman scored only 51, McConachy's failure to make a long-range winner proved most expensive.

Newman gave a brilliant exhibition of close-cannon play. Lindrum has the reputation of being the fastest scorer in the game, but there can have been very few occasions when anyone has scored more quickly than Newman did in making the first 500 points in a break of 822. After scoring a few points by open play Newman made a run of 66 cannons, and, securing position again, he made another run of 146 cannons, reaching 500 after he had been playing only 14 minutes. Lindrum is reputed to have made a break of 1,000 in 29 minutes. Newman's run was made in 22 minutes. At his next visit McConachy played out time with a run of 41 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000), 16,035; McConachy (receives 7,000), in play), 9,851.

McConachy won the snooker at 91 to 41, the scores then being:—Newman (receives 200), 547; McConachy, 472.

Playing with the greatest confidence, which his big lead naturally gave him, Newman increased his advantage in the evening to 7,721. Although there was a little safety play in the early part of the session, Newman returned the very fine average of 244 for a total of 1,712, while McConachy made only 175 for an average of 22.

McConachy left a double balk at his first stroke, but, although he succeeded to the extent of preventing his opponent from making very quick progress during his first five visits, Newman had so much the better of the play that he made breaks of 50 and 477 at successive visits, while McConachy's only run of any note was 135. In the second of these breaks Newman made runs of 67 and 69 cannons, and at his next visit he played beautifully again to emphasize what a remarkably resourceful player he really is.

In making his third four-figure break in four days and his seventh of the season Newman played as well as ever he has done. His control was remarkable. A four-figure break in modern conditions may possess particular merit if it does not include an undue number of points scored by nursery-cannon play. Newman's highest runs of cannons for a long time were 62 and 57, and, although he made minor contributions by this means, his play was varied to such an extent that there never was any suggestion of monotony. Newman began another run of cannons at 900, and he was given an ovation when he reached four figures in a run of cannons which amounted to 67. Newman maintained his form by playing out time, the break then having realized 1,161 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000) (in play), 17,747; McConachy (receives 7,000), 10,026.

Newman won the snooker in the evening at 76 to 61, the closing scores being:—Newman (receives 200), 623; McConachy, 533.

BIG BREAK BY LINDRUM

In the first session of his match with Davis at Leicester Lindrum made a break of 1,736 in 70 minutes. Davis took his unfinished break to 662 before Lindrum got in for his big break. Davis scored 168 for an average of 56, while Lindrum made 1,850 for an average of 616.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 10,718; Lindrum (in play), 7,561.

Lindrum had another break of over 1,000 in the evening session, making 1,012, which included a long series of cannons. He scored 1,374 in all for an average of 195, and Davis's total was 540 for an average of 90.

The closing scores were:—Davis (in play), 11,258; Lindrum, 8,875.

W. SMITH'S FIRST MATCH

When the match in which W. Smith is conceding S. Smith 12,000 start in a fortnight's play was continued at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square yesterday, the younger player's lead had been reduced to 9,619.

Although no big breaks were made in the afternoon, the scoring was consistent. S. Smith increased a small unfinished run to 58, and added breaks of 117, 99, 69, and 100 (unfinished), scoring 465 for an average of 46. W. Smith, who scored 908 for an average of 91, made breaks

Parliament

UNIONIST VOTE OF CENSURE

MAJORITY OF 65 FOR GOVERNMENT

MINISTERS' DEFENCE

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, NOV. 27

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM asked the Government the following questions:—

What record will be made of the proceedings of the Round-Table Conference in committee, as the sittings will be held in camera, and whether such report will be available, after the conclusion of the Conference, for the information of Parliament in view of subsequent legislation;

In what form the findings of the Conference will be presented to both Houses; and

How the assent or dissent of the various delegations or delegates to such proposals as may be made will be expressed and notified.

The noble lord also moved for papers.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, said that Lord Burnham seemed to be rather in a hurry. The Conference last week held plenary sittings on five days, and verbatim reports of the speeches made were given to the Press, so that all the information of what took place at those sittings was available. So far the Conference had held only one meeting in committee—on Monday—and Lord Burnham now wanted to know all about what record was to be made and what was to be said about it. The noble viscount seemed to be like someone who was anxious to keep on pulling up a plant to see how it was growing. The Government could not say at this moment exactly in what form a record would be made available to Parliament at the conclusion of the Conference, but probably the form of the Imperial Conference was likely to be closely followed, and that consisted in the presentation of a White Paper when the proceedings were concluded, which contained a general summary of the conclusions come to and a record of the proceedings on which the summary was based. The *communiqués* from day to day would give an adequate summary of what took place. How far the summary would be adequate depended, perhaps, on the view taken by the noble viscount, but it would certainly not conceal anything, and it would put before the public the general view that was taken, those who did not agree with it, and the conclusion that was arrived at. As to the precise form in which records were to be drawn up, that was a matter for the Conference to settle, but they would show the extent to which the propositions agreed to were unanimous or what dissent there was. The committee that was appointed to consider federal relations had decided to co-opt, and had, in fact, co-opted, the whole of the rest of the Conference upon it, and had thereby become a committee almost impossible for business purposes. To-morrow, at 3 o'clock, that committee was to meet and was going to consider certain heads for discussion which had been drawn up by the Lord Chancellor, and would decide then what committees should be set up to deal with the various points. No doubt, before that there might be a general discussion on the rather novel suggestions on federal relations which emerged in the discussions of the plenary session. Those deliberations would then, we should go on for some considerable time. No one could predict how soon conclusions might be arrived at or how far agreement would be arrived at. If the noble viscount would repeat his question in two months' time, or perhaps three months', he might be in a position to give him information, but neither the noble viscount nor the public would be kept in ignorance of what was going on.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that, important as were the British delegates to the Round-Table Conference, they were not plenipotentiaries. It was Parliament and the country which would ultimately have to decide. There was perhaps some danger in ignoring the very great importance of British public opinion in this connexion. Visitors from the other side of the world were perhaps even more liable to make that mistake, because when one saw a body of ordinary Englishmen, even members of the House of Commons—without wanting to be in the least bit offensive, they were not impressive, and yet they were part of this great governing race to which we belonged, with the same instincts, the same administrative capacity, the same organising ability, and the same resolution as their predecessors. It was not true to think, because we had passed from being an aristocratic and oligarchic Government, that the British people and their representatives were essentially changed. They were all cut out of the same block and all of the same great qualities, and it was to these modern democratic representatives that the appeal must be made, and it was vitally important that they should be fully informed.

EARL RUSSELL said that the noble marquess was forcing an open door. No one recognized more clearly than the Secretary of State that Parliament was the ultimate arbiter in this matter. The Government recognized that for any settlement or any solution to be satisfactory, they would have to carry with them the general sense of Parliament, and the noble marquess did not go too far when he suggested that they would also have to carry with them the general sense of the country. None of them would make the mistake of thinking that plenipotentiaries with full power to decide what they liked without reference to Parliament.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM said he put down his questions for the purpose of information. He was very fearful that in committee they might begin that system of mystification of which there had already been a great deal too much in regard to Indian affairs.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

Their lordships rose at 27 minutes to 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, NOV. 27

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

CASE OF ISADORE DREAZON

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Home Secretary the result of his inquiries into the case of Isadore Dreazon.

Mr. CLYNES (Manchester, Platting) said:—Dreazon left this country on October 22, and instructions have been given that he is not to be readmitted. He was sentenced on August 5 at Manchester to three months' imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of an irregular passport. I am informed that he was active in the unofficial dock strike in Salford in April, and I understand that he also endeavoured unsuccessfully to promote other strikes in engineering works in the same neighbourhood. I have no positive evidence that he was an agent of the Communist International.

PERJURY IN COURTS

A JUDGE'S COMMENTS

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the statement recently made by Mr. Justice McCardie in connexion with the growth of perjury in the Courts; and whether he would draw the special attention of magistrates to the present laws of perjury with a view to their being more rigorously enforced.

Mr. CLYNES (Manchester, Platting).—I do not think it is either necessary or desirable that the Executive should in this matter approach any class of Courts. The learned Judge's observations have already aroused interest and I have no doubt that they will be carefully considered by all concerned.

Mr. HACKING asked whether Mr. Clynes agreed with the views that were expressed by the Judge, and what were his objections to circularising magistrates. Mr. CLYNES.—I must not express an opinion on the views delivered by the Judge. The publicity given to them is more likely to be effective than any circular.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) asked whether Mr. Clynes's answer was to be taken as implying that judges' silly talk about politics was also worthy of grave consideration.

No answer was given.

LOTTERIES FOR CHARITY

Mr. CLYNES, replying to Sir N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, E., U.) and Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.), who asked whether he would consider the revision of the law in relation to lotteries for hospitals and other charitable purposes, said:—There has been no departure from the policy which has always been followed in the case of sweepstakes promoted outside this country. I am, however, fully aware that the circumstances connected with the recent sweepstake promoted in the Irish Free State call for serious and careful consideration from several points of view, but I am not at present in a position to make any statement as to the action which it may be desirable to take in the matter.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE asked whether Mr. Clynes was aware that legislation of this kind would be practically non-contentious. (Laughter, and cries of "No.") Mr. CLYNES said his answer did not refer to the time that would be required for legislation.

IMPRISONMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of recent sentences of imprisonment passed on boys under 18 years of age, he would introduce legislation at an early day to amend the law in order to render such sentences illegal.

Mr. CLYNES.—Section 102 of the Children Act provides that no young person under 16 shall be committed to prison except when the Court gives a certificate of unruliness or depravity. The Young Offenders Committee recommended that this prohibition should be extended to young persons under 17, and this proposal will be submitted to Parliament in the Children Bill, which is now in active preparation.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying on behalf of the Prime Minister to Mr. E. BROWN and Sir A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.), who asked whether a statement could be made on the proposed Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, said:—I much regret that I am not yet in a position to make an announcement, but the matter is being pressed forward, and the Prime Minister hopes to be able to do so at an early date.

SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

MR. SNOWDEN'S EXPLANATION

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) asked the Prime Minister if he could give the House any information as to when the Supplementary Estimate in regard to the subsidy for opera would be taken.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), who answered the question, said:—I am not yet in a position to say.

CAPTAIN CAZALET.—Has any money yet been paid to the Covent Garden Syndicate, and what Government Department will be responsible for this Supplementary Estimate?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Of course, the Post Office is the Department responsible for this matter, and no money has been or will be paid until the House of Commons sanctions the Supplementary Estimate.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—May I ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer under what head comes the Postmaster-General's function of being responsible for subsidizing opera? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The agreement between the Postmaster-General and the British Broadcasting Corporation and the allocation of the receipts of the broadcasting licences is laid down in the agreement with the Post Office, and I believe, though I am not quite sure, also in the charter of incorporation of the B.B.C.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Is the Government making any contribution from the Treasury?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—No.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Then from what source will the contribution of the Government be drawn, and under what Parliamentary Vote will it appear?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I am glad to have the opportunity of explaining to the House in view of what took place last week. The Treasury gets a certain proportion of the receipts from the sale of the licences, and it is proposed to reduce slightly, to the extent of £17,500, the amount the Treasury now gets annually from these licences, and that appears on the Post Office Vote.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the Imperial League of Opera have by voluntary contributions already raised a sum exceeding the proposed subsidy, and therefore this is neither wanted——(Labour interruption and cries of "No speech.")

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.).—Are we to understand that a definitive agreement has already been entered into between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the League of Grand Opera, and if so what is the position of the House of Commons? (Unionist cheers and Labour ironical laughter.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—That has nothing to do with the matter we are discussing. That is a matter between the Opera Syndicate and the League of Imperial Opera. I understand a very harmonious exchange of views is now going forward. (Laughter.)

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Do I understand from the answer of the right hon. gentleman that a reduction is to be made from the sum now contributed by the B.B.C. to the Treasury?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The licensing fees are not paid to the B.B.C.; they are paid to the Post Office; and the Post Office deducts a certain percentage from each for its work and then a certain sum is handed over to the Treasury—the proportion is laid down—and the balance is handed over to the B.B.C.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Will the right hon. gentleman consider that the sum now deducted should continue to be deducted, and that the contribution to opera from the public fund should be voted as a specific charge?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—There might be something to be said for that; but after a very full consideration we have decided that this is perhaps the better way to do it.

There was considerable noise from both sides of the House during the supplementary questions; and MAJOR OWEN (Carnarvon, L.), who asked the Speaker whether it was fair to members who had questions on the paper that one question should take up so much time, was received with loud Labour cheers. He had a question on the paper—(Unionist laughter)—a very important question. (Unionist derisive cheers.)

The SPEAKER.—I do not quite understand what the hon. member is trying to argue. But all questions must be treated to a certain extent on their merits, and I cannot lay down any specific rule. The hon. member is not doing his best to reach his own question.

When the next question on the paper was answered the hon. member who put it complained that owing to the continued interruptions he had not heard the answer; and at the request of the SPEAKER it was repeated by the Minister.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITALS

Mr. PYBUS (Harwich, L.) asked the Minister of Health whether, considering the necessity for the extension of hospitals in all parts of the country, he would consider the application of some form of grant based on the principles by which the Unemployment Grants Committee assisted local authorities and the Loans Development Committee assisted public utilities.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne).—The need for any expansion in the hospital services of a particular district is doubtless being considered by each local authority after a review of the accommodation at present available, including that recently transferred to the authority as a result of the Local Government Act. The grants now payable to local authorities under that Act include provision for development of the health services, including the provision of hospitals, and I do not think that the suggestion made by the hon. member is one which I should be justified in accepting.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), announced the business for next week as follows:—

MONDAY.—Unemployment Insurance (Money) Resolution, Committee.

TUESDAY.—Education (School Attendance) Bill, Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Private members' day.

THURSDAY.—Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Committee; Unemployment Insurance (Money) Resolution, Report stage; Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill, further stages.

FRIDAY.—Private members' day.

IMPERIAL POLICY

THE VOTE OF CENSURE

Mr. BALDWIN, who was received with loud Opposition cheers, moved:—

That this House censures his Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom for its failure to formulate any effective proposals for the extension of Empire trade, and for its refusal to consider the offers made by the Dominions.

Beginning with a reference to the absence of Mr. MacDonald from the Treasury bench, Mr. Baldwin said it would be most ungenerous at a moment like this, when the right hon. gentleman was immersed in most responsible work in connexion with the Indian Conference, to demand his presence in the House. (Hear, hear.)

I regret, continued Mr. Baldwin, having to move a motion of this kind, because on these matters of Imperial unity, or what we believe makes for Imperial unity, we have not a united front in this country. I regret, further, and this really is the subject of our Vote of Census, that the Government have had neither the vision nor the courage to carry forward the proposals which were put before the Imperial Conference, and to bring before this country a definite policy of economic unity. The policy of Imperial preference, which, of course, is wrapped up in it, is not a new one. It is more than 40 years since it was first proposed at an Imperial Conference, and it is now 27 years since Mr. Chamberlain, in 1903, embarked on his great campaign of tariff reform. During the years since the War the cause of Imperial economic unity has remained more or less static. We have been engrossed in matters of intimate domestic concern. In the Dominions it has been rather different. I suppose that never was a phrase launched in this world more charged with dynamite at the time than that phrase of President Wilson which has been taken to heart by every country in the world, and that is "Self determination." In the expression of that phrase you will find the progress of that instinct of nationality which has been interpreted in terms of commerce by a stricter form of protection and has been interpreted in our Dominions in a double sense, first of all in making them more than ever determined to embark on an industrial career and to cultivate their own manufactures, and secondly to make them anxious to get rid once and for all in a formal way of the old idea that the Empire was held together by the overlordship of the Mother Country. It has been the question of status, and that undoubtedly was the uppermost thought in their minds when they came to the Conference of 1926, and I think it was quite evident that until those matters could be cleared out of the way no progress would be attempted in the direction in which progress has been attempted at this recent Imperial Conference. We may have mingled feelings about all that has been done with regard to status, but at all events one or two very remarkable things have come out of it. You have had South Africa with a feeling of resentment of Imperial associations changed to a feeling of desire for commercial cooperation with this country and with the rest of the Empire.

That question of status once out of the way the Dominions have been concentrating recently on the subject of economic unity, their own economic development, and the economic development of the Empire as a whole. The need for this kind of closer economic union and economic unity in the Empire is a matter which concerns each unit of the Empire and the Empire as a whole. With regard to our own country, we must have regard to the circumstances of the times. I say that as one who has always regarded these economic matters as matters much less of principle than of expediency, as one who believes that at one period of our economic history one fiscal system may be the best and at another period another form may be the best, that there is no one form of a fiscal system, whether a wholly protected or a wholly free trade one, which is at all times and in all places one authoritative system which we should have. We ought to remember the enormous difference in the world when Cobden's proposals were carried and the conditions which exist to-day. When the free trade agitation was at its height, when we finally abandoned the last remnants of protection, we still were the supreme industrial nation in the world. There was no industrial Germany, no industrial United States of America, and none of the new prairies under wheat, and Cobden himself spoke with perfect truth at that time what seems to-day so extraordinary to us of the vast continent of America open to manufacturers of this country. That vast continent is now shut more tightly than any prison house to the manufactures of this country, and on account of that very fact it is infinitely more difficult for them to collect their dues.

TREATY v. TARIFF TRUCE

But with regard to countries even where trade could be done and where there was protection I think we have to-day a great deal to learn from Cobden, and I am going to apply it to the economic conference. Cobden, in spite of what I call the ultra free-traders, negotiated and carried what he looked upon as one of his chief works, and that was the treaty with France, at that time one of the most important commercial countries on the Continent. He went to work not by a tariff truce, but by a treaty with France. He said our commerce with Europe can only be extended by treaties. It is interesting to find that Cobden was very much struck during the negotiations by one of the French delegates, whom he described as a "cannon ball" protectionist. I do not call myself a cannon ball protectionist, but I would rather be a cannon ball protectionist than an acid drop free-trader. (Laughter.) To-day, just as in Cobden's day, the right method of getting tariffs lowered in this world is by treaty, and it may well be that before you can embark on that you have got to have tariffs yourself.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.).—Did Cobden say that?

Mr. BALDWIN.—No, because he was speaking in entirely different circumstances. Continuing, the right hon. gentleman said that the Empire to-day was the only part of the world where expansion of our trade was possible by negotiation and by treaty, unless under another system we had success with foreign countries, which was quite possible with some foreign countries. The Empire was the one part of the world where we knew we could do business, though we did not know exactly on what terms. Such an expansion of trade would help us to do two things: to increase the mutual trade and to find an outlet for what we wanted more than anything—namely, our skilled labour in the Dominions. He had always visualized the Empire—and he believed it would come—as being one unit separated by waterways, or rather, say, joined by waterways instead of by railways, and where it would be possible for goods to be manufactured for consumption in the Empire or outside in whatever part of the Empire might be best and most convenient. That was a finer conception than Mr. Cobden's. (Opposition cheers.)

Is it be a good thing that the Empire should be united it was surely worth some trouble to attain that end. But Empires did not keep together without thought. The strands that bound the Empire together were very slight. Practically apart from sentiment the only thing that bound the Empire together was the allegiance to a common Crown, but many—and he thought they were to be found in all parties, and he had heard General Smuts express the same view—felt that there would be a real risk of the Empire drifting apart if economic bonds could not be forged to keep it together. If we did not take steps to begin to get a sense of economic unity inside the Empire the danger to the unity was great, because that was quite clear in Mr. Bennett's speeches. He said in effect that time was of the essence of the contract. He (Mr. Baldwin) read no threat into those words. What Mr. Bennett meant was that Canada and the other Dominions felt the necessity for doing something with regard to their economic system and if they found that the Mother Country was not prepared to make arrangements with them they would make arrangements with one another without considering the Mother Country, and would feel perfectly free, as had been done by one Dominion in one instance, to make economic agreements with foreign countries. For that reason time was short.

The opportunity that came to the Government and to the country had been a great one. In the Blue-book there was a very curious omission, and that was a speech made at the second plenary session by the Secretary for the Dominions (Mr. Thomas), but they were fortunate enough to have a version, which he assumed to be correct, published in *The Times*. He (Mr. Baldwin) interpreted the offer that Mr. Bennett made as meaning that he was prepared to do business. He did not regard it as something that had been thrown at this country and that we could take it or leave it. It embodied the spirit of a willingness to do business, always remembering, as he said himself, that he was a Canadian first. He (Mr. Baldwin) agreed entirely with Mr. Bennett's words. Mr. Bennett was a Canadian first. He was an Englishman first, but if men started with those things in their minds there was nothing in the world to prevent them making arrangements and agreements which would be mutually beneficial to both countries and to the Empire as a whole. Then there came what he might call a pious hope. Mr. Bennett hoped that whatever might be submitted, whatever modifications might be necessary in the general plan, it might be ready for submission in a period of six months. He (Mr. Baldwin) was not going to ask anyone to be ready in six months.

When the Imperial Conference was going to be held a good many in this country, from speeches that had been made, had high hopes of it. They hoped that the Government would show courage, and frankly they would have needed courage, but he hoped that they would have shown it. His hopes were raised by some speeches which were made with perfect good faith by Mr. Thomas, and he had no doubt that that right hon. gentleman believed everything that he said and meant to carry it out.

AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY

What was the outcome of the discussions at the Conference? They knew what Mr. Bennett's offer was and that it was immediately side-tracked, and they could not find that anything definite had emerged from the result of the month's discussions. That was the more remarkable because they used to hear talk from members of the Government of alternative plans which they had and the Conference was switched on to alternative plans. They were mentioned in "Labour and the Nation"; bulk purchase was one of them and loomed very big. The question of bulk purchase might never have been mentioned because the Government had nothing definite to submit to the Conference when the Economic Committees were started. They simply went off into vague discussions that led nowhere, and they parted with mutual protestations of esteem and agreement that those who were still in office would meet at Ottawa next year, when the results must be as negative as the results had been in London. Although our guests could not express their feelings strongly as to the failure of the Conference—some things were not said in public—it was interesting to note what was said in the last speeches that were made by the Prime Ministers. There was a note of distinct disappointment from General Hertzog. He said he did not expect a great deal owing to the circumstances in this country—he did not specify what those circumstances were—and therefore he was not so disappointed. The most interesting speech was that of Mr. Scullin. The one thing he simply could not understand was the views of the Labour Party in England on protection. (Unionist cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Baldwin said:—We indict the Government as having failed in vision and in courage. It would have taken a great deal of courage to act and to throw aside all old prejudices and old convictions. I have no doubt that if the Government had had the courage to act they might have split their party as Peel split his, but they would have gained a far higher reputation in this country that they are ever likely to have in the lifetime of any of us. I noticed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer only the other day said of protection, in effect, that it was a form of atavism. He said that it had been the mercantile economic policy of our great-grandparents. Great-grandparents policies have a curious way of coming round in this world after many years. I am going to give another quotation from Mr. Cobden. Mr. Cobden used a similar argument to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of hours of work. He was strongly opposed to any interference with the hours of labour. He said: "I believe it is now nearly 300 years since laws were last in force which regulated or interfered with hours of labour. They were the relics of the feudal age." They may have been, but they came back again. This doctrine which you laugh at now has been the doctrine of your grandparents. It is coming back again, and nothing in this world can stop it. (Unionist cheers.) It is quite true that a prophet is not without honour except in his own country. The Government may not be honoured in our own country to-day, but, when they let the Safeguarding Duties go they will be honoured on the Continent. When they let the Dyestuffs Act go they will be honoured in Germany. When they fail to make any successful negotiations with the Dominions they will be honoured in every country in the world except the Empire. (Unionist cheers.) And what of home? The judgment of the House to-night may be and probably will be against us (Ministerial laughter), but we shall appeal from this House to the high court of the country at large. Before that tribunal, the highest in the land, the judgment of this House will be reversed, and the cause for which we fight to-day will be reversed by a big majority of enlightened people. (Unionist cheers.)

MR. THOMAS

DOMINION OFFER "HUMBUG"

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions (Derby), who was received with Ministerial cheers, said he wondered whether the vote of censure was on the Government or on Mr. Cobden—(Ministerial laughter)—or if it was neither of these, but a vote of thanks to Lord Beaverbrook. (Renewed laughter.) In ordinary circumstances he (Mr. Thomas) would have been called upon to give a report of the Imperial Conference. The usual channels would have been communicated with, and the Government would have been asked to give a report of the deliberations of the Conference. Instead of that, however, and before the views and before even the full report was published, before Mr. Baldwin or his friends knew anything about it, they tabled a vote of censure. After commenting on the absence of Mr. Churchill's name from the vote of censure and his absence from the House, Mr. Thomas proceeded: We are censured because we refused to consider the offer made by the Dominions. What was the offer? I say clearly and definitely that, if any offer had been made that would help the trade of this country, would give employment to our people and not injure them, not only would we have considered it but it would have been our duty to accept it. (A Unionist member.—"Why did you not do it?") For the simple reason, I assure you, that there never was such humbug as this proposal. [Unionist members.—"Withdraw."] If after I have shown the House what the proposals really were you think I ought to withdraw, then I will, but I am going to show them to the House first. We were asked first, clearly and definitely, to agree to put a tax on foodstuffs. (Ministerial cheers.) That was the first proposal made. There can be no mistake about it. (Unionist members.—"Who made it?") Mr. Bennett and the whole of the other Dominions (Ministerial cheers), and when I amasked by whom it was made it rather suggests that the Vote of Censure was put down before the hon. members knew what it was about. (Ministerial laughter and cheers.) I repeat that the first proposal made to us was that we, the British Government, should agree to a tax on foodstuffs, and in return for it the Canadian Government were prepared to put on a 10 per cent. tax—additional tax to that then in operation. They did not say to us—let me make it quite clear—"We will remove any tax at all where you compete with us." On the contrary—I do not complain, I am only stating the facts—they said, "No, so far as we are concerned we will give nobody a preference that is going to compete with the things that we ourselves can make." In other words they said, "We want you to change your fiscal principles, but we will only change certain details of ours." (Ministerial cheers.)

Immediately Mr. Bennett made his speech the Leader of the Opposition wrote a letter and said, "We accept it." The significant thing was—and he challenged the right hon. gentleman on it—when the right hon. gentleman accepted that offer he did not know what it meant. (Ministerial cheers.) The right hon. gentleman thought it was—as did many other people—10 per cent. additional. The next morning, when Ministers asked Mr. Bennett what it meant he said, "Oh, no; it is 10 per cent. on the existing, not 10 per cent. additional."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.).—The right hon. gentleman has been giving the House his own version of what my right hon. friend wrote. Apparently he has not read the letter or he would have seen that what my right hon. friend said was that he accepted the principle involved. (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. THOMAS.—I will read the letter:—

> The striking offer made by the Prime Minister of Canada cannot fail to create a profound impression throughout the country, and speaking on behalf of the Conservative Party I say without hesitation the great principle of Imperial Preference embodied in that offer is one to which we must and do subscribe, and I heartily endorse Mr. Scullin's statement that it is the duty to affirm not only the maintenance of that principle but also the extension of its operation.

I am entitled to ask this question: What was the object in conveying to the country that you were accepting the principle if the principle did not mean, as Mr. Bennett said, a tax on foodstuffs? (Unionist interruptions and Ministerial cheers.) If that is not the interpretation of the letter then let us see further. Six days after the right hon. gentleman dealt with the subject again, and mark you, when the Imperial Conference was considering the offer. The right hon. gentleman then reverses his previous declaration. If the previous declaration did not mean food taxes, as the Dominion Premiers intended, how is it that on October 16 the Leader of the Opposition announced that they as a party had adopted the quota system, and in explaining it said:—"We have adopted this method in preference to a tariff on foreign wheat." (Ministerial cheers.) On one day you adopt the principle of a tax on food and six days after, while the Conference is sitting, you say, "We have a better method than the taxing of food." (Ministerial cheers.)

We are being censured for not adopting the Dominion offer, although the Leader of the Opposition knows perfectly well that he himself could not have accepted it. When the right hon. gentleman submitted his General Election speech to the country in 1929 he pledged himself against any tax on food. When he made that solemn pledge he knew that the Imperial Conference was to be held the next year. Therefore had he been returned to office he would have met the Imperial Conference with his pledge, "No tax on food." Then the Dominions would have made to him the same offer that they made to us and his choice would then have been either to break his pledge or, as he said yesterday, have discussed the offer and immediately appealed to the country. (Interruption.) I submit, therefore, that we ought not to be censured. We are entitled to say, as I now say, that if the right hon. gentleman had kept his pledge he would have been in precisely the same position as us and would have had to give the same answer. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE EXPRESSION "HUMBUG"

THE SPEAKER'S RULING

CAPTAIN P. MAC DONALD (Isle of Wight, U.).—On a point of order. A moment ago the right hon. gentleman said he would explain to the House who it was he called a humbug, and I think we are entitled to know. (Interruption.) The right hon. member has made a very serious allegation against a Prime Minister, and I think we are entitled to know against whom he makes that allegation and whether he is going to substantiate it.

Mr. THOMAS.—If for a moment there is any such interpretation on what I said I withdraw it. Obviously I never said, never intended to say, that of any individual. I said distinctly the proposals were humbug. (Ministerial cheers.)

CAPTAIN MAC DONALD rose again and was received with cries of "Sit down" from the Government benches.

The SPEAKER.—Does the hon. and gallant member rise to a point of order?

CAPTAIN MAC DONALD.—Yes, I rise to a point of order. The right hon. gentleman says the proposals were humbug. I ask him to say who made the proposals which were humbug. (Interruption.)

The SPEAKER.—That is not a point of order. At the same time, I would say that the word "humbug" is a colloquial expression which is hardly suitable to our debates.

Mr. THOMAS.—Any appeal made by Mr. Speaker I must accept (Unionist cheers and an HON. MEMBER.—"I should think so"), and I shall proceed at once to examine the proposals and let the House draw their own conclusions. In exchange for 10 per cent. on foodstuffs, British soft coal, which is now taxed 1s. 7½d. per ton into Canada, would get a benefit of 5 cents per ton. (Laughter.) Germany, the Argentine, the United States of America, and the Netherlands, all admit our coal free now. Railway rails—and I am only choosing the big industries where there is unemployment—have a duty in Australia of 2s. 4d. per cwt.; the Netherlands and Argentine admit them free. The foreign trade is very much more (Unionist cheers), but let us see what that means. Supposing a tariff rate is fixed that precludes the possibility of our competing, of what value is any preference? (Ministerial cheers.) The whole thing becomes absurd.

The right hon. gentleman then gave a number of figures to illustrate his point, and added that, having examined the matter closely, the Government said "No, it is not a good business proposition, and it is one that cannot be accepted by us." (Cheers.) He continued: Does not all this show the danger I was surprised to hear the right hon. gentleman say that in his view there must be very recently that he has come to the conclusion (laughter)—you can cement the British Empire by this kind of bargaining. Suppose there had been any such bargaining in operation two years ago. Suppose there had been a bargaining or arrangement about wheat, or wool, or maize, or New Zealand butter. I take these as typical from different Dominions. With the abnormal slump in Canada, the abnormal situation in Australia, and the difficulties in New Zealand or South Africa, what would have been the position at this Imperial Conference? Should we not have been, as indeed we are in some cases, held responsible for the trouble in Canada? Would not the complaint be made that we were responsible because we did not buy wheat at 1½ dollars when it is now 70 cents? (Laughter.) I can conceive of nothing that would be more disastrous. (Cheers.) Do not let us forget the history of the preferences in this country as well as in the Dominions. There is no exception to the rule that they were given because they felt they had an obligation, they felt they wanted to help us, that it was due to us. That is the spirit in which all the preferences were given, and, when you reduce them to a mere bargain, I am quite certain that it will have nothing but disastrous results. (Cheers.)

Was there no Empire problem in 1926? Are we to understand that it is only in 1930 that Imperial trade is of value. (Laughter and cheers.) Are we to understand that it is only in 1930 that all these blessings can come? In 1926, so far as the economic side is concerned, it did not receive sufficient attention for the ex-Dominion Secretary to mention it at all. Yet this Government is to be censured because suddenly in 1930 we did not reconstitute the Empire on an entirely new basis. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman was right in declaring that 1926 was occupied with many constitutional difficulties, but he knows perfectly well that it is one thing to make a declaration about the British Commonwealth of Nations, creating a new status, declaring them co-equal partners, but it is another thing to be faced, as we were in 1930, with drawing up the necessary legislation that is going to embody these principles. Eighteen days out of the Imperial Conference were taken up by the Heads of Delegations alone, apart entirely from any sub-committees, exclusively in dealing with this new status.

What does it mean? Passing a declaration in 1926 is one thing, but what we had to do was to get a common agreement that in every one of the Dominions they would, by joint resolutions of their Houses of Parliament, submit to us a request that we should, in this House, introduce a Bill called the Statute of Westminster. What is it to do? It is not merely to give effect to a phrase, it is to deal first with the vexed question of nationality, not an easy thing. Some of us were content to believe that the phrase "a British subject," was good enough for us all, but our Dominions take a different view. They say, "No, that very phrase savours too much of British domination," and a long time was occupied in tying to straighten that out.

There was the question of an Empire tribunal, so that we could at least present to the world a united front, and any difference between one Dominion and another, instead of being tried in a foreign Court, at The Hague, or anywhere else, should be determined and settled by ourselves. That was not only a very important but a very significant admission of value to the Empire as a whole. (Hear, hear.) Merchant shipping, the position of Governors-General—these, and all the things I have talked about, had to be dealt with and occupied much of our time.

The first anxiety of the Dominions was that so far as the existing preferences now enjoyed by them were concerned, some guarantee for their continuity should be given. We gave that assurance, and it was readily given and given without any bargain of any kind. If you are going to give a real solid advantage give it because you believe it is right and not in the buckstering spirit of bargaining.

AN IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT

But we gave something else. We enlarged the present scope of the Economic Committee. We endeavoured to bring about a new secretariat for the Empire. The Government believes that instead of waiting for three or four years for the Imperial Conference to meet nothing would be more valuable than to have a permanent secretariat set up whose job it would be to examine and investigate weekly and daily. We endeavoured to bring that about, but unfortunately we failed because the Dominions themselves did not like the principle. The Dominions are still very sceptical of what they think means merely being dominated from London. We want to make it perfectly clear that so far as the secretariat is concerned we did not care where it sat or who were its officers so long as every one was included. I still hope that that policy will mature at some future date.

I have deplored nothing more than to be compelled because of the Press campaign outside and because of the Vote of Censure moved inside to show at least exactly what the proposals were. The responsibility rests upon those who before they knew the facts proposed a vote of censure upon the Government. We are not doing a disservice by speaking plainly because the Dominions speak plainly. They never disguise from us that their policy was Canada first, Australia first, and South Africa first. (Cheers.) Are we to be condemned because we say "Our policy is Great Britain first"? (Ministerial cheers and Unionist cries of "Russia first!") One would assume that so far as the Dominions were concerned they themselves were the only people that contributed and we contributed nothing. What are the facts? Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, notwithstanding defence, notwithstanding the contribution of the Empire Marketing Board, notwithstanding the value of British nationality—last year we bought from them £30,000,000 worth more than they bought from us. (Cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. Thomas said:—I therefore sum up by saying that our work on the constitutional side, while giving the Dominions a new charter which will be known as the Statute of Westminster, preserves intact a common allegiance and will be looked upon in the future as a measure which frees the self-governing Dominions from any tinge of domination by us. It is a difficult, laborious, and delicate task and one that we are not ashamed of. On the economic side we have made it perfectly clear that the British Government must consider their people equally as much as the Dominions protect their own. We have consolidated the existing position. We have opened the way to a consideration and investigation of all the economic problems which will tend to consolidate the Empire, but we have definitely refused to subscribe to the view that it is only materialist considerations which will bind us together. We have not excluded ourselves from any path which will tend to the happiness and comfort of our people. The strengthening of the ties of kinship and friendship is the great and most lasting work of all. To-night the vote will be taken on a vote of censure on the Government for not doing what the right hon. gentleman dare not have done if he had occupied office. There is only one member of this House who will go into the lobby conscientiously on this motion, and that is the hon. and gallant member for South Paddington (Vice-Admiral Taylor). (Laughter and cheers.)

A MAIDEN SPEECH

VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR (Paddington, S., Ind.), in a maiden speech, said that the failure of the Government to achieve any decisive result in the economic sphere or to come to an agreement on any common ground as a basis for the further development of inter-Imperial trade was a matter of profound disappointment to this country and the Dominions. The failure of the Government had shown to the Empire its inability to lift itself out of the rut of a strict adherence to a fiscal policy which had served its purpose, no doubt, but was out of touch with reality, and, so far as this Imperial Conference was concerned, was an impenetrable barrier to any furtherance of inter-Imperial trade. At this Imperial Conference a definite proposal was made by Mr. Bennett, which had been disparaged to an extraordinary extent. Mr. Thomas had poured contempt upon Mr. Bennett's proposals, said that they were humbug, and given the House to understand that there was nothing really genuine about them at all. That was a point of view with which he (Vice-Admiral Taylor) would have nothing to do.

Mr. THOMAS.—If the hon. and gallant member says that I inferred that Mr. Bennett did not mean them as genuine, I must make that clear. I never said anything of the sort. (Opposition cries of "Humbug.")

VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR said that Mr. Bennett's proposals were made as a first step to improve and increase inter-Imperial trade. They were based on reciprocal Imperial preference. During the War, the Dominions willingly sent their men to help the Mother Country. We were a united Empire in the cause of war; was it too much to ask that we should be a united Empire in the cause of the prosperity and development of the Empire in time of peace?

LIBERAL VIEW

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that the only definite offer made by the Dominions was that made by Mr. Bennett, and his offer meant food taxes here and a 2 per cent. or 3 per cent. increase on certain manufactured goods going into Canada. Was there any Conservative member who would have accepted that offer in those terms? It was true that our Empire trade had enormously developed, but while the Empire bought £324,000,000 worth of our goods last year, the foreigner bought £405,000,000 worth, and if the one was of value to the employment of our people, the other was of greater value. He did not depreciate the value of Empire trade, but if we hampered the larger part of our trade we should be injuring the real interests of our people.

He begged Unionist members not to think that those who opposed these schemes of Imperial preference did so because they opposed the ideal of Imperial unity. He did not question the sincerity, zeal, and patriotic motives that inspired their efforts, but means adopted to a good end might be unsound. All these measures to form binding agreements between the various parts of the Empire would not, in the long run, conduce to Empire unity. Closer contact might mean greater friction. So long as these preferences were unilateral, freely given by each Dominion without interference with its own interests, so long they might be useful and advantageous, but the moment they were made bilateral and took the form of a contract from which neither party could escape without the consent of the other then they introduced a peril into the relations of the Empire. (Cheers.) The Government in the Imperial Conference had taken the right course, and, so far from being censured, deserved commendation. (Cheers.)

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.) said they were censuring the Government

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

not ride off about this question of food taxes. (Opposition cries of "Tell the truth!") In the Shipley contest the Tory candidate had placarded the constituency with "Vote for me, and no food taxes," and Mr. Churchill about a fortnight ago had said that the reason why Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Chamberlain, and others were shaky about food taxes was because they had been informed that if they went to the country on food taxes they would not win a single industrial constituency. Let the Opposition have the courage to declare their policy and go to the country, and the Government would be prepared to take the field against them. He had sufficient faith in the still surviving common sense of this country to know that when such an issue was put before them they would, as they always had done, reject it by an overwhelming majority. (Ministerial cheers.)

During the division CAPTAIN GUNSTON (Thornbury, U.), remaining seated and covered in accordance with the rules of debate, called the Speaker's attention to the fact that Mr. Simmons had struck Lord Winterton on the face with an Order Paper.

The SPEAKER was understood to reply that he did not see the incident.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN asked whether, attention having been called to the matter and the truth of the allegation not having been denied, the Speaker could give a ruling.

The SPEAKER was understood again to say that he did not see the incident.

THE DIVISION

The House divided, and there voted:—

For the motion	234
Against	299
Government majority ..	65

LABOUR MEMBER'S APOLOGY

Immediately after the figures had been announced, Mr. BALDWIN said:—The House would be glad to know if the Speaker, after consideration, had anything to say about the incident of Mr. Simmons and Lord Winterton.

The SPEAKER said he did not perceive the incident, and therefore could not very well adjudge upon it. But if the incident was as stated it was a most improper proceeding and most insulting, not only to the hon. member concerned, but to the House and to himself. The opportunity having been given, no doubt the hon. member for Erdington would say what he thought about it, and perhaps offer an explanation and possibly an apology.

Mr. SIMMONS said:—I regret to say that I did allow my feelings to get the better of me, and I walked across the floor of the House and spoke to the noble lord in consequence of what he had said to my right hon. friend on the front bench, and I flicked him in the face with my Order Paper while the division was being taken. If that is regarded as an insult to you, Sir, or to the House, I should very much like to have the opportunity of expressing my sincere apology. (Cheers, and Opposition cries of "What about Winterton?")

The SPEAKER said that no doubt Lord Winterton and the House, and certainly himself, would accept that apology fully.

EARL WINTERTON said that, in justice to himself and to Mr. Simmons, he ought to say that he had had no altercation with the hon. gentleman, and was not conscious of ever having exchanged a word with him. The flick on the face was a very trivial blow, and he fully accepted the apology which had been given.

The incident then ended.

BILLS ADVANCED

The Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill passed through Committee.

The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was read a second time.

A Select Committee of 15 members was appointed to consider the procedure of the House in regard to the conduct of public business and to suggest any changes that might seem desirable.

The House stood adjourned at 35 minutes after 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 11

Nationality of Women Bill and Children (Provision of Footwear) Bill, second readings.

MR. SCULLIN'S VISIT TO BELFAST

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, Nov. 27

The Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Scullin, accompanied by the Attorney-General and Mrs. and Miss Brennan, arrived in Belfast to-day by motor-car from Dublin. Mr. Scullin intends to visit the birthplace of his father and mother at Magherafelt (Co. Londonderry), and Armagh.

The party was received at the City Hall, Belfast, by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Coates) and members of the Corporation, who extended a civic welcome. The Lord Mayor said that the trade relations between Belfast and Australia had always been most cordial, and he hoped that they would continue to grow to their mutual satisfaction and helpfulness.

Mr. Scullin, in replying, said that whatever might be the politics of Ireland, with which he had nothing to do, he hoped that in spirit and friendship all Ireland would be united because within the Commonwealth of Nations they wanted unity, not only constitutionally, but economically and industrially.

Subsequently Mr. Scullin proceeded to the Queen's University, where the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. Later he and Mrs. Scullin were entertained at luncheon as the guests of the Government of Northern Ireland, those present including the Governor and the Duchess of Abercorn and the members of all the parties of the Northern Senate and House of Commons.

Responding to the toast of "The Commonwealth of Australia," proposed by the PRIME MINISTER (Lord Craigavon), Mr. SCULLIN said their united welcome represented the spirit of unity that they came to the Imperial Conference to foster. They were shaping the destinies in their day and doing their part in carrying on the great organization and wonderful combination known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. It was a family of nations, and the unity and harmony of that family was a most important thing, not only to the members of it, but to the whole civilized world. He was asked when he came to London what about the right to secede. That right was not disputed, nor was it desired. That summed up the position of all the Dominions.

Referring to the economic unity of the Empire, he said that as far as he and his Government was concerned, they would foster the economic unity of their Commonwealth in order to make greater prosperity and progress for them all.

CONSERVATIVES AND THE GOVERNMENT

LORD BRENTFORD ON ACTIVE OPPOSITION

LORD BRENTFORD, opening a North Kensington Conservative fair at the Century Theatre, Archer-street, W., yesterday, foreshadowed active opposition by the Conservative Party in both Houses of Parliament, of which the vote of censure yesterday was the start, until the Government was defeated.

He said he could not say when the election would come, but they were going to keep it up day by day and week by week in both Houses of Parliament until they had caused the general public to realize that there was no future for the country, no prosperity, peace, or happiness, as long as this Government was in office. The game was in their hands. If they had only the courage, strength, and determination they would be able to get the Government out and have a Government with new hopes, new ideals, and, as he hoped and thought, a Government which would restore prosperity to the country and bind together their great Empire.

Lord Brentford said he hardly knew one thing the Labour Government had done well. If they considered affairs to-day, either at home or abroad, they would find that the Government had really acted up to their Socialist principles of making things unpleasant and unhappy for everybody. Mr. Lansbury had frankly said they did not mean to go out till they were kicked out. How were they to be kicked out? There was not much kick left in the Liberal Party, and what was left was in all directions. The Conservative Party had therefore to rely upon themselves.

They had been going forward gradually and wisely under Mr. Baldwin's leadership, but they were not finally decided until after the next Imperial Conference how far they could properly and successfully go for the well-being of the country and the Empire with the great policy of protection. There were no limits to the extent to which the policy could take them. In the future they would have the Dominions coming over closer until they had one great economic whole, the most powerful economic unit the world had ever seen.

THE BY-ELECTIONS

POLLING IN RENFREW TO-DAY

CANDIDATES' PROSPECTS

Candidates: Lord Douglas and Clydesdale (U.). Bailie T. Irwin (Lab.). Mr. W. O. Brown (Scottish Nat.).

Declaration: To-morrow.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. A. M. MacRobert (U.) ..	18,487
The Rev. J. M. Munro (Lab.) ..	16,924
Unionist majority	1,563

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, Nov. 27

The campaign on behalf of Bailie Irwin in East Renfrewshire ended to-day with a flood of speech-making. Sir Oswald Mosley did not arrive in Glasgow till shortly before 6 o'clock, but four open-air meetings were awaiting him in places on the city fringe of the county division. Eight other Socialist members of Parliament are engaged to-night, and the whole nine will appear at a final rally at Barrhead timed to begin as late as half-past 10. These M.P.s are Mr. Maxton, Mr. G. Buchanan, Mr. Stephen, Dr. Forgan, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Kinley, Mr. Sandham, and Miss Lee. Mr. Wise, Mr. Wallhead, and Mr. Brockway, who have been helping, returned south this morning. All these 12 members are open now to the charge of supporting on the platform a Parliamentary candidate not recognized by the National Labour Party.

The Scottish Council of the Labour Party, acting as the proper channel of communication between the national Executive of the party in London and the Scottish I.L.P., has at length addressed to the chairman of the Scottish I.L.P., as the body apparently responsible for financing Mr. Irwin's candidature, a letter formally intimating that the national Executive in London "adhere to their former finding," refusing recognition of Mr. Irwin. The Scottish Council of the Labour Party and the I.L.P. Committee in Glasgow were supposed to be approaching friendly agreement, but it is now admitted that the London decision has been given on the advice of the Scottish Council of the Labour Party. This body has apparently made its decision because Mr. Irwin stated early in the campaign that, if returned to the House of Commons, he would line up with the I.L.P. group there and might conceivably find himself obliged to vote against the Government. This, he said, might happen once in two years, though he could not tell when or on what issue the necessity might arise. The Scottish I.L.P. Parliamentary Committee to-day expressed their regret that their efforts to obtain a settlement had failed. They said they had tried for five days to bring about a compromise, and the responsibility for failure must be laid on the shoulders of the Scottish Council of the Labour Party to whom "red tape and officialdom" seemed to have been more important than the maintenance of Labour unity before the electors.

MISDIRECTED ENERGY

It will be clear, from what has come out during the week about this internecine quarrel, that Bailie Irwin has been a more or less passive subject all through. Mr. Maxton and his group, who have done most of the speech-making in the constituency, have had nothing at all to say in commendation of the Government, and have consumed their time in protesting against the non-recognition of one who is practically their own candidate by a body which they at all events have doing nothing to conciliate. The Scottish Committee of their own section of the I.L.P. criticize them for this misdirection of energy, and there is little doubt that this body's fear of an unsatisfactory result will be justified when the figures of the voting to-morrow are announced on Saturday at Paisley. East Renfrewshire has twice elected a Labour member of Parliament, but on both occasions the majority was small, and the candidate was an educated man of a type to appeal successfully to the large suburban residential element in the electorate. Bailie Irwin is a boilermaker out of work, and one who was drawing unemployment insurance pay until his electioneering activities interrupted his claim to it. There are parts of the constituency he has never penetrated to, and it is hard to see what appeal a man so circumstanced can make either to the agricultural electors (an important section of the whole) or to the residential population of Knightswood and King's Park.

It is an extraordinary feature of this contest that the new register shows an increase of 8,000 votes from 45,000 to 53,000. I was informed to-day that this increase was due largely to the recent completion and occupation of 4,000 new houses on these dormitory estates for Glasgow. The Conservative Party organizers believe that the great majority of the new electors will vote for Lord Clydesdale without hesitation. The more experienced of the Labour politicians freely say the same thing, and they know there is no offset to this new accession to the reliable Conservative voting strength in the constituency except the votes to be polled by the Scottish Nationalist candidate, Mr. Brown. The only reason why any surviving Liberals in the constituency should prefer to vote for Mr. Brown rather than for Lord Clydesdale is that the Liberal Party is credited with sympathy with the idea of Scottish Home Rule. Apart from this Mr. Brown makes no appeal to practical-minded electors who want to make their votes effective on current matters of overwhelming importance. The Conservative candidate may repulse Liberals by his wholehearted acceptance of "tariff taxation," but there could be no denying the appeal of his personality to the younger electors, and particularly to the women electors. To-morrow, if it is fine, he will pilot his own light aeroplane in a tour of the division by air. I think everything here points to his winning comfortably.

THE WHITECHAPEL ELECTION

DOCK WORKERS AND SAFEGUARDING

Candidates: Mr. Loel Guinness (U.). Mr. Barnett Janner (L.). Mr. James Hall (Lab.). Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.).

Polling: December 3

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.) ..	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	3,417
Labour majority ..	9,180

Although the Tower of London, the Mint, and Spitalfields Market are within the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney the constituency has to be considered by the candidates in the present by-election chiefly in relation to its Jewish population concentrated in one half of the area, and the dock and transport workers who are employed in the vicinity of the river. There is a sharp territorial division of these two main blocks of the electorate. Very few Jews work at the docks and wharves, while north of Aldgate and Whitechapel High-street the great majority of the shopkeepers, small manufacturers, merchants and residents are of the Jewish race and faith. The Jewish population also reaches across Commercial-road and as far as Cable-street.

It could be said in a general way that in the present contest Mr. Janner must look for the greater part of his support to the northern area of the division while the hopes of Mr. Hall are based on the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr. Guinness is expected to get votes more impartially from all sections, and Mr. Pollitt claims that he has a substantial following among both the dockers and the Jews. The Communist candidate is confident that he will get a good poll. He said yesterday that collections made at his meetings had yielded over £100 towards the cost of his campaign, and that he had a large body of workers. He attributed the smallness of the vote given to Mr. Gallacher at Shipley to a lack of organization in the West Riding constituency, and asserted that the Communist position in Whitechapel is much stronger. The Labour Party, in spite of the disorderly scenes and opposition at Mr. Hall's meetings, are less concerned with possible defections to Mr. Pollitt than with the effect of abstentions and the loss of Jewish votes in bringing down the majority by which Mr. Gosling held the seat at the General Election.

Mr. Guinness is making his appeal as wide as Conservative policy and the character of the constituency will permit. He does not shirk the safeguarding issue, although this cannot be related to any dominating manufacturing industry in the district. The dock workers are supposed to lean towards free trade, but Mr. Guinness contends that previous experiments in safeguarding have resulted in largely increased exports and that an extension of this policy will lead to a further expansion in our shipping trade with countries overseas. He also points out that the policy of a great commercial union within the Empire has received the approval of the Trades Union Congress.

The position of the non-provided schools interests the Roman Catholic electors of the division, and Mr. Guinness in his election address states that he is emphatically opposed to any legislation which will injure the legitimate interests of these schools. "I am of opinion," he says, "that Roman Catholic and other non-provided schools should receive just and equal treatment with all other types of schools, subject to the maintenance of reasonable standards of efficiency."

To create a rosy picture of the country under a Liberal administration Mr. Janner has had to turn back to the years before the War. In the fourth number of his "Whitechapel and St. George's Broadcast" it is set out that when the Liberals were in power from 1906 to 1914 unemployment was lower than ever before or since, taxation was low, and prices, rent and rates were low. Sugar could be bought for 1d. a pound, eggs at 24 for 1s., and a good suit of clothes cost 30s. He contrasts this state of things economic with the conditions which have prevailed since the War, and draws the moral that it is time we changed back to sound Liberal government. Because of the Jewish Sabbath there will be no Liberal meetings in the constituency to-night.

UPROAR AT JEWISH MEETING

Police were called to eject a hostile section of the crowd at a Jewish meeting held at the Monnickendam Rooms, Great Alie-street, by the Poale Zion (Jewish Labour Party of Great Britain) in support of Mr. Hall.

In the uproar, which lasted 10 minutes, Mr. H. SNELL, M.P., said: "The people who are interrupting are only Liberals and Tories or something else, and they have not the true interests of Zionism at heart." There were immediately cries of "No. We are anti-Labour, we are true Zionists."

Mr. ERNEST BEVIN, who took the chair, restored some semblance of order by asking the stewards to leave.

Mr. M. MARCUS, M.P., said: "I have already seen last night a document, a copy of which is being sent to Dr. Weizmann to-night by the British Government, which contains proposals which will materially influence the present position in favour of the Zionist movement."

CATERING TRADE INQUIRY

COST OF TRADE BOARD

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, continued his inquiry at Montagu House yesterday into objections which had been made to the proposal to set up a Trade Board for the catering trade.

Mr. L. H. Gluckstein, for Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., called the secretary of the company, Mr. Harry Herbert Gladstone Bennett, who said that he had had 17 years' experience. There were difficulties in interpreting sections of the draft special order recently published by the Minister applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade.

Mr. Gluckstein, referring to the meaning of different words in the order, remarked, "I do not know whether a sausage is manufactured or prepared."

Mr. Bennett said that the cost to the company of a Trade Board would be certainly not less than £5,000 a year, leaving out of account any expense which would arise from the services of a director to the board.

Mr. S. P. Low (for the Ministry).—On what do you base this £5,000 a year?—On the amount of work that would be necessary to keep a record of hours for 15,000 employees.

Mr. Bennett agreed that some clocking-in system might be introduced, but the machine could not work out all the calculations necessary. This extra expense would undoubtedly have to be passed on to the public.

Mr. J. J. Mallon, representing the Trade Boards Advisory Council of the Trades Union Congress, was asked by Sir Arthur Colefax whether he contended that there was some specific part of the trade where conditions were definitely bad. Mr. Mallon replied that he would say that there was a bad element running right through this section of the trade. There were some workers, "whose plight was less good" than that of others. He could not say anything more precise than that. Mr. Mallon contended that there was no organization in this section of the trade; even the employers were not organized. There had been, however, attempts to organize the workers by the unions, which had spent a lot of energy and money in attempts to build up an organization and had failed. The idea that all was well in the trade was a fallacy.

"The presence of the unions here," said Mr. Mallon, "is an exercise on their part of pure philanthropy. They are not going to gain anything. Practically all the unions have given up concerning themselves seriously with this trade. They have not spent £10 on this inquiry; indeed, they have not got it. We have never made any allegations against all the employers in this trade. Our case is that there are conditions which are easy to remedy, and we hope that we shall get the good will of the employers who observe decent and admirable conditions in remedying the conditions which are ill."

At Toynbee Hall, of which he was warden, they had a dinner club, he said, which supplied 200 daily. They cooked or warmed these girls' meals for 2d. a week. The figures quoted by witnesses in the trade for the cost of providing meals for employees were "quite fantastic."

Miss Dorothy M. Elliott, acting chief woman officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, said that as long ago as 1919 they considered the securing of a Trade Board for the women workers in the trade. One of the difficulties with which they had always had to contend had been the fear of the workers—which might, of course, be unfounded—to come forward. She knew of a waitress in a restaurant in Whitechapel who worked 76 hours a week and whose wage was £1 a week.

Miss Elliott was questioned by Mr. N. L. C. Macaskie, K.C., who, with Mr. G. G. Honeyman and Mr. C. W. Graham Guest, appeared for the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments, about instances she had quoted of long hours and small wages.

Mr. Macaskie.—You say that one girl complained that the food provided was uneatable? Yes.

How long did this last?—Six months.

And she stayed there all the time?—Yes.

LIVERPOOL AND CARDIFF

Mrs. Bamber, an organizer of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and a justice of the peace for Liverpool, said that she had had experience of buying food in bulk at contract prices. At one hospital in Liverpool fish was bought at 2½d. a lb. and the choicest fish of the doctors and nurses at 4d. a lb. The wages of kitchen workers and waitresses in the Liverpool area were 12s. 6d. to 15s. a week, with dinner and tea. In some parts tips amounted to very little, as Liverpool was not regarded in the light catering trade as a "tipping centre." Cardiff was really worse than Liverpool. The rates there were from 6s. for a girl under 17 to 10s. a week. This did not include tips and meals.

Mr. Gluckstein asked Mrs. Bamber about her statement that prime fish could be bought for 4d. a pound, because Messrs. Lyons, he said, would like to be able to take advantage of the position. Mrs. Bamber said that in dealing with contracts they were not allowed to give names to outside firms.

Mr. Mallon pointed out to the Commissioner that he did not attach importance to the evidence he had submitted in the sense that his case depended on it. His reliance was wholly on the reports of the Ministry.

Mr. Macaskie called Mr. Archibald P. L. Gordon, a member of the Council of the Royal Statistical Society and chairman of the study group of the society, who spoke of investigations he had made into hours and wages in the light refreshments trade.

Mr. Gordon said that the reports he had received from 435 business firms showed that the 48-hour week was in preponderance. There was an apparent increase in the total earnings in the light catering trade in 1930 as compared with 1925 of anything between 20 and 25 per cent. It was a fact, according to the Ministry of Labour, that the cost of living had gone down considerably since 1925. The Trade Board rates in nine trades had gone down since 1925 by 4 or 5 per cent. The figures he had obtained showed a remuneration for females of a little over 9d. an hour, assuming a 48-hour week, as compared with the Trade Board figure of a little over 8½d. an hour.

He agreed, in answer to Mr. Low, that 45 per cent. of the 20,000 persons of whom he obtained information were employees of Messrs. Lyons. He thought that the Ministry had taken an extremely large proportion of small firms for the figures in their report.

Mr. Low.—Are you making an accusation against the Ministry of weighting their report?—I am making no such accusation.

The inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

WHITE STAR LINE

SUGGESTED CHANGE OF HEAD OFFICE

We learn that the question of the re-establishment of the head office management of the White Star Line in Liverpool is now being considered and that an official announcement may be expected at an early date.

About 18 months ago a number of the chief officials and of the staff removed from Liverpool to London and were established in Royal Mail House, in Leadenhall-street. No doubt there are points for and against the concentration of the management in either city. The White Star Line has long been closely identified with Liverpool. Among important shipping enterprises which have their head office organizations in Liverpool are the Cunard Company and Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank, Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., the Bibby Steamship Company, and the Booth Steamship Company.

Our Liverpool Correspondent telegraphs:—

Liverpool has received with unconcealed satisfaction the news that it is expected that the port will be once again the headquarters of the White Star Line. The city felt keenly what it regarded as loss of prestige when the directors transferred a large number of the Liverpool staff to London, and made it their headquarters. This step followed the removal of the big Atlantic liners from the Mersey to Southampton, and there were many who asked if Liverpool's sun was setting, but the Dock Board and those familiar with the shipping of the port refused to take the view that the Mersey had seen its best days. Mr. R. D. Holt and others well qualified to speak pointed out that it is on large cargo steamers that the port has to depend for her main support, and the policy in the past few years has been definitely to encourage this class of trade. But Liverpool will give a very hearty welcome to the restored White Star headquarters in its midst. No official information can be obtained here on the proposed changes. It is not expected that every section of the staffs which went to London will come back, but the general body of senior officers and staffs which went to London are expected to return early in the New Year. Unfortunately this new move will not affect the recent notice of dismissal given to 20 per cent. of the clerical staff in Liverpool owing to curtailed sailings due to trade depression.

THE NAVY "TOTALLY INADEQUATE"

LORD LLOYD'S WARNING

LORD LLOYD, speaking at a meeting of the Navy League at Chelsea last night, asked why the Navy League was showing signs of increased vitality and receiving more support, and said he though it was due to "an anxiety which is creeping gradually but definitely into the minds of the people when they see that all this talk about disarmament, and all the signatures to the Kellogg Pact, have led certainly to the rapid decline of our Navy, but no less certainly to the steady growth of foreign navies.

They were all the more disquieted when they remembered that to us alone the Navy was a life and death question. Security came before all other considerations and was derived under Providence solely from the maintenance of an adequate Navy.

When discussing security we had to be sure not merely whether the Kellogg Pact made war improbable, but whether it made it impossible. There were things which no nation would submit to any arbitrament but its own—its own sense of right and wrong. That was recognized by every signatory of the Pact, for not one of them had decreased their armaments since signing it. "I think I am approximately correct," Lord Lloyd said, "when I say that most of the important signatories have largely increased their armaments, while our Government alone has used this Pact as a pretext for pacifying their pacifists." All experience showed that you could not rely for security on an alliance unless that was secured by strength.

There were only two alternatives: either no Navy or a Navy adequate to defend that oversea trade which was our life and adequate to secure the territories of the Empire at home and oversea from enemy invasion or aggression. "Is our present Navy adequate to the task?" he asked. "That is the whole issue. There is no one who has studied, with cold impartiality, the question, who imagines for a moment that the Naval Treaty which we have just signed can give us security, for the number of cruisers and lesser vessels is, in the opinion of every one qualified to express an opinion, totally inadequate to the task. In the late War, even with enemies whose geographical situation was highly unfavourable to naval tactics, we were on the very verge of disaster, though we had at our disposal over 100 cruisers, more than 400 destroyers, and over 100 other lesser craft. We are now voluntarily and dangerously deluding ourselves if we pretend that in any struggle with enemies more favourably situated, and with bases oversea, we could possibly defend ourselves with less than half the number of cruisers and with perhaps 110 destroyers in place of over 400.

But that was not all. A fleet depended not only on ships but mainly on men—skilled and trained *personnel*. Since 1914 we had reduced our *personnel* from 146,000 to 99,000; America had increased hers from 67,000 to 146,000; and Japan had increased hers from 50,000 to 85,000. They would say that the Treaty was signed and our lot cast, so what was the use of criticism. His reply was that they could at least see that our Government, of whatever party, laid down and built to the full extent of the tonnage allowed to us in the Treaty, and that would be much gained towards our goal of security.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR said Canada had two destroyers in commission and two building, and in recent years a naval volunteer service had been organized.

The MAHARAJAH of BURDWAN said that whatever might be the outcome of the Round-Table Conference, it would be a long time before India, whether federal or otherwise, would realize the importance of the British Navy to the full.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, returned to London last night from a two-day tour of the War cemeteries and Canadian memorials on the battlefields of France and Belgium. He was accompanied by Miss Bennett, Major W. D. Herridge, and Sir Fabian Ware, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission.

Mr. Bennett generally inspected the Commission's work and in particular visited a large number of Canadian graves on the Somme and around Ypres. On his return last night he said: "I can assure the people of Canada that their graves are being lovingly and reverently cared for, and I am proud of what the British Empire has done to hand down to future generations a permanent record of our respect and affection for those to whom we owe our present freedom. I do hope everybody in Canada realizes that the 'missing' have not been forgotten, and that the name of every one of them will be read by posterity on the Vimy and Menin Gate memorials. I wish to add that I was particularly impressed not only with the efficiency of the work of the Commission but with the spirit of Imperial partnership and tender sympathy which, thanks to Sir Fabian Ware, permeates that work, and to him and those who are working under him I express my very sincere admiration."

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY AND THE GOVERNMENT

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, M.P., speaking on behalf of Mr. Irwin at Yoker, Renfrewshire, last night, said that a vote for Mr. Irwin was a vote for action; a vote for the Tory was a vote for doing nothing. Because they thought the Labour Government was not perfect that was no reason for sending a Baldwin Government back. He wanted this Government to do more and he resigned to make it do more if he could. The issue was whether they sent Mr. Irwin back to join him and others in trying to urge the Government to do more, or returned a Tory to stop them doing anything at all. Mr. Irwin wanted to put ginger into the Government. The country wanted a more vigorous Government. Did they want Mr. Baldwin back for another five years of the sleeping beauty in Downing-street? They could stand laziness and incompetence when things were relatively prosperous, but in a situation of crisis a Government like that might well be nearly the end of this nation.

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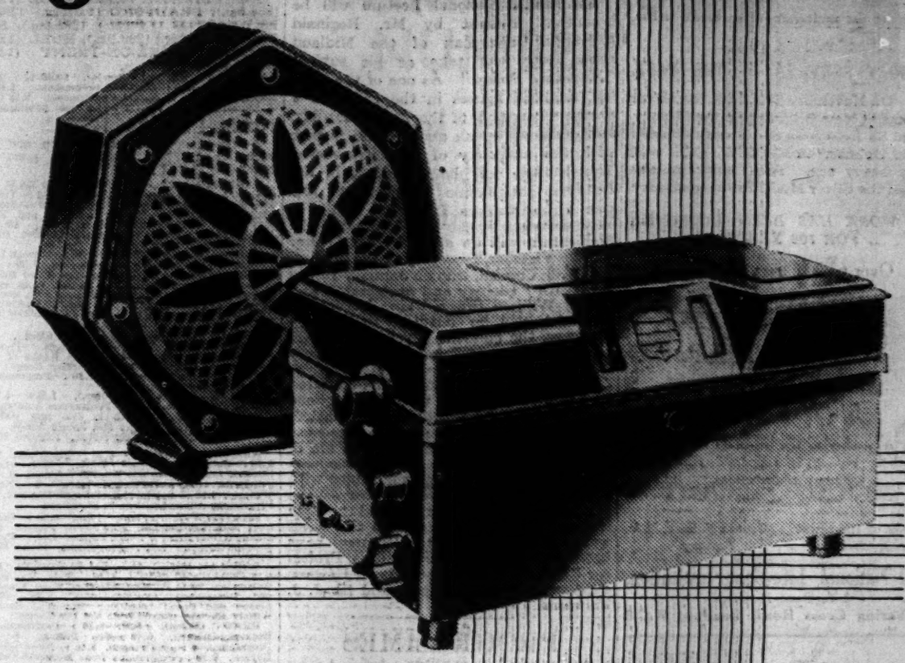

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No. 8.—On November 24th, 1928, the Motor Life-boat at New Brighton, on the Mersey, rescued 23 lives from the French steamer "Emile Delmas," in a W.N.W. gale, with a very heavy sea. The Coxswain was awarded the Silver Medal for his gallantry.

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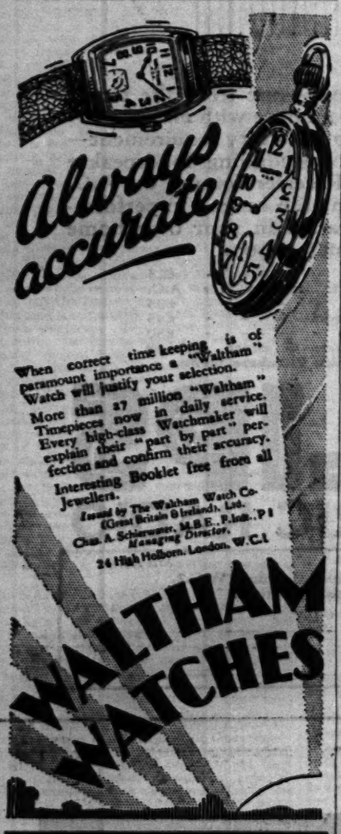

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The Times CALENDAR for 1931

The Photographs that appear on the Picture Pages of *The Times* are so widely appreciated that a Calendar is published which embodies a selection of them. The style of the Calendar, made to hang or stand, is a strong and tasteful sepia mounting forming a dignified setting for a pad of leaves which are easy of operation as the weeks go by. Its size is 10in. × 13½in. The illustrations are carefully chosen to present the year's ordered pageant of English life and the English scene, judicious printing in photogravure preserving the lights and shades. Each has its quotation beneath and chronology of events and anniversaries above.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

NATIONAL LECTURE BY MR. MCKENNA

The sixth National Lecture will be broadcast to-night by Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, who will take as his subject "Monetary Policy." As one of the leading financial figures in the City and a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna will speak about world finance with the authority of wide experience. The lecture will be broadcast in the National programme from 9.20 to 10.5 p.m. Other National Lectures which have been arranged by the B.B.C. to follow Mr. McKenna's will be given by Sir Walter Morley Fletcher, Secretary of the Medical Research Council, who on January 12 will deal with "Biology and Statecraft," and by Sir William Bragg, whose lecture, on March 4, will be devoted to Michael Faraday, the eminent physicist, the centenary of whose most important discovery is to be celebrated next year.

The National Lectures were inaugurated by the B.B.C. to bring to the microphone some of the leading authorities on matters of art, politics, literature, science, economics, law, &c. The lectures are of greater length than the normal broadcast talk and comparable in importance with such famous University lectures as the Romanes lectures at Oxford and the Reid lectures at Cambridge. Since the series was started last year the lecturers have been the late Dr. Robert Bridges, Professor Sir Arthur Eddington, Lord Hewart, Professor C. M. Trevelyan, and Sir J. J. Thomson.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 28, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11 :—Strange People and Places, 6—The North American Indians, by Mrs. Robert Aitken.

12 :—Elsie Owen (violin); Kathleen Thomson (pianoforte). 12.30 :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; John Duncan (baritone). 1.30 :—Gramophone Records. 2.25 :—Reception Test. 2.30 :—For the Schools; Rural Science—The School Garden, 5—Plant Troubles: 1, Insect Pests, by Mr. C. E. Hudson. 2.55 :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 3-3.20 :—Peoples and Lands of the British Empire, 10—Australia: The Aborigines, by Mr. Clifford Collinson. 3.25-3.40 :—Friday Afternoon Stories and Talks—10, by Mr. Frank Roscoe. 3.45 :—Dramatic Reading, 5—Scenes from King Lear (Shakespeare). 4.15 :—For Schools: Specially selected Gramophone Records. 4.30 :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children: West Country Songs sung by Frederick Chester, who will also tell the Story, Julia Picnics. At 5.30 p.m., Here and There, No. 7, being a summary of the week's news, by Commander Stephen King-Hall. 6 :—Choosing Meat, by Miss Elise Randall. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.35 :—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Russian Pianoforte Music, played by Stefan Askenase. 7-7.20 :—This Surprising World, by Mr. Gerald Heard. 7.25 :—The Dark Continent, 9—African Transport To-day and To-morrow, by Sir Robert Williams.

7.45 :—Ronald Frankau (entertainer); Teddy Brown, xylophone solos; Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent (syncopated harmony); Clapham and Dwyer, in another spot of bother; introduced by The Foursome, who will also interfere every now and again; Orchestra, conducted by Walford Hyden. 9 :—Weather; News. 9.15 :—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. 9.20 :—National Lecture: Monetary Policy, by Mr. Reginald McKenna. 10.5 :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; David Hutchinson (tenor). 11 :—Dance Music, from the Café de Paris. 11.15-12 :—Band, from Grosvenor House.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12-2.55 :—National programme. 3-4.30 :—National programme. 5.15-11 :—National programme. 12-12.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. 11-11.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 :—Midland Regional programme. 1.15 :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. 2.15-3 :—Midland Regional programme. 4.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—Gramophone Records. 7.15 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet: Kathleen Burgis (soprano). 8.25 :—Regional News. 8.30 :—Electricity in Our Bodies, 3—Currents from our Hearts, by Mr. Bryan H. C. Matthews. 9 :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Woodgate; Walter Glynne (tenor). 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30 :—Dance Music from the Café de Paris. 11.15-12 :—National programme. 12-12.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; John Mathewson (baritone). 1.15 :—London Regional programme. 2.15-3 :—Dance Music. 5.15 :—Children: Lights, an impression by Florence A. Mare; Jacko will entertain; Musical Selections by the D'Alton Instrumental Quartet; Something about Organs and their History, by E. W. Anderson. 6 :—London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—The Leicestershire Military Band, conducted by B.T. Commander; Dorothy Whitcomb (contralto). 7.40 :—The Midland String Quartet: Frank Cantell (violin), Elsie Stell (violin), Arthur Kennedy (viola) and Leonard Dennis (violoncello); S. C. Cotterell [clarinet]. 8.25 :—Midland News. 8.30 :—London Regional programme. 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30-11 :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 2.20 :—See Edinburgh. 4.30 :—See Glasgow. 5.15 :—See Glasgow. 5.54 :—See Edinburgh. 6 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 12 :—Dance Music. 12.30-1 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—National programme. 4.30 :—Rosemary Dismore (soprano); Philip Whiteway (violin). 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Miss Florence Irwin :—Household Talk, Puddings for Every Day. 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—Nora Finn (contralto). 8 :—Belfast Philharmonic Society—The Apostles (Elgar), with Isobel Baillie (soprano), Norah Dahl (contralto), Trefor Jones (tenor), Albert Froggatt (bass), Henry Crowther (bass), Herbert Heyner (bass), the Society's Chorus and Orchestra (leader, John Crowther), conducted by E. Godfrey Brown, relayed from the Ulster Hall, Belfast. 9.15 :—Regional News. 9.20 :—National programme. 10.5-11 :—London Regional programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.30-11 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12 :—National programme. 4.30 :—The National Orchestra of Wales, with the Pump Room Orchestra, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite and Edward Dunn, Harold Williams (baritone), relayed from the Pavilion, Bath. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Mrs. Dorothy Howard Rowlands—Old Weston. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Welsh Regional News. 9.20 :—National programme. 10.5-11 :—The Aubarian Trio: Blodwen Thomas (violin), Doris Price (violoncello), Phyllis Aubrey-Rees (pianoforte); the Maestro Singers: Tom Bryant (harp); Lilian Lloyd-Taylor.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Time and Dublin Talk. 7.45 :—Recitations. 8 :—Madame Butterfly, opera (Puccini), by the Augmented Station Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Vincent O'Brien, the Station Opera Chorus and Principals. 10.30 :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.20 :—For the Schools—Geography: Captain Angus Buchanan—The Eskimo and his Peoples, 6 The Prairie Lands. 2.40 :—Music. 3.45 :—Six Concerts for Primary Schools—Holland, Belgium and France, arranged by Miss Herbert Wiseman; Phyllis Orr (soprano); Herbert Wiseman (pianoforte). 4.30 :—The Studio Orchestra; Rosslyn Hind (pianoforte). 5.30 :—National programme. 6.15 :—See Glasgow. 6.54 :—Birthdays. 6.55 :—See Glasgow. 9.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.20 :—See Edinburgh. 4.30 :—Organ Recital. 5.15 :—Children. 5.54 :—See Edinburgh. 6 :—Bulletin of Allocated Organisations. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.20 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Miss Dorothy Horton: Stocking the Christmas Store Cupboard. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20 :—National programme. 10.5-11 :—National programme. 12-1.30 :—Dance Music from the Kitchener Room, Hotel Metropole, Brighton. 2-2.30 :—Talk for Women Listeners. 3.30-4.30 :—Afternoon Concert from the Kursaal Schandl. 5 :—Chora Selections. 5.30 :—Orchestral Music. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9.15 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.35 :—Shorthand Lesson and Speed Dictation. 10 :—The Sound Film Weekly Review, relayed from the Ufa-Theater.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.20 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6 :—Sacred Programme. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12 :—Selected programme. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.),**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.20 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Manchester. 9.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA.J1 (349m.), 8kw.—4 :—Programme for Women. 6.40 :—Trio Music and News. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 8.30 :—Elementary French Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5 :—Orchestral Concert. 10 :—News. 10.5 :—Music. 10.30 :—Orchestral Concert from the Café Rosabel.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—German Language Lesson. 7 :—Ibsen-Grieg, a melodrama. 7.30 :—Concert by the Slavonic String Quartet: The Third Quartet, in E Flat Major, Op. 30, for Two Violins, Viola, and 'Cello (Tchaikovsky). 8 :—Orchestral Concert with Vocal Solos. 9.30 :—News and Sports Notes. 9.50 :—Concert by the Slavonic String Quartet—Quartet in D Major for Two Violins, Viola, and 'Cello (Mozart).

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30 :—See Leipzig. 4.30 :—Talks. 6.25 :—Thoughts of the Time—Dialogue; Reducing the Ranks of the Unemployed by means of Shorter Working Hours; followed by Weather for Farmers. 7-11.30 :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6 :—Light Variety Programme. 6.40 :—Programme Announcements. 7 :—Les Bavards, operetta in two acts (Offenbach). 8 (in the interval) :—News and Sports Notes. 9.15 :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes; followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Zither Duets. 7.30 :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Kursaal Schandl. 8 :—Choral Selections. 8.30 :—Orchestral Music. 9 :—News and Weather. 9.15 :—Special Meteorological Forecast. 9.20 :—Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—6.20 :—Programme from Moravski-Ostrava. 6.45 :—See Prague. 8 :—Programmes from Brno. 9 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—Programme Announcements. 9.20 :—Programme from Moravski-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (259m.),—6.15 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9.15 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.35 :—Shorthand Lesson and Speed Dictation. 10 :—The Sound Film Weekly Review, relayed from the Ufa-Theater.

BRNO (342m.), 2kw.—6.20 :—Programme from Moravski-Ostrava. 6.45 :—See Prague. 8 :—Musical Programme. 9 :—See Prague. 9.16 :—News and Theatre Review. 9.20 :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.35 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parle. 8 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. In the intervals, Talk, Belgian Soldier Songs, Topical Review and Talk on the Seventh Regiment of the Line. 10.15 :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 220m.), 23kw.—6.10 :—Humorous Talk. 7.10 :—Sonatas for Piano and Violin. 8.15 :—Military Band Concert, followed by Gramophone Records.

COPENHAGEN (1,153m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—1.40 :—Wind Instrument Concert. 2.25 (in the interval) :—Pianoforte Recital. 3.40 :—A Play for Children. 4.40 :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 4.50 :—Talk. 5.20 :—German Language Lesson. 5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Programme by the Aeolian Quintet, Op. 2. 7.40 :—Orchestral Programme of Danish Music, followed by The Countess—a Comedy in Three Acts (Svend Leopold). 8.40 :—News and Report of the Christian Conference. 9.30 :—Operatic Concert.

CRACOW (344m.), 1.5kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. 6.25 :—Gramophone Records. 6.35 :—Radio Journal. 7 :—Talk on Music. 7.20 :—Symphony Concert, Analysis of the Concert, News, Answers to Correspondents on Technical Questions.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (346m.),—6 :—Time, Weather and Economic Notes. 6.5 till Close Down :—See Stuttgart. In the interval at 9.30, News, Sports Notes and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (216m.), HANOVER (456m.), KIEL (232.2m.),—6 :—See Berlin (Konigs Wusterhausen). 6.35 :—Talk. 7 :—North German Composers—Vocal and Orchestral Concert relayed from the Musikhalle. 9 :—Weather, Political and Sports Notes. 9.20 :—Concert of Light Music.

HILVERSUM (1,071m., 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 9.55 :—Recitations. 10.10 :—Violin and Pianoforte Recital with Recitations. 11.10 :—Gramophone Records. 11.40 :—Orchestral Concert. 1.45 :—Programme for Schools. 2.10 :—Gramophone Records. 2.40 :—Quintet Concert. 3.40 :—Organ Recital. 4.25 :—Children, 4 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.10 :—Talk. 6.40 :—Topical Talk. 6.55 :—Weather Report. 7.25 :—Programme to be announced. 10.40 :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 8.5kw.—7.55 a.m. :—Morning Concert. 10.10 :—Service for Hospitals. 10.40 :—Gramophone Records. 11.40 :—Police Notes. 12.10 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 1.40 :—Gramophone Records. 3.10 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 4.40 :—Gramophone Records. 5.15 :—Organ Recital. 6.15 :—Exchange Quotations from the Radio Doctor. 6.25 :—Elementary English Lesson. 6.55 :—Gardening Talk. 7.25 :—Police Notes. 7.40 :—Relay from Concert Hall, Utrecht, of the Meeting of the Christian Orange Society of Utrecht. 8.40 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.40 (in the interval) :—News. 10.25 :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw.—Programme in Swedish. 6.5 :—Recitations. 6.30 :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. 7.45 :—News in Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.),—4 :—Weather, Time, Economic Report, and Sports Notes. 6.15 :—English Conversation. 6.40 :—Talk. 7 :—Miners' Songs and Music by a Peasant Orchestra. 7.55 :—News. 8.5 :—The Village—Programme of Musical and Literary Selections, followed by News, Sports Notes, and Concert.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.),—3.30 :—Concert. 4.30 :—Weather and Time. 4.35 :—Economic Notes. 5.5 :—Esperanto Lesson. 5.50 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Reading of Short Detective Stories by Hans von Wlisdorf. 7 :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). 9.15 :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.J7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Theatre Review. 7.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.25 :—News. 9.45 :—Lesson in English Pronunciation. 10 :—Chimes, Time, and Gramophone Concert of Symphony Music. 12 :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (263.3m.) and GENOA (312m.).—30 :—Announcements. 6.45 :—Concert of Light Music. 7.15 :—Giornale Radio Weather. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Dance Music. 7.50 :—Symphony Concert. 9 :—Comedy Programme. 10.30 :—Variety Items, followed by Dance Music from the Cova Restaurant.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (370m.), NURNBERG (239m.),—6 :—Talk. 6.45 :—Concert. 7.15 :—The Tale of Brave Punch and Fair Judy (Brentano), arranged as a wireless play by W. Burggraf. 8.25 :—Concert for String Orchestra. 9.30 :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,040m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (557m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (445m.),—7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—Evening Concert. 8 :—Talk. 8.30 :—News, Advertising Notes, Weather, and Press Review. 8.50 :—Topical Talk. 9.5 :—Orchestral Concert.

PARIS (Radio-Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Exchange and Market Prices. 4.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 4.45 :—Gramophone Records. 4.30 :—Talk. 4.55 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 6 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.25 :—New York Exchange Rates. 6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7 :—Colonial Talk. 7.30 :—Elementary English Lesson. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices; Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—Talk: Science of Music, with Gramophone Illustrations. 8.30 :—Sports Review. 8.45 :—Concert; Poème concertant for Piano and Orchestra (Kullmann); Scenes from Samson and Delilah—Opera (Saint-Saëns). In the interval at 9.15 :—Press Review; News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 8kw.—6.30 :—Gramophone Records. 6.45 :—Talk. 7 :—Salome—Drama (Oscar Wilde). 8 :—Concert from Brno. 9 :—Time; News, and Sports Notes. 9.15 :—News; Theatre and Sports Notes. 9.20 :—Concert.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (332m.) and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—6.45 :—Giornale radio; News, and Sports Notes. 7 :—Announcements and Press Review. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Dance Music. 7.50 :—Il Marchese del Grillo—Operetta in Three Acts (Mascetti). In the intervals: Talk by Mario Corsi, and Miscellaneous Notes.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,346m.), 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), VASTERVALL (542m.).—Concert. Overture, Jeosenda (Spohr); Selection from Symphony No. 5 in A major (Mendelssohn); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in A minor, op. 54 (R. Schumann); Piece for String Orchestra (Gade); Overture, Oberon (Weber). 7.45 :—Talk. 8.40 :—Report of the Royal Automobile Club. 8.45 :—Elementary French Lesson. 9.15 :—Concert of Chamber Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time, and Review of the Principal Event of the Coming Week in Esperanto. 6.5 :—Talk. 6.30 :—The Magic Flute—Opera (Mozart), relayed from the Württ. Landestheater. 9.30 :—Programme Announcements; News, and Sports Notes. 10 :—Orchestral Concert—March from Springtime on the Rhine (Eyzler); Waltz from Der Frauenfresser (Eysler). Soprano Solos—(a) Waltz Song from Paganini (Lehár); (b) Song from Frasquita (Lehár). Two Soprano Solos—(a) Waltz from Wiener Blut (Joh. Strauss); (b) Song from Roses from Florida (Fall).

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6 :—Transmission of Pictures. 6.15 :—Exchange Quotations. 6.30 :—Dance Music. 6.45 :—Market Prices. 6.55 :—The Seventh Symphony (Beethoven). 7.30 :—News. 7.45 :—Accordion Music. 8 :—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra. 8.25 :—Gramophone Concert. 9 :—Time and Concert. North African News in the interval. 11 :—Recital of Songs. 11.30 :—Concert by an Argentine Orchestra. 12 (midnight) :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.),—6 :—Elementary Italian Lesson. 6.30 :—Time; Weather, and Programme Announcements. 6.35 :—Orchestral Concert. 7 :—Song Recital by Leo Slezak, relayed from the Music Society's Hall. 9.5 :—News. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (406.7m.), 16kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (650m.), 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—12.30 p.m.—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 2 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m.—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.-4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 5 p.m.-8 p.m.
WARSAW 21,412m., 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.20 a.m.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S AFRICAN FILM

Ex-Service men who are members of the Kennington Branch of the Post-War Brotherhood will on Sunday see the Prince of Wales's own film record of his African adventures early this year. More than 60 charitable organizations approached the Prince after he returned from the tour with requests that he would show the films he had taken to aid their causes, but in each case the request was refused, and it was stated that the Prince did not consider the films of sufficient length to be shown publicly. A short time ago, however, the Prince showed the films to members of a small shooting party at the Hampshire house of Colonel Wyndham Portal. Colonel Portal, after seeing the film, asked the Prince to show it privately to the Kennington Branch of the Post-War Brotherhood, a body in which he takes a great interest, and the Prince consented, as the great majority of the members are his tenants on the Duchy of Cornwall estate.

"THE B.B.C. YEAR BOOK"

SURVEY OF NEW SERVICES

For the fourth year in succession the B.B.C. has now published its annual review of the aims and achievements of the broadcasting service in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The review, which is published under the title of *The B.B.C. Year Book*, is freely illustrated and contains a wealth of information which should be of much value to the listener. The record embraces the period from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1930.

In an introduction to the book it is pointed out that next year will see the inauguration of the new alternative services for the North of England through the twin-wave Regional transmitter at Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield. A start will be made also on the new transmitters for Scotland, and preparations completed for the construction of the West Regional station in the following year. Thus the B.B.C. is about half-way through the formidable task of changing its system of distribution. The South and the Midlands have had their broadcasting under practically Regional conditions for a period long enough to estimate the nature of the public reception. The alternatives have been warmly welcomed, there being evidence of much more selection in listening, with correspondingly greater profit and enjoyment. Important details are also given of the future headquarters of British broadcasting in Portland-place, London, which are expected to be ready for occupation by the autumn of next year. The building will contain some 20 studios, from the "super" studio, or concert hall, which is three storeys in height, to dramatic studios and studios for special branches of broadcasting. One of the amenities of the concert hall studio will be a lounge for the public. Several of the studios in the new building will be far larger than the largest studio in the B.B.C.'s present premises at Savoy Hill.

An answer to those who would appropriate a part of the B.B.C.'s funds for subsidies is provided in a chapter entitled "Finance." In this article the B.B.C.'s needs in the way of revenue and capital expenditure are examined and found to exceed its present financial resources. The excess of income over revenue expenditure is the corporation's only resource for meeting capital expenditure, which must increase rapidly as progress is made with the Regional scheme. It is stated that "the corporation is entering on a phase of development in which its needs in the way of revenue and capital expenditure are bound to exceed greatly its present financial resources, and it is obvious that some of the existing limitations of its resources will have to be overcome very shortly if its progress is not to be unduly impeded." Licences, however, increased steadily during 1930. During the summer period, normally regarded as an "off season," the average number of new licences taken out each month, apart from renewals and after subtracting non-renewals, was in excess of 20,000. Statisticians will continue to argue about "saturation points," but so far as the B.B.C. is concerned there is no saturation point short of "wireless in every home." The number of licences in force on September 30, 1930, was 3,195,553, representing, it is said, about 12,000,000 listeners or, roughly, every second home in the country.

Programme developments are the subject of another article, which shows that the boundaries of broadcasting are continually extending. In the course of the next five years practically all the important broadcasting activities in Europe will be available for listeners in Great Britain. Foremost among the special articles on music is a chapter on the new B.B.C. orchestra. It is the aim of the Corporation that this orchestra should set a standard for English orchestral playing and should bear comparison with the finest orchestras in the world. Although the full orchestra attains to the imposing strength of 114 for symphony concerts requiring a full modern orchestra, the players will undertake every kind of work calling for division and sub-division to suit varying musical requirements.

DELEGATED POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

SIR C. HIPWOOD'S VIEWS

Sir Charles Hipwood, second secretary to the Board of Trade, gave evidence at the resumed hearing yesterday in the House of Lords before the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown by way of delegated legislation and judicial or quasi-judicial decision.

Sir Charles Hipwood, in his statement of evidence, said that the real safeguard against abuse of the rule-making power by a department lay in the fact that the department had no wish to abuse their power, and could gain no advantage by attempting it. They were much too busily engaged in trying to find the right answers to the problems which had to be solved as part of the daily work; problems that did not become easier as time went on. "No department in its senses," he said, "would ask for the further trouble which would be certain to come if it attempted to go beyond its own prescribed limits." A second safeguard was that if a department did attempt to abuse its powers it would at once be followed up by the interests affected. In those circumstances he suggested that very great care should be taken before any additional braking arrangements on the machine were imposed.

The Committee adjourned the hearing of evidence until December 11.

"THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SPIRIT"

DR. ALINGTON AND NEEDS OF ENGLISH LIFE

DR. ALINGTON, Headmaster of Eton, yesterday distributed prizes at Liverpool College. He said there was much misconception about the meaning of the term "Public School," and members of the Headmasters' Conference certainly made no claim to superiority, and, in particular, no claim to monopoly of what was known as the public school spirit. He would not define what that spirit was, but there was example of it in a book he read recently by a boy who went to a public school. He was at Wellington, and he was a failure at school, but he had got the public school spirit. He went to the East, and there taught himself to be a doctor and eye specialist. The natives now removed their hats on passing his grave.

In English life there was room for every type of school, and their best hope lay in friendly cooperation with each other. No champion of public schools would maintain that they were faultless. We had not, for instance, found the ideal relationship between work and games, but they at least endeavoured to explode the fiction that athletes could not be scholars and that scholars could not be athletes. "We do not," added Dr. Alington, "primarily aim to train people to earn money, but to teach them the right use of life, the secret of which lies in appreciation of what is good and beautiful in nature, in literature, and in art; and in appreciation also of what is good in their neighbours." Many of our troubles, political and religious, were due to people having a very shaky idea of what words mean. It was no exaggeration to say that a boy who had learnt at school to work happily with and for people very different from himself had learnt something of vital value for a future citizen, especially in times like the present.

WILSON'S SCHOOL, CAMBERWELL

At the Speech Day of Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, on Wednesday evening, the Headmaster, Mr. T. H. KNIGHT, said the inhabitants of neighbourhoods such as theirs—which in the past would have been classed as the inner ring of residential suburbs—had been moving steadily outwards, and the inevitable result had been a reduction in the numbers on the school roll. In spite of that, the examination results had surpassed anything achieved in the past. E. W. Todd had won an open scholarship in mathematics at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and a State scholarship, while 47 boys had passed the general school examination of London University, 21 with distinction in chemistry. Captain J. Edmonds had that day received the Territorial Decoration for his 20 years' unbroken service as commanding officer with the school O.T.C. There had been four changes on the Board of Governors, and the new Mayor of Camberwell (Alderman Smyth), who was present, was there in a dual capacity of Mayor and one of the new Governors.

The office of Architect and Surveyor to the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London has become vacant by the death of Mr. H. Percy Monckton, F.R.I.B.A.

LAND UTILIZATION BILL

PROTEST AGAINST "DRAGOONING"

COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS

Standing Committee "B" of the House of Commons yesterday resumed consideration of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.) presiding.

At the outset, Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) moved to report progress in order that the Minister of Agriculture might make a statement as to the sittings of the Committee.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), said he proposed to ask the Committee to meet next Monday afternoon, and to sit on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, both morning and afternoon, and also on

BODY IN BLAZING CAR

MURDER CHARGE

ACCUSED MAN'S STORY

The case for the prosecution was outlined before the Northampton County Magistrates at Northampton yesterday when Alfred Arthur Rouse, 36, commercial traveller, of Buxted-road, Friern Barnet, was brought up on remand, charged with the murder of an unknown man whose charred body was found in a burnt-out motor-car on a country road near Northampton in the early morning of November 6.

The solicitor appearing for the Director of Public Prosecutions read from statements made by Rouse to the police. The prisoner's story was that he picked up a strange man and gave him a lift in his car. The car ran short of petrol and he stopped. He left the man in the car to walk down the road and shortly afterwards became aware of a blaze and found the car on fire. He tried to open the door but was unsuccessful, and then became panic-stricken. His main thought was to "get away from this horror," and he went back to London on a motor-lorry, whose driver he asked for a lift.

Reference was made by the solicitor for the prosecution to a wooden mallet found near the car, and from traces of petrol on scraps of the man's clothing that escaped burning it was suggested that he was first rendered unconscious and then his body, soaked with petrol, was placed in the car and intentionally set alight.

Some witnesses were called for the prosecution, and Rouse was remanded till next Wednesday.

Mr. G. R. Paling prosecuted on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. D. L. Finnemore, instructed by Mr. G. B. Lee-Roberts, Wolverhampton, appeared for the defence. Mr. Henry Flint, a London solicitor, who at the last hearing said that he was instructed on behalf of a woman who might be concerned in the case, but whose name he did not wish to mention at the moment, was also present.

Mr. Paling, in opening the case, said that Rouse was a commercial traveller for a Leicester firm of brace and garter manufacturers. In the course of his duties he travelled in the London area, the South Coast, and the South Midlands. His salary of £4 a week and expenses were paid each Friday, and his commission every month. He lived with his wife at Buxted-road, Friern Barnet, Finchley, and was the owner of a Morris Minor motor-car, which he bought in the summer on the hire purchase system.

CALL AT A HOSPITAL

"At 7 p.m. on November 5," continued Mr. Paling, "Rouse called at the City of London Maternity Hospital, City-road, and there saw Miss Nellie Tucker, a young woman, who, on October 29, had given birth to a female child, of which Rouse is the father. Incidentally she had given birth to another child previously, of which he was the father, and he was paying her certain sums of money in respect of this first child."

He had with him in the car a bag containing his clothing for the night. He picked up a man on the road after leaving London, he himself saying that it was at Tally-Ho Corner. At 11.15 p.m. he was at a place called Markyate, on the main road between London and Northampton. A policeman saw the car stationary at the side of the road without lights on. He went and spoke to the driver, Rouse, who said the lights had been turned out oy mistake. Rouse turned the lights on, and very shortly afterwards drove off on his journey northwards. In the early hours of the following morning about 1.50, the car was seen on a district road. It would be curious to know why the car was there if Rouse, as he said, was going to Leicester, as the car was off the main road. It was seen there by two men named Brown and Bailey. It was alight. The flames were rising to some 12ft. The police were summoned, the flames were extinguished, and subsequently inside the wreckage of the burnt-out car was found the body of a man who was burned beyond recognition.

It would be stated that after this fire occurred Rouse was seen by Brown and Bailey, who were walking back to the village from Northampton. At the corner was a signpost by the side of which was a hedge and below the hedge a fairly deep ditch. As they turned the corner they saw Rouse apparently stepping out of the ditch as if he had come through the hedge. One of them remarked about the fire they had seen in the distance, and Rouse said, "It looks as if it was a bonfire along there." They walked towards the car and Rouse left and walked along the main road until he arrived at the junction of the road to Newport Pagnell. About 2 a.m. Rouse stopped a lorry which was going to London. He asked for a lift, which the driver gave him. They drove to London and the driver dropped him on the outskirts.

"Rouse's excuse to the lorry driver for asking for a lift was," said Mr. Paling, "that he should have met a mate with a Bentley car, but he had not turned up. Just after picking up the prisoner, the lorry driver went along the road and saw the blazing car. He told the prisoner, who said nothing about it being his car. At 8 o'clock that night, Rouse called at the house of a Mr. Jenkins, who lives at a place not very far from Cardiff. Mr. Jenkins is a friend of the prisoner, inasmuch as he (Rouse) has been paying court to Miss Jenkins, who is, at this moment, in a certain condition as the result of his associations with her. He had promised marriage to her, and she was known to her family as Mrs. Rouse, although, in fact, she was not married to him."

STORY OF STOLEN CAR

"When he arrived at the house Mr. Jenkins was surprised to see him without his car, and asked where it was. The prisoner said, 'Oh, it was stolen last night at Northampton.' Somebody who happened to be there at the time said that they had seen in the papers that a car had been burned at Northampton. The prisoner said it was not his car. On his arrival at Mr. Jenkins's it was noticed there was a smell of petrol coming from his clothing, and his eyebrows appeared to be a little shorter than usual—in a condition they might have been had they been singed by fire."

Mr. Paling mentioned that, although the prisoner lived with his wife, his address to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and all their friends was Gillingham-street, Victoria, which was an accommodation address. Rouse stopped that night with Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and left at 9 o'clock the next day with a friend in his car for Cardiff. On arrival at Cardiff the prisoner got on to a motor-coach and went straight through to London. He was seen on the coach at 9.20 that night by a police officer at Hammersmith Broadway, and when told that the police wanted to see him said, "Very well, I am glad it is all over. I was going to Scotland Yard about it. I was responsible. I am very glad it is over, as I have had no sleep."

He was taken to Hammersmith Police Station, where he made the following statement:—

I suppose they wish to see me about it. I do not know what happened exactly. I picked a man up on the Great North-road, and he asked for a lift, and as he seemed a respectable man, I gave him one. I picked him up at the [illegible] Hotel. He got in and we had a conversation, but for some distance I lost my way and I remember I was driving about my lights. I did not know where I was. I gave him a lift as far as the end of the road, after that. Later on my engine stopped, and I found I was running out of petrol. I pulled up at the side of the road and told him I should have to fill up with petrol. I got out of the car and walked to the road.

I found the man's hand and felt the petrol beside it. He said he would put it in, and I went he said, "What about my car?" he said. "I will give you all my directions." I went down the road and just after I noticed a big flame from behind. I ran towards the flames. I saw the man inside the car. I tried to open the door but could not do so. I then began to tremble violently. I was out of a shake. I ran away as hard as I could along the road where I saw the two men. I felt I was responsible for what had happened. I lost my head and did not know what to do and really do not know what I have done since.

Rouse at the time he made the statement, added Mr. Paling, had his case with him, and explained that when he saw the man's hand on it he took it with him when he got out of the car and went along the road. Later police officers from Northampton arrived, and after being cautioned a fairly long statement was taken from Rouse.

"MAN LIKE A CLERK"

In this he described the man who asked him for a lift as about 40 years old, 5ft. 8in. in height, of medium build, with dark hair and clean shaven. He was wearing a light overcoat, had a slight country accent, and the appearance of a clerk.

Rouse said that he made several business calls in London, went home for his bag, and made two further calls before setting off North. One of these calls Rouse did not care to mention. That was the one he made on Miss Tucker. Rouse, continuing his statement, said that he left about 7.45 p.m., and when he reached St. Albans he felt rather sleepy. He stopped and leaned his head on the side of the car. About a quarter of an hour later a policeman came up and asked him where his lights were. He found they had been switched off, and, on asking his companion why he had interfered with the lights, he replied that he switched them off because of another car. He drove on and found himself on his wrong road. He was then at the village where the car was found. He was again feeling sleepy, and he thought he had run short of petrol. He had a two-gallon can of petrol which he believed was on the back seat and which might have fallen on to the floor.

I got out [the statement continued] and my companion asked if I had a smoke. I remembered that I had a cigar in my bag and I gave it to him. I asked him if he had a match and he said, "Yes." I then asked him if he would put in some petrol from the spare can. I did not see him get out of the car. I walked a little way up the road taking my case with me. I had a wooden mallet which I kept in the car. I used it to beat out dents in my car and I had been carrying it about six weeks.

After I got out I walked two or three hundred yards. While I was there I thought I saw a light on the hedge in front. I thought it was a car coming up with headlights. A moment later I noticed my car was in flames. I stood still. I was terrified at the sight. I left my case and ran towards the car. I ran as fast as I could. The flames were coming out from all around me. I could not see inside for the flames. I ran back in the direction I had come towards the village shouting, "My God, my God!" Then I ran back past the car to where I had left my case, picked it up, and ran towards the main road. I was panic-stricken.

I saw two young men coming towards me from the direction of Northampton. I was going to speak, but I walked away from them. I do not think they spoke, but I shouted something to them. I cannot remember what it was. I turned towards London. My main thought was to get away from this horror. I stopped a lorry, and asked for a lift to London. The lorry did not stop until we reached Tally-ho Corner, where I got off.

Continuing his story, Rouse said that he told the lorry driver that he had lost his car because he thought he would not carry him if he told him it had caught fire and someone was in it. He (Rouse) went by motor-coach to Newport (Mon.), and stayed with a Mr. Jenkins. He told him he had lost his car. The next morning Miss Jenkins, his friend's sister, showed him a newspaper containing a photograph and an account of what had happened to his car. As his (Rouse's) wife was mentioned and they did not know that he was married, he put the paper in his pocket. He admitted to Miss Jenkins that it was his car, and that someone had stolen it.

Mr. Finnemore objected to the rest of the statement being read.

Continuing his opening, Mr. Paling said that after making the statement Rouse went to Northampton and was taken to the police station. Here, before the inquest, he asked if his wife would be present, and said: "My wife is really too good for me. I like a woman who will make a fuss of me. I don't think I ever remember my wife sitting on my knee. Otherwise she is a good wife. I know several women, but it is an expensive game. I was on the way to Leicester to hand in some slips to get money from my firm. My harem takes me to several places. My wife doesn't ask any questions now. I was going to sell my house and furniture and make an allowance to my wife. I think I should have got from £100 to £150 from the sale." When formally charged, Rouse replied, "I am quite innocent."

POSITION OF THE BODY

The wreckage of the car, continued Mr. Paling, had been examined, and the remains of the body. The intense heat was clearly in the centre of the car at the rear of the dashboard by the front seat, and extended towards the back axle. The engine was the least damaged part of the vehicle. If there had been any petrol in the tank it had either run away or burnt away. The petrol tank showed no signs of expansion by internal pressure. The car was in second gear. There was in the back a two-gallon petrol can which had burst through internal pressure, the brass stopper having been blown out and split. The only possible conclusion, he thought, was that the car must have contained petrol or petrol vapour and that the screw top was on when the fire took place.

The position of the body was somewhat important. The head was lying on the driver's seat, face downwards. The front of the body was on the passenger seat. The left leg was doubled up underneath the body. The right leg was extended straight out, and from below the knee had been completely burned. The right arm was extended upwards towards the back of the passenger seat and the left arm was also burnt off. From the wheel marks on the road it was quite clear the car had stopped normally. Fourteen yards in front of the car the police discovered a wooden mallet about a foot long with a rounded head. It had only lately been dropped there.

Dr. Shaw and Sir Bernard Spilsbury made a *post-mortem* examination, and they would both say definitely that the remains were those of a male person. The measurement of the bones showed a man probably 5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 8in. in height, whose age might have been anything between 21 and 30, probably nearer 30. From certain stains in the lungs Sir Bernard Spilsbury thought it possible that he was engaged in some coal-mining operations for some period. Both doctors agreed that the man was alive when the fire started. Death was due to the burns he received.

CAUSE OF DEATH

"There could have been only two causes of the fire," said Mr. Paling. "It was either accidental or wilful. If wilful, then the only inference is that it was caused by the prisoner, and if that was so he had committed this offence with which he was charged. On the mallet were found a number of hairs. They have been tested and found to be human hairs. The colour did not correspond to the hair on the prisoner's head. Small pieces of the man's clothing were found unburned, and when examined distinct traces of petrol were found, so much so that one could only draw the inference that at one time they were soaked in petrol. All those findings were consistent with the man having been rendered unconscious, his body having been put into the vehicle, then soaked with petrol and set alight to intentionally."

It was not his (Mr. Paling's) business to prove motive. Here was the case of a man who was paying money to a number of women on orders of the Court which had been made against him, and only a few days before an increased burden was likely to be placed on his shoulders. He was a married man who was paying court to more than one woman other than his wife, and it might well be that he would have a wish to disappear and so unburden himself of liabilities pressing upon him. He had very little money and was going to Leicester to get an advance from his firm. It was possible that the Bench would draw the inference from the facts that it would be no great inconvenience to him if that body had been mistaken for his and it was thought that he had been found burnt in his car. Taking into account his conduct and what was found on the scene of the burnt car and all the circumstances of the case, he would ask them to commit Rouse to the next Assizes upon the charge of murder.

Evidence was then called.

Mr. J. B. Graham, secretary of a firm of brace and garter manufacturers of Leicester, by whom Rouse was employed as a traveller, stated that Rouse had been with the company since June, 1909.

On October 29 he (Mr. Graham) received a communication from Rouse. It was in his own handwriting and written on a telegram form headed "Herne Bay." It read:—"Not yet received cheque. Shall have to leave journey half done. No more money. I will wait in London for it." That day the witness sent Rouse a letter and enclosed a cheque for £7 in advance against commission. On October 31 he sent a further cheque for £6 17s. 10d., salary and expenses for that week. Rouse would not be entitled to further payments until November 7.

THE MAN IN THE DITCH

The next witness was Alfred Thomas Brown, case repairer, living at Hardingstone, who told of seeing a man, whom he identified as Rouse, crawling out of the ditch by the side of the road near Hardingstone at about 1.50 a.m. on November 6. The witness had called the attention of his companion, named Bailey, to a blaze some distance off, and the man who came out of the ditch said, "It looks as if it is a bonfire." Brown added that the man walked to the main road, first turned towards Northampton, then turned round towards Stony Stratford, and finally stood still. He and Bailey went towards Hardingstone-lane, where they saw a motor-car aught by the side of the road. The flames were from 12ft. to 15ft. high, and the heat was intense. They could not see whether there was anyone in the car. Rouse was carrying a small attaché case when he first saw him. He was not wearing a hat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finnemore, Brown said that he first thought the fire was the hedge alight. Rouse was not running but walking when he first saw him. Rouse did not speak until they had passed him about 15 yards.

Mr. Finnemore.—You didn't notice whether he looked frightened and rather dishevelled?—No.

I gather you were sufficiently struck to watch and see what he was doing?—Yes.

Was that because he shouted?—It was seeing a respectably dressed man at that time in the morning.

He didn't seem to know which way to turn—the sort of thing a man might do who had lost his head or was in a panic?—He seemed to be hesitating.

William Bailey corroborated Brown's evidence.

Henry Turner, a motor driver, of Viaduct-buildings, Charterhouse-street, Holborn, said that at 2 a.m. on November 6 he was driving a motor-lorry from Northampton to London. Coming out of the fork road just outside Northampton the prisoner hailed him from the right side. Turner said that a man named Edwin Pitt was with him. The man asked if they were making their way to London, and he replied "Yes," and asked what was the matter. The man said that he was waiting for a mate with a Bentley car to take him back to London and he had not turned up. He had no hat on and was carrying an attaché case. The witness drove by the Newport Pagnell road to London, and when they got to Tally-ho Corner the prisoner asked him to drop him there, and he did so. Before he picked Rouse up he had noticed a fire. He did not speak about it to Rouse, nor did Rouse to him.

Edwin Pitt, Turner's mate, who gave his address as the Rising Sun, Euston-road, said that he himself was asleep most of the time on the return journey.

At this point the hearing was adjourned till next Wednesday. Mr. Paling stated that the proceedings then would be largely formal, but he would be prepared to go fully into the case on a day in the following week.

Rouse was remanded and taken back to Bedford Gaol.

OIL FROM COAL

PROFESSOR BRAME'S SUGGESTION

The suggestion that a full exploration should be made of all potential oil sources in this country to provide a scheme for relieving unemployment was made on Wednesday by PROFESSOR J. S. S. BRAME, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, speaking at the Royal United Service Institution.

He referred to the War-time proposals to set up plant for obtaining oil from coal and cannel, and stated that the objections found by the Crewe Committee of 1918 to that scheme were adequate reasons for its adoption to-day. The old objections were that the erection of large units could not be justified until success had been demonstrated on a reasonably large scale; a large expenditure would be involved out of all proportion to the quantity of oil which could be produced, and labour would be diverted from the production of coal. Professor Brame declared that the very cogent reasons for not carrying out this scheme while a great war was in progress were to-day equally adequate reasons for suggesting that the plan should be considered.

To-day, he said, unemployment was the outstanding problem before the country, and the coal trade was suffering badly; the iron and steel industries were at a low ebb. No one scheme could be expected to cope with the situation, but did any scheme promise a more practical and at the same time productive solution than the utilization of these potential oil sources?

Professor Brame said that before the end of the year a plant should be working at Belvedere (Kent) on some of the rich cannels from Flint and Argyll. Hopes of home petroleum output, he said, had been definitely dispelled by the experimental borings made during the War. The increase of world production of oil in the last decade was astonishing. The output in 1920 was 95,500,000 metric tons; in 1929 it was 207,000,000 metric tons, an increase within 10 years of 117 per cent.

ENGINEER VICE-ADMIRAL R. W. SKELTON, Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, who presided, said that there was as much possibility of the Navy returning to coal burning as there would be of a change from cordite to black powder.

The Denbighshire Education Authority has received a gift of £1,664 from Mrs. Sophia M. Pilcher, of Godalming, to provide leaving scholarships for pupils of Llanrwst County Intermediate School in memory of her brother, the late Professor William James Lewis, of Cambridge.

OUSE ESTUARY CUT

WORK OF REPAIR AND EXTENSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KING'S LYNN, Nov. 27

The western stone bank, or training wall, of the estuary cut at the mouth of the River Ouse, 1¼ miles below King's Lynn, is being repaired and extended for a distance of 800 yards only. The work was begun in August and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The scheme originally proposed by the King's Lynn Conservancy Board was to repair the bank at a cost of £10,000, and a grant of half the cost was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the unemployment scheme. Subsequently it was found advisable to enlarge the scheme to make it more in accordance with a much vaster scheme contemplated by Captain Matthews, engineer to the Ouse Drainage Board, without whose sanction the King's Lynn Conservancy Board may not carry out navigation improvements lest these should endanger the drainage of a large area spreading over seven counties. The larger scheme increased the cost from £10,000 to £13,500, and at this figure the contract was placed with Messrs. C. H. Van Kraai-Jeveld, a Dutch firm. The King's Lynn Conservancy Board were strongly against giving the contract to a foreign firm, but they were definitely informed that there was no British firm with the necessary appliances for the work, and that to obtain the necessary plant would cost a British firm half as much as the total contract with Messrs. Kraai-Jeveld. In consequence of this special permission had to be obtained from the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, not only for the half grant to be increased to £6,750, but for the contract to be placed with the Dutch firm. The Government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, together with the Ouse Drainage Board, gave approval to the proposals, but it was stipulated in Messrs. Kraai-Jeveld's contract that most of the labour to be employed should be British.

As a matter of fact, out of 60 men employed on the job, only about 10 are Dutch (foremen, &c.) and the other 50 have been recruited from King's Lynn and district. These men have been guaranteed a weekly wage of £2 5s., wet or fine, and then have been able to earn a considerable amount in overtime, when the tides have suited. The work consists of making faggot mattresses and staking them into position, the layers of mattresses being filled in with stone and mud. Most of the faggots have been brought from Holland, but a quantity have been obtained from woods at Raynham, Norfolk. A tug has also been brought over from Holland, as the Ouse Drainage Board's small tug was unsuitable for the job.

It is believed that the Government gave permission for the work to be carried out in the way of an experiment, in view of a vaster scheme which includes the extension of the training walls down to the Hull Sands beacon, five miles into the Wash. By extending these training walls it is thought that both the drainage and the navigable channel to Lynn will be improved. There is a great difference of opinion on the matter, eminent engineers being in favour of the erection of a barrage across the Ouse at Lynn, so as to form a huge tidal and drainage basin of the river itself for a length of three or four miles.

BEAUTY IN ENGINEERING

BELATED APPRECIATION OF BRIDGES

A dinner to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Association of Consulting Engineers (Incorporated) was held at St. Stephen's Club, Victoria Embankment, on Wednesday, when Mr. ALFRED H. DYKES (chairman of the committee of the association) presided. The association was founded to bring together in one body for their mutual assistance fully-qualified engineers practising in a purely professional capacity and willing to be bound by a strict code of professional rules, and to provide for the information of the public a list of independent engineers not directly or indirectly connected with any commercial or manufacturing interests such as might tend to influence their exercise of independent professional judgment.

Mr. E. A. SANDFORD FAWCETT proposed the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," to which LORD HANWORTH (Master of the Rolls) and Mr. E. T. CAMPBELL, M.P., replied.

SIR JOHN BROOKES (vice-chairman, Electricity Commission), who proposed "The Engineering Industry," said that engineering products were not so highly appreciated as some of them would wish. One of the fiercest fights waged to preserve a beautiful structure in history was raised over Waterloo Bridge, which was designed by an engineer; and at the present moment there was an agitation to prevent the Minister of Transport destroying Marlow Bridge, which was the product of a Victorian engineer and had suddenly been found to be beautiful. It was a pity they had had to wait a century before they discovered that there was beauty in engineering products. Engineers were always trying to apologize for their works and trying to pretend that they looked like something else. To realize the progress made during the last 21 years they had only to look at the modern buildings now being erected, and the swift and silent motor-omnibuses which now took them to Liverpool-street and elsewhere.

Mr. D. A. BRANNER (Director, British Engineers' Association) acknowledged the toast.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE, who gave the toast of "The Association," said he did not think the public realized the significance of that and the other great associations in the country, whether they were professional associations, trade organizations, or trade unions. Those bodies were changing gradually the social structure of the country, and the period was coming when if a man did not belong to some such association he would be a homeless and unprotected man.

The CHAIRMAN, who replied, spoke of the work of the consulting engineer and asked whether it was not better that when a large engineering work was required one consulting engineer should prepare the scheme for public tender rather than that firms should send out representatives to submit individual schemes, knowing as each of them did that they each had about three chances in a hundred of getting the order.

Among those present were:—

Lord Justice Slesser, Major-General P. G. Grant (Director of Fortifications, War Office), Rear-Admiral J. de Courcy Hamilton, Sir George Humphreys, Sir George Hume, Sir Edward Crowe, Mr. George Balfour, M.P., Captain V. E. Brandon, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Bressey, Dr. W. H. Eccles, F.R.S., Sir John Flett, Mr. R. G. Hetherington, Sir Cyril Hurcomb, Mr. W. E. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir Henry Maybury, Rear-Admiral C. E. Monro, Admiral P. Nelson-Ward, Sir Archibald Page, Sir Leopold Savile, Sir John Thornycroft, Mr. H. T. Tizard, F.R.S., Mr. M. F. G. Wilson, and Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE INTERRUPTED

SLIGHT SUBSIDENCE IN S.R. TRACK

The electric train services between Crystal Palace and Beckenham Junction Stations on the Southern Railway were suspended yesterday from early morning until late in the afternoon owing to a slight subsidence of the track at one point, apparently due to recent rains.

The subsidence, which left the rails suspended a few inches above the fallen ground, was discovered about 5.15 a.m. by workmen who had been employed on the track during the night. The usual morning services had not begun, and there was time to arrange alternative services from Beckenham Junction *via* Penge and Herne Hill to Holborn and from Beckenham Junction to Charing Cross, while Crystal Palace was made the terminus for trains from Victoria.

Track engineers found that the landslip happened on an old section of the line which had recently been renewed and reopened. Repair gangs were soon at work, and after being tested by running an engine over it in the afternoon the line was reopened in time to take the evening "rush" traffic.

DEATH-RATE OF MIDDLESEX

The annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the County of Middlesex states that the number of deaths among persons belonging to the county occurring during 1929 was 16,705, or 2,655 more than occurred in the course of the previous year. This corresponded to a death-rate of 11.5 per 1,000 persons living, and it was necessary to go back to the year 1918 to find so high a figure. A large increase in mortality was experienced all over the country. In the early months of the year the whole country was swept by a wave of influenza, unequalled in degree and severity since the world-pandemic of 1919. The increased mortality in Middlesex in 1929 was accounted for by the increase in deaths due to influenza itself, and to diseases of the heart and of the respiratory organs (pneumonia, bronchitis, &c.)—i.e., diseases which are prone to occur as sequelae of influenza.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

R. C. Sherriff — Warwick Deeping

of Good Housekeeping is not merely a magazine but an institution. This year's issue is the finest we have yet produced. Buy a copy and share our pride. Among the many features are

"Why I am a Bachelor" by R. C. Sherriff, and "Making the Best of Life" by Warwick Deeping

(author of "Journey's End"), who says: "No man knows much about women. The man who knows least is the one who has had the most love affairs, and the man who knows most is the one who has had but two teachers: his mother and his wife." * * * *

in which he maintains that "to get the best out of life one must begin with some sort of purpose. We must begin by wanting something that is worth while, and by setting ourselves passionately and stoutly to possess it." * * * * * *

There are also

Poems by John Drinkwater and A. A. Milne; Fiction by Coningsby Dawson, Booth Tarkington, Mariel Brady, J. B. S. Haldane, Elizabeth Petersen, and the first instalment of a great new novel, "Girl Alive," by Kathleen Norris; Contributions by Rose Macaulay, St. John Ervine, Marion Cran, Clemence Dane, Helena Normanton and Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher

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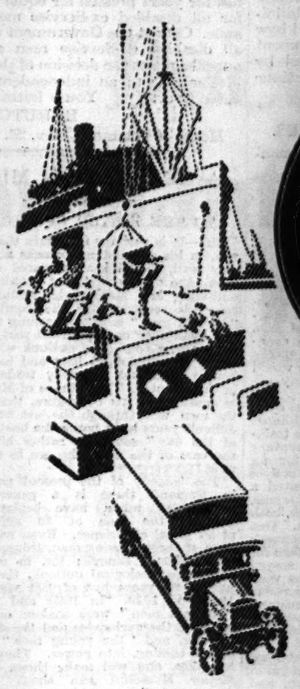

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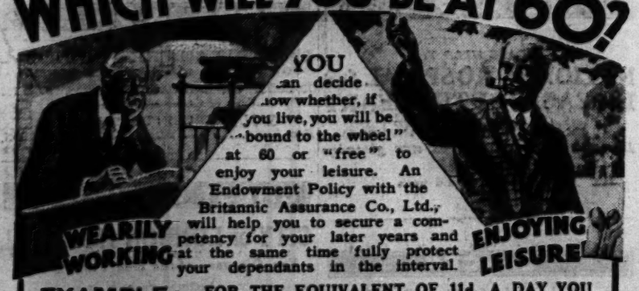

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Letters to the Editor

IN ADVANCE OF LEGISLATION

THE EDUCATION BILL

PRESSURE ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter from myself which appeared (and to which you gave some prominene) in your issue of June 28 last I ventured to call attention to the growing practice on the part of Government Departments of anticipating possible legislation by actual administrative action and to point out what grave consequences for the nation this latest example of "The New Despotism" might involve.

The occasion of my writing you was the complaint of the Education Committee of one of the largest county boroughs in England respecting the difficult position in which such local authorities had been placed by reason of their being compelled by the Board of Education to proceed—many of them much against their will—to act on the assumption that Parliament would sanction the raising of the school age and that such raising would necessarily take effect on a specified date (April, 1931). Such compulsion meant that the authorities were obliged not merely to begin forthwith to enlarge schools and to build new ones so as to accommodate the half-million additional children who were to be brought under compulsion by the new Bill, but were obliged also to train "the large number of additional teachers" (to quote the Minister of Education's own words) who would be required to instruct such children, as well as to incur the heavy incidental expenditure (in the way of additions to their skilled staffs of architects and the like) which such building operations necessarily entailed. All such additional expenditure the authorities would not have dreamed of incurring but for the exercise of Departmental pressure, which, I urged, it was unconstitutional, and not in accord with the methods by which we have hitherto been governed, for any Government Department to apply.

Illuminating, but costly, evidence of what might follow (and, in the present case, now actually has followed) from the adoption of such high-handed methods by a Government Department, whose duty it is to act in accordance with, not in advance of or in defiance of, the law of the land, is afforded by the results which must now inevitably attend the decision of the Government to postpone "the appointed day" for bringing into operation the portion of its Education Bill which would compel children to be kept at school until the age of 15.

What, one would like to know, is to become of the several thousand students (Sir Charles Trevelyan estimated at 8,000 the "additional teachers required arising from the raising of the school age and re-organization") now in our training colleges or elsewhere who were encouraged—as far back as June, 1929 (when the present Government came into office)—to qualify themselves for posts which will no longer be available for them (even if Parliament should pass the Education Bill in its amended form) until some 16 or more months after the date on which they and the authorities educating them were led to believe their services would be required? And what about the waste of public money incurred in providing very many more thousands of expensive school places which will now have to lie idle and unused because a Government Department has strained, if not actually made an illegitimate use of its administrative powers? And how long, and how often, is this substitution of government by bureaucracy for effective control by Parliament to be allowed to continue uncheeked?

Yours, &c.,
ALFRED T. DAVIES.

4K, Bickenhall-mansions, Portman-square, W.1, Nov. 26.

THE MAKING OF A HOUSEWIFE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with interest the suggestion made by Lady Astor for a year of practical education, and later the letter of Mrs. Sparrow on this subject. From some experience in the matter, however, I think that a much shorter period of intensive training would do what is necessary, and give you my experience.

When I was chairman of the education committee in this small town of 14,000 inhabitants (about 20 years ago) we started a home training centre. All the girls in the elementary schools were obliged to attend this for six weeks, as far as possible towards the end of their last year of schooling. We rented a roomy old house containing two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, good kitchens, washhouse, bath room, &c., with a small vegetable garden. One of the sitting rooms was for the mistress's private use, and the other as a dining room for the mistress and such of the girls as stayed for dinner there. Two of the bedrooms were thrown together to make a good class room, and the other three were used by the mistress and one or two of her friends, school mistresses and others, who lived in the house as lodgers.

The girls came there in batches of about 18 and stayed six weeks. During that time they learned to do the whole of the work of the house, on the most approved plan, and wherever there were painting, papering, &c., to be done they took a part. A nurse attended twice a week in the afternoon to give instruction in infant welfare, in which the girls were really interested, and they were expected to pass an examination before the end of their course.

We had some difficulty with parents who considered that their children did not require to be taught domestic duties, but after we insisted on their attendance in every case the parents found the advantage which the training had been to them. I remember well a forceful Socialist on our committee, who made a strong attack on the place, saying that it was doing nothing but train people for domestic service in which he did not believe. He, however, made it his business during the summer vacation to inquire from a great many mothers what their own views were of the training their daughters received there. They were so loud in its praise, and of the increased interest and intelligence which their daughters showed in domestic concerns, that he magnanimously withdrew all he had said before and told us the result of his inquiries.

The experiment has on the whole been an undoubted success as supplementing the work of the cookery and laundry classes which, of course, the girls attend regularly during later years.

I whole-heartedly commend the scheme as valuable not only for those who wish to enter domestic service, but for all who may look forward to running houses of their own.

I am, Sir,
JOHN SOMERVELL.

Kendal.

"DARK DAYS"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"M.D. Lond.," writing in your issue of November 26 in praise of early rising, actually succeeds in giving the practice a nasty blow. The result of his prolonged debauch of getting up at 6 o'clock or earlier is that he gets out of his bath with the feeling that "you could knock down the first man that gets in your way." How praiseworthy by comparison are we who avoid this reprehensible and anti-social frame of mind by resolutely resisting all temptation to get up early!

Your obedient servant,
SLUGGARD.

MARINE MOTORS

CLAIMS OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have been good enough to publish before a letter from me on free imports of marine motors, and I note with interest that Sir John Thornycroft referred to the subject at the recent meeting of his company.

It does seem incomprehensible that while the motor-vehicle side of the industry is prospering under the McKenna duties, the manufacture of marine motors, and for the matter of that similar engines used for small industrial plants, languishes on account of the impossibility of increasing home sales and reducing costs, and thus of allowing a successful attack upon foreign markets.

The point I desire to make is that so many people jump to the conclusion that a duty put upon imported manufactures must necessarily result in increased prices of the home-produced article in our market here. I venture to assert that more often than not the reverse is the case, as in the motor industry. With encouragement by the Government leading to confidence on the part of the manufacturer and capitalist, larger schemes are got under way, and costs are brought down infallibly just in proportion to increased production.

Even if some unscrupulous manufacturers did attempt to profiteer (and there must always be competition between themselves), an independent non-political tariff committee could easily deal with the matter after quite a simple inquiry and comparison with other markets, and, as I believe has been done in other countries of the Empire, such reprehensible profiteering can be met by removing the duty at once.

What we all want is more employment and less dole, and it makes one despondent to the last degree to see so many marine and stationary petrol and paraffin engines coming into our home market here duty free at prices which we cannot touch for reasons which are well known. All we home manufacturers can get from the Government is apparently an understanding with other countries that existing tariffs against us shall not be increased, and that we want more pluck!

Yours faithfully,
HARRY PARSONS.

The Parsons Oil Engine Co., Limited, Town Quay Works, Southampton, Nov. 20.

WAR PENSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with interest the letter from General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston in your issue of the 21st instant on the subject of Great War pensions.

The figures quoted by the General show that during the past 11 months 13,700 first claims to pension have been rejected, and many of the men concerned are undoubtedly suffering from a sense of grievance because they have been denied the opportunity of appealing against the decision of the Ministry of Pensions to the Lord Chancellor's independent tribunal. The Act allows an appeal to the independent Court only to those men whose claims were submitted within seven years from date of discharge; the men who delayed submitting their claims until after the seven years had elapsed naturally feel very dissatisfied that they are not given the same right of appeal.

The British Legion, which has always taken a very special interest in the State scheme of Great War compensation, and which has refrained from lending its powerful support to extravagant claims, has for years pressed for equal treatment for all disabled ex-Service men on this issue. Cannot the Government concede to all disabled ex-Service men a right of appeal against the decision of the Ministry of Pensions to an independently constituted Court? Yours faithfully,

R. HUTCHISON.

House of Commons, Nov. 25.

A GENERATION MISSING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is perhaps fortunate that Mr. Baldwin, in his concluding remarks at the Kingsway Hall, should have declared so definitely that "the old men" forget nothing and learn nothing. Mr. MacDonald would no doubt echo his remarks, for the conflict between "the old men" and "the young men" is the one reality for each political party, and it is, moreover, a conflict of outlook which is being taken up and fought long and hard in every board room and on every trade association in this country. That phrase of Mr. Baldwin's, in speaking of his colleagues, that "they are the men who through the last 20 or 30 most difficult years have borne the heat and burden of the day" sounds a rather bitter joke in the ears of the men who are in their thirties now.

The tragedy of the present period is that in England there is a generation missing, which might have bridged the gap between the men of 30 and the men of 30 years' experience. Even with the guidance of those missing men, things would have been difficult enough; for, in material fact and in psychological outlook, there is a gap, not of 20 years but of 100 years, between 1910 and 1930. In Italy and in Germany "the old men" were shaken out amid the crash of the exchanges and the din of street-fighting, and "the young men" have come, or are coming, into power. They have made mistakes, and will make them, but at least Signor Mussolini can shout back "live dangerously" to our bleat of "safety first."

There are men of 70 who have the minds and hearts of men of 40, but it is the great tragedy of our period that, on the whole, "the old men" and "the young men" of to-day think in different languages, believe in different things. We have no respect for grey hairs, grey theories, methods, and traditions; we have no illusions, no "background," and, maybe, few beliefs. But we have faith in ourselves and faith in the nation; we mean to make the future and not to save the past.

If "the old men" have no more for us than patronage, the sooner "the young men" understand that fact the better. I suppose it remains always true that you cannot put new wine into old bottles.

Yours, &c.,
W. E. D. ALLEN.

House of Commons, Nov. 26.

BEFORE THE SAXONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While desiring to emphasize a continuity with Bronze Age cultures and peoples in the British Isles as elsewhere, I certainly do not hold that either survive save as sporadic and, indeed, vanishing elements, and that, as the context in my book shows, in remote highlands and islands rather than in England. I am not, therefore, challenging orthodox views as directly as Mr. Box implies. Still, as far as "blood" is concerned, Hook and Morant have shown that the average population had been radically altered between, say, 1,200 B.C. and the Roman period, but that the population then established did entirely absorb the Anglo-Saxon conquerors, who have left no mark on the modern average population. The Saxons, therefore, while they undoubtedly eradicated altogether the old Keltic settlements, cannot have exterminated the settlers. The failure of Keltic place-names to survive must be due to the changed location of the villages and the revaluation of landscape features consequent upon the revolution in agriculture effected by the Conquest. At the same time I must again insist upon the cultural as well as ethnic break between the Keltic Iron Age and the probably pre-Keltic Bronze Age.

I am yours, &c.,
V. GORDON CHILDE.

Department of Prehistoric Archæology, University of Edinburgh, Nov. 25.

MEDICINE FOR GRADUATES

DOCTORS FROM THE DOMINIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to add a few words to the very opportune letter of Dame Louise McIlroy. I have had the opportunity of visiting the profession in Canada twice, at an interval of six years, and in South Africa five years ago, and in the course of my official duties I meet many graduates who come here for the purpose of obtaining post-graduate instruction, often with the intention of proceeding to higher qualifications.

The story one hears is always the same. The practitioners concerned are grateful for what the Fellowship of Medicine and the individual hospital schools have done and are doing. But they complain that the system of post-graduate education is not sufficiently organized, that they have to spend a great deal of unnecessary time in going from one centre to another, and that access to some of the men and the work they particularly wish to see can only be got by courtesy and not as part of a properly organized scheme. And they often compare the situation in this country unfavourably with what they find abroad, particularly in Germany, in Vienna, and in the United States. I can thoroughly endorse what Dame Louise says about Canadian graduates being attracted to the United States for post-graduate education. One realizes that the States are nearer, that therefore the cost of the education is less, and that many of the facilities offered are excellent. But I found that the great bulk of the Canadian doctors would prefer, even at the sacrifice of some time and money, to get their post-graduate education in this country if it were properly organized.

The British Medical Association has on many occasions since the War sent delegates to Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, who, in addition to conveying our good wishes to our colleagues oversea, have generally given professional lectures and demonstrations. All of them come back with the same story, that we in this country do not use the magnificent material we have for medical teaching to the best purpose or make it as attractive as we ought to do to the medical men from our Dominions and Colonies; and that they are continually being informed by visitors from the U.S.A. of the superior facilities available there.

The new Post-graduate Committee of the Ministry of Health, under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford, has a splendid opportunity for making a great step in advance—a step which would not only improve medical education throughout the Empire but would help to cement those bonds of sentiment and interest which keep the Empire together. There is a fine opportunity also for wealthy men with imagination and public spirit, for the new movement needs money if it is to develop into something which will be a real credit to us.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED COX, Medical Secretary.

British Medical Association, Tavistock-square, W.C.1, Nov. 27

THE STAGE SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Council of the Incorporated Stage Society has called a meeting of the members for Tuesday next at which they propose to recommend that the society should be wound up. As an ordinary member, having now no official connexion with the affairs of the society, I have received this notice with dismay, and it seems to be of sufficient importance to justify this letter.

The work of the Stage Society is well known and I need only briefly recapitulate it here. It was founded in 1899, and since that time has produced some 150 plays. These have not all been masterpieces, but they have included works by Granville-Barker, Arnold Bennett, Harold Chapin, Joseph Conrad, Ashley Dukes, Lady Gregory, St. John Hankin, Thomas Hardy, Henry James, Masefield, George Moore, C. K. Munro, Gilbert Murray, Shaw, Swinburne, J. M. Synge, W. B. Yeats, and others on the English side, while the Continental drama has been represented by Benavente, Brieux, Anatole France, Gogol, Gorki, Knut Hamsun, Hauptmann, Hejermans, Ibsen, Kaiser, Maeterlinck, Pirandello, Strindberg, Sudermann, Tchehov, Toller, Tostoi, and Wedekind. The plays produced with few exceptions had not been seen in England before, and many now well-known authors owe to the Stage Society their first chance of seeing their work on the stage.

It is true that commercial managers are more awake now than they were 30 years ago to new ideas; it is true that such organizations as the Arts Theatre, the Gate Theatre, and others are doing good work in more or less advanced drama. But commercial managers have of necessity an eye on the box office and the others cannot always forget it. There must surely be a place still for a pioneer society run by a disinterested committee, doing plays which may be and perhaps should be unpopular—as unpopular as Shaw and Ibsen were in the early years of this century when the Stage Society first produced them.

Why should this old society die while there are even a dozen enthusiasts left who are willing to work for it and serve a cause in which they whole-heartedly believe? The society sprang from very small beginnings and if its flame has of late flickered a little, is that a reason for blowing it out? I hope all members who are proud of the society's record and who believe that the theatre must continually advance will attend the meeting on Tuesday and express their wish that the society's work should still be carried on.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
W. S. KENNEDY.

45, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5, Nov. 27.

THE ARCHDUKE OTTO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every visitor to Central Europe is disappointed with the results of the Peace Treaties. Instead of the Austrian Empire there are now four dictatorships, one stable and one shaky Republic; there are six tariff barriers, the various States are jealous of each other, they are either openly or secretly armed to the teeth, and they are useful pawns of the warmongers, as your recent articles have shown.

Is it not a great pity that your correspondent's suggestion that the Archduke Otto should be educated over here is not taken more seriously? This young prince is credited with an intelligence and a generosity one would hardly have expected from his upbringing. Is it inconceivable that an education that would instil in him some respect for minority rights, for labour aspirations, and for the world of 1930 might make him a very acceptable titular head of a Danubian Federation? If Central Europe has outgrown the medievalism of 1914 it has equally got beyond the nationalist hatreds of 1918. Repeated visits to the various parts of the old Empire have convinced me that its peoples are far riper for federation than its politicians. If the Czechs, for instance, could be sure that they would be left in undisturbed possession of their present rights, and the Austrian Socialist parties could feel secure that their ruler would not be altogether out of sympathy with them, things could be made very much easier for Europe. The late Emperor Charles inspired little of the hatred that is usually felt for ex-enemy monarchs, and that little has not outlived him. Europe might surely do worse than regard his son with some measure of sympathy and even of hopefulness.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE EDINGER.

11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., Nov. 21.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

Points from Letters

FLOODS IN THE THAMES VALLEY

I agree with Lord Mayo that you cannot control tides, tidal waves, or abnormal rainfall, but surely you can control the bed of a river and make it adequate for its purpose. In my opinion the effect of constant embanking in the London area has been to compress a given body of water into a smaller space, so that, as it cannot spread outwards it must rise upwards. To remedy this the capacity of the river bed must be increased (1) by dredging (2) by raising the banks. The flood of January, 1928, must have given the necessary data for the safety levels through London, and if all riparian authorities and private owners were compelled to maintain their portion of the bank at, or above, the official safety line much, if not all, risk of serious flooding would be obviated.—Mr. F. A. G. MEDD, 3, Overstrand-mansions, Battersea, S.W.11.

RAILWAY WAGES

Surely Lord Banbury's answer to Mr. Bromley, M.P., understates the unfortunate position of a holder of £500 London and North Western Railway Four per Cent. Debentures since the War as compared with his position before the War. Lord Banbury says:—"The dividend he received then and now is £20 per annum, but instead of being able to buy treble the amount with that £20 (as maintained by Mr. Bromley), he is only able to buy less. Speaking roughly, that £20 will only buy what £14 would have bought before the War." Before the War the holder of the stock in question received £20 less tax at 1s.—namely, £19; whereas the holder to-day receives £20 less tax at 4s. 6d.—namely, £14 10s. His position is therefore considerably worse than Lord Banbury's figures indicate.—Mr. G. W. SELBY-LOWNDES, 2, Tokenhouse-buildings, E.C.

SMOKING IN THEATRES

Is it not time that the privilege of smoking in theatres granted during War time should be discontinued, as it has become an abuse? Even cigarette smokers object to cigars, and to a non-smoker like myself sitting in a cloud of smoke all the evening is misery whether it is cigar, cigarette, or pipe. It produces violent discomfort and a cracking headache the next day to many people. There are always two intervals in which people can go out and smoke. In addition there is the danger of fire and the horrible mess to be cleared up after each performance. A good play will have a full house without this "draw" of "Smoking allowed."—Mrs. MELVILLE, 27, Lennox-gardens, S.W.1.

FOR VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE

There are many men and women whose desire to serve the nation leads them directly neither to the House of Commons nor to any local municipal body. For them there is a great opportunity for service on our local councils of social welfare. These councils consist of representatives appointed by the churches, the municipal bodies, and the voluntary associations in their areas; they bring about unity and cooperation among their constituent members; their united action gives them a powerful influence in local affairs; they make important contributions to legislative action; and, owing to their representative character, they promote sound public opinion in many matters of social policy. We want more men. Responsible posts are waiting for men and women who have gained their experience in the Civil or other Services, or in professional or business life; while for the inexperienced, the comprehensive scope of the movement affords a wide field for training in social work.—Mr. THOMAS HANCOCK NUNN, London Council of Social Service, 1, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

FAITHFUL SERVICE

Mr. J. Shearman's tribute to his old nurse interests me because my old nurse was connected with my grandmother's, my mother's, and my sister's families for 68 consecutive years. On the day my grandmother married the mother of my nurse died leaving this child, four years old, the last of the tribe of Red Indians in South New Jersey, with no visible means of support. My grandmother was of the Harris family about whose chronology your columns have contained several letters recently. The old nurse was beloved by all our family and friends, and was a devoted, faithful, sterling character. She died at the age of 93.—Mr. THEODORE STEVENS, 50, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

SWEEPSTAKES AND THRIFT

I have read with interest Mr. Johnson's letter in your issue of the 27th instant, but I would go further than his suggestion. I would suggest an issue of 10-year Treasury Bonds, bearing no interest, with quarterly or monthly drawings for repayment at a figure sufficiently above par to attract the investor, but at the same time allowing a substantial margin to the Government. If necessary the number of annual drawings could gradually increase throughout the period, while the amount of loan repaid would be the same, thus giving a few lucky persons a really rich reward in the first year or two, while the remainder would have the consolation of knowing that they would in due course receive their money back. This scheme might also satisfy the continual demand for capital appreciation.—Mr. F. ARMITAGE SMITH, 24, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

ADDISCOMBE CADETS' MEMORIAL

On Saturday, December 20, at St. Martin's, Croydon (the Addiscombe College Memorial Church), at 3 p.m., Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob will lay the foundation stone of the Addiscombe Cadets' Memorial Chapel. We should welcome relatives of cadets at the service; and if any who desire to attend will apply to me at the address below, before December 15, I will gladly send them a ticket of admission, and reserve a seat for them. Upwards of 3,000 cadets passed through Addiscombe College. We cannot commemorate every one of them by name, but we desire to commemorate all cadets who have subscribed, and those whose relatives have subscribed, towards the building of the Chapel. Would relatives who wish the names of cadets of Addiscombe to be inscribed in their Memorial Chapel communicate with me (if they have not already done so) enclosing their donation and the full name of the cadet?—The Rev. W. P. JONES, St. Martin's Vicarage, Croydon.

WAYS OF ECONOMY

In the City of Detroit the burden of taxation became oppressive and the Mayor and council actually invited a committee of taxpayers to advise them how to stop the growing demands on them; the results were entirely satisfactory. The first municipal body in this country to take a similar step will deserve much of posterity. Our own Government did it once when it appointed the Geddes Committee. Alas, it was waste of effort on the part of the body of capable men who constituted it. Government rejected all but the least important specific recommendations and neglected the principles entirely. Let us have another Geddes Committee—if possible the same, but on this occasion backed by the whole community to insist on the application of its recommendations.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. BARRETT-LENNARD, Kingsway House, 103, Kingsway, W.C.2.

MARRIED WOMEN'S NATIONALITY

A correspondent recently deplored the possible effects of an amendment of the present laws affecting the nationality of married women. Apparently he is unacquainted with the actual position of many formerly British women, of which my own case may be taken as typical. By marriage with an American citizen I have already lost my British nationality; and as we reside in this country I have been unable to become American. Surely the position where husband and wife have a different nationality is much to be preferred to one where the wife has none at all.—Mrs. C. McL. MORLEY, Hon. Sec., "Nationality of Married Women" Pass the Bill Committee, 26, Eccleston-street, S.W.1.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Would it not serve the purpose even more effectively than the issue of renewal notices—because not all licensing authorities practise this reminding even now—if all driving licences were renewable only from the same date? As so many new cars are bought for the summer, I would suggest that drivers' licences should be granted only as from June 1. Owners of cars bought at intermediate dates would then be granted three, six, or nine months' licences to lapse on that date, at a charge proportionate to the period for which the "carry-over" licence was needed. Such a scheme would not only meet the wishes of the Minister of Transport, but would relieve licensing authorities who now send out reminders from work and postage that cost public money, and also, where reminders are not sent, would save forgetful car owners much bother. A known accepted common date is never overlooked; a casual one recurring only annually is almost always forgotten.—Mr. E. P. NICHOLSON, York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.

A PETREL IN THE GALE

A stormy petrel was picked up exhausted here on Sunday. The bird lived only a few hours. The exceptionally strong south-west gales we have been having recently no doubt can account for this storm-tossed wanderer. Mother Carey must no doubt be nursing one of her chickens.—The Rev. J. E. LOVE, Watchfield Parsonage, Shrivenham, Berks.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL

FOUNDED 1838.

Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.

CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Number of Out-patients in 1929, 103,254. 470 beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment. A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Over £20,000 must be raised each year.

Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS NERVOUS DISEASES

WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES

73, Welbeck Street, W., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP

For men, women and children suffering from Nervous Diseases which are ranked fourth among the principal causes of death and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, encephalitis lethargica and neurasthenia.

J. P. WETENHALL, Secretary.

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL

QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.

Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.

GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7.

The Largest General Hospital in North London. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL (Ilford) for London-in-Essex.

Under H.M.'s Patronage.

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, K.G., G.C.V.O., will preside at

Foundation Dinner, 4th December, 1930.

No so populated English area so lacking in voluntary hospital accommodation.

£100,000 desperately needed to complete.

Please SUPPORT the Prince's Dinner List.

Communications to Sir CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

For 115 years this hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently

NEEDS YOUR HELP.

Legacies are specially helpful.

W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000

in the 184th year of its National Work.

Please send a special Christmas donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART

Westmoreland Street, W.1.

Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.

73 years of splendid work.

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.

Devoted both to Treatment and to Research. A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.

An urgent appeal is made for £150,000

for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.

AND ALSO FOR RADIUM

Bankers: Coutts & Co. Secretary: J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer in its human and in the vertebrate animal. Illustrated Report free.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Victoria Street, Bankers, Barclays Bank, Ltd., 168, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

Cheques should be crossed and Postal Orders made payable to the Fund.

FOR THE POOR

30,000 Homeless Men

were received during the eight hours in six months of last Winter at the three Church Army Central London Shelters. Gathered together at one time THIS VAST ARMY OF HOMELESS MISERY would form a procession 6½ miles long.

Please help by gifts NOW to Prob. Carlile, C.H., D.D., 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1

Founded 1856.

H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

WINTER NEEDS

Food, clothing, warmth, shelter, are some of the necessities of the family of 4,771 children now in the care of the

WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.

Please send a donation to the Rev. A. J. Westcott, D.D., Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers, Barclays Ltd.), and so give this urgent national work

YOUR HELP

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.

Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.

NEEDS GENEROUS HELP FOR IMPORTANT EXTENSIONS OF SEASIDE HOMES AND OF SLUM MISSION CENTRES.

JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1.

Report and Audited Statements sent upon request.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

306,448.

Have you not many things to be thankful for? Will you show your gratitude by helping those less fortunate than yourself? A gift of Half-a-Crown to Dr. Barnardo's Homes will help to bring happiness to one of the 8,291 destitute children supported by these Homes. 400,000 Half Crowns are required for the Children's Food during the lean season of the year.

We asked you to help us reach 305,000 last week, and you have generously sent 306,448. Thank you heartily. Please help us to reach 310,000 this week.

Cheques, etc., payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

DESTITUTION AND CRIME PREVENTED is the proud claim of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, which rescues children from physical and moral ills, and provides for their welfare. But funds are exhausted.

Help is needed *now*.

F. JAMES, Secretary, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.

PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

FOR SAILORS

All the days—in a hundred ports—in a thousand ways for 112 years The BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY has been in service for the Sailor.

Gifts welcomed by Sir Ernest W. Glover, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial-road, London, E.14.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.

CHEST HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, Victoria Park, E.2.

STILL NEEDS £12,000

FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

£4,000

ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.

£28,000

to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME closed for lack of funds.

HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL CITY ROAD, E.C.1.

The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR

the mariners of the SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked ones but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors, and to aged and disabled seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. WILL YOU help?

Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.

Secretary—E. Hamblin Smith.

16, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

RAILWAY WAGES

PROPOSED CUTS ANALYSED

VIEWS OF THE UNIONS

The railway trade unions have not yet made known in detail their criticisms of the companies' proposals for reducing labour costs by alterations of wage rates and conditions of service which will result in the saving in 12 months of £11,000,000. The proposals were, in effect, rejected at sight.

Since the meeting with the general managers the leaders of the unions have had time to scrutinize the proposals in detail, with the aid of facts and figures adduced by the companies in preparation for the reasoned reply which may possibly be outlined to the Central Wages Board, but will more probably be reserved until the assembly of the National Wages Board. Certain conclusions have been reached, and in particular the unions will do their utmost to retain a guaranteed week, and to secure the regularization of spells of duty and will contest the wage cuts point by point.

The following statement, from a well-informed source, represents the general view of the proposals which the unions take and indicates their attitude towards them.

First of all it is proposed that the existing base rate of 40s. shall be reduced to 38s., and that all employees in receipt of 44s. per week or more—apart from the clerical and supervisory grades who lose £15 or £20 per annum—shall have 6s. per week taken from their existing standard rate of weekly wages. Those who have followed the railway settlements will remember that in the general settlement of March, 1920, a sliding scale was introduced under which the employees received 1s. when the cost of living rose by five points and lost 1s. when the same figure fell five points. A few of the lower-paid grades are still in receipt of up to 3s. a week under this arrangement—i.e., those whose standard rate is 43s. per week or less. It must be remembered, however, that, as a result of a National Wages Board Award in 1926, new entrants into the railway service only received the standard rate without any sliding scale additions.

HOURS AND OVERTIME

The next proposal is that the standard weekly hours, 48, shall be worked as the company may require; that payment shall be made only for time actually worked; that overtime (i.e., hours worked over and above the 48 during the week, including Sundays) shall be paid for at time and a quarter. Sunday duty, when worked in excess of the standard 48 hours, shall be paid for at rate and a quarter. These proposals apply only to those coming within the jurisdiction of the National Wages Board, which means that anyone receiving more than £350 a year is not covered by them.

So far as the official figures available permit, the effect of the proposals can be analysed in terms of shillings and pence.

There are approximately about 25,000 men on the standard rate of 40s. a week. In the main they are passenger and goods porters grade 2, undermen or platelayers in the rural districts and labourers similarly situated. There would be very few such employees in the London area. Such employees would lose 2s. a week on their standard rate, apart from any loss due to the revision of the working week, overtime and Sunday payments, which will be dealt with later.

At the present time those men coming within the definition of conciliation grades, totalling 335,000, enjoy a guaranteed day and a guaranteed week, exclusive of Sunday. That is to say, that if they book on duty for a day they are guaranteed a day's pay, in addition to which they are guaranteed a standard week's pay. The minimum period of service is in effect a week. Sunday duty is paid for separately and at a higher rate. Under the new proposals these conditions terminate. From the wording of the companies' proposals it is difficult to say definitely whether every man in the conciliation grades is any longer to be guaranteed a standard week's wage, assuming he works less than 48 hours during the seven days, including Sunday, having regard to the clause which says "payment to be made only for time actually worked." If this clause means what it says then there is no guaranteed week left. If the guaranteed week is implied taken over the seven days, then it is an alteration in the application of the principle of a guaranteed week. On the latter view a distinct reduction in the earnings of the men concerned is probable.

RATES OF PRINCIPAL GRADES

The standard weekly rates of some of the principal grades in the service appear in the following table. All the grades are classified as London, industrial, and rural, except passenger porters grade 2, and the distinction there is noted in the table:—

Grade	Standard Weekly Rate	Number Employed
Passenger Porters:—		
Grade 1	48/-	1,775
Grade 2 (London) ..	42/-	13,834
Grade 2 (Industrial & Rural)	40/-	
Leading Porters, parcel ..	58/-	1,020
Porters, parcel	50/-	4,287
Passenger and Goods Guards:		
First year	50/-	
Third year	55/-	23,000
Fifth year	60/-	
Sixth year	65/-	
Passenger & Goods Shunters:		
Class 1 to 4	50/- to 65/-	17,000
Platelayers or Undermen ..	48/- to 50/-	40,000
Signalmen, Class 1 to 6 ..	48/- to 70/-	27,000
Ticket Collectors, Class 1 & 2	54/- and 58/-	4,100
Yard Foremen, Class 1 & 2 ..	70/- and 75/-	2,300
Leading Carters and Carters, Class 1 & 2	46/- to 57/-	12,100
Checkers, goods, Class 1 & 2..	49/- to 57/-	10,000
Porters, goods	40/- to 47/-	15,500
Engine Cleaners, age 16-20 yrs.	24/- to 36/-	6,200
Firemen and Assistant Motormen, 1st to 11th year ..	57/- to 72/-	34,600
Drivers and Motormen, 1st to 6th year	72/- to 90/-	36,800

AVERAGE EARNINGS

The only available information of the average earnings is in the Ministry of Transport's annual return, from which the following information relating to last March is extracted in order to show average wage rates and average earnings:—

Grade	Average Weekly Wage	Average Weekly Payments	Difference
Carters, goods	50/8	56/2	5/6
Carriage Cleaners	46/1	54/0	7/11
Checkers, goods	54/7	58/7	4/0
Guards	64/11	73/0	8/1
Porters, grade 2	43/2	46/7	3/5
Shunters, class 1	65/0	70/1	5/1
.. class 3	55/0	59/1	4/1
Signalmen	59/3	66/11	7/8
Ticket collectors, class 1 ..	58/1	64/6	6/5
.. .. class 2 ..	54/0	58/6	4/6
Drivers and Motormen	88/0	101/0	13/0
Firemen and Assistant Motormen	68/4	77/9	9/5
Platelayers	47/4	54/7	7/3
Leaders and Sheeters	50/7	56/4	5/9
Locomotive Coalmen, fire lighters, &c.	56/8	61/1	10/5
Locomotive Steamraisers, Stores issuers, &	50/11	58/4	7/5

The above figures indicate the value of the additional payments for overtime, Sunday duty, &c., and if to the figure in the last column is added 6s., some idea of the total weekly loss under the companies' proposals will be obtained. It should, of course, be remembered that the figures represent averages and not actual individual earnings. Apart altogether from the monetary loss, there is also the question of how working time will be arranged under the new proposals. Just as the companies may desire—a long day, a couple of short days, a day off and another long day—but the man has to be available for duty every day.

This summary does not deal with shopmen, who do not enjoy the same conditions as the conciliation grades. The shopmen lose definitely a minimum of 6s. 6d. a week. Many of them have been working short time for a very long period.

EMPLOYEES ATTACKED WHILE RETURNING FROM BANK

Abraham Weisblat and Louis Welterdein, employees of Messrs. Chissick and Kirshenstein, were attacked yesterday while returning from the Shoreditch branch of Barclays Bank, where they had drawn £232, which was contained in two bags. When they reached Virginia-road three men got out of a car and demanded the money. The employees resisted and a fight followed, during which the three men snatched both bags and ran back to the car. They were chased by the two employees, and there was another scuffle which led to one of the bags, containing £82, being recovered. The three men were driven off by a fourth man, who had been waiting with the engine of the car running. The stolen bag contained £170 in notes.

ROUND THE SHOPS

PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS

There are large crowds to be seen in the shopping centres this week, and if numbers are any test there must be a good deal of Christmas shopping being done in advance. The shops now have some of their windows dressed with Christmas gifts, and also have a good deal of their utilitarian stocks similarly labelled, the suggestion of Christmas being heightened with gift-boxes decorated with holly. Fancy dresses for children, a foretaste of the juvenile party season, are being shown in a West End window, and a topical design is "Midget Golf," which has many adherents among the young.

FENWICKS, New Bond-street, have opened two new departments recently for handbags and lingerie, in both of which there are excellent values. There are charming handbags, at a guinea, in black antelope in smart shapes, and in leathers of various kinds, all with attractive mounts: for the evening there are bead bags, gold and silver brocade bags, and a pretty bag with a decoration in petit point, all of which cost a guinea each. The lingerie section has a collection of pretty things, and is finding a wide-legged pyjama in bright-coloured designs, at 35s. 9d., one of their most popular items. The millinery department have a neat set of draped cap, cravat and muff, in black broadtail cloth, trimmed with white, which is amusing and up to date, and costs 78s. 6d. for the three. For the South of France there are some pretty caps and hats in pastel colours; a cap in stitched tulle in pale beige, trimmed with motifs of plumage, is a copy of a Maria Guy model, and costs 59s. 6d., and there is a selection of stitched crêpe de Chine and washing-silk hats to match washing-silk frocks, and made in several attractive new shapes, from 39s. 6d. In the evening gown department there are several new designs in which bands of ribbon form the greater part of the dress. Over 100 yards of ribbon mounted on georgette are used in a very pretty blue frock made with loops at the side; it costs 9½ guineas. Another frock in white tulle has bands of white velvet trimming, and it has a cape and mittens to match; it costs 10½ guineas. Black waxed ribbon on black fish net makes another interesting frock.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, are showing attractive new shoes for the evening. There are some charming brocade shoes, in new styles, in one colour with gold, which suit the more ornate evening gowns. A tendency to a slightly pointed toe, which looks better under a long skirt than a round toe, is seen in a smart gold kid shoe, stitched in colour. Embroidered crêpe de Chine shoes are a change from the plain material, and black velvet shoes, trimmed with silver or gold kid, look smart with black frocks, of which so many are worn. Bronze shoes have returned to favour, and are also being shown in new shapes. A smart shoe in black calf, with a piped collar, is among the new shoes for out of doors. A brocade boot for theatre wear is a novelty which has an appeal on cold winter nights. For the boudoir there is another novelty in a pretty Florentine canvas shoe. Debenhams have now issued their Christmas catalogue, which will be sent on request.

PETER ROBINSONS, Oxford-street and Regent-street, are showing a number of things suitable for Christmas gifts, and have also opened their toy bazaar in the basement. The glove department has many novelties; there are black kid evening gloves studded with diamantés, and a short evening glove in washing suède with a shoulder strap and bands of leather reaching to the shoulder. A glove with a very large gauntlet in cape lined in chamois is in black, red, navy, and brown, and costs 27s. 6d. A motoring glove has a fur back and fur mitten which rolls back to free the fingers when getting things out of the pocket; it costs 22s. 6d. New table decorations are waxed flowers sold in market bunches of 10—daffodils, 5s. 11d. a bunch; anemones, 4s. 11d.; tulips, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 11d.; and narcissi, 5s. 11d. Old English gardens in miniature, with fish ponds, make table centre-pieces, and are arranged to show the various seasons, with suitable flowers. The toy bazaar is full of new and old favourites, and is lit with lamps decorated with Christmas designs made of crêpe paper, which can be bought for home decoration. There are demonstrations of many kinds of toys, from "Billy Hustler," whipping his steed—a floor toy for toddlers—to the most complicated of the miniature model railways. The dolls are in great variety, and this year there are jolly sailor dolls, Dutch dolls, pretty Zulus, and many character dolls. A new play-house is in the form of a folding shop, where children can amuse themselves behind the counter playing shop. Marvellous toy animals are awaiting owners, and there is a wonderful growling lion. The fancy goods section has nursery china, with Mickey Mouse at play, and many novelties in book-ends and stationery. There is a big display of crackers on the ground floor. A Christmas gift catalogue has been prepared and will be sent on request.

JAEGERS, Oxford-street, are getting ready their children's fashion floor for Christmas. The walls are being decorated in gold and silver wild animals; the lights are being arranged in the form of observation balloons with baskets and ropes, and a diminutive merry-go-round will be in the centre of the room, and many cuddlesome woolly bears, dogs, and monkeys will be there to tempt the parents of young people. On this floor are to be found all kinds of smart clothes for children, which carry on the Jaeger tradition of warmth without weight.

TRAINING OF WOMEN

LORD LEIGH'S APPEAL

Lord Leigh, president of the Society for Promoting the Training of Women (Women's Loan Training Fund), presided yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the society, which took place at Rutland House, Rutland-gardens, by invitation of Mrs. Anstruther. There was a large attendance.

LORD LEIGH, in proposing the adoption of the annual report, said the outstanding feature of the report was the splendid efforts of Lady Bertha Dawkins, their hon. treasurer, who had collected the immense sum of over £800 in the past year. Money was still a great anxiety to them, and far more money was still needed if it could possibly be collected. During the past year 24 loans were granted. Two former grantees had their loans renewed; 147 had been on the books during the year, of whom 19 had now completed their repayments. Forty-seven were now in training, and 81 were still repaying their loans. Loans and gifts amounting to £1,225 19s. 8d. had been granted, and the repayments of the grantees had amounted to £1,011 19s. 3d. During the last 36 years the amount granted in loans was £20,287 19s.

Mrs. ST. AUBYN, in seconding the adoption of the report, spoke on training for nursery nurses. She said that after broadcasting on this subject she had received hundreds of letters from mothers faced with the problem of daughters of 17 and 18 who had to turn out and earn their living and wished to train as nursery nurses, but had not the money. The demand for nursery trained nurses far exceeded the supply both at home and abroad. The earning years were from 19 to any age, as grey hairs were an asset. The pay varied from £50 to £250, and those who were in the nurseries in ruling houses abroad were carrying on the English tradition, and the children in their care were growing up to respect England.

DAME BEATRIX HUDSON LYALL said the calls on the fund were growing, and this year 12 admirable cases had to be refused owing to shortage of funds.

LADY BERTHA DAWKINS said they were £107 11s. 7d. "overspent" on the year.

LEEDS AND PROPOSED HUMBER BRIDGE

Strong opposition to the proposed bridge across the Humber was expressed by members of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce at the meeting of the Council on Tuesday. A memorandum from Sir John Eaglesome, general manager of the Aire and Calder Navigation, was referred to the Parliamentary and Legal Committee to consider, together with the Hull Corporation Bill, as soon as printed. Sir John stated that he was confident that the Chamber would oppose the Bill. The 24 spans of the bridge across the lower reaches of the river would seriously interfere with the passage of ships to the port of Goole, which was now being enlarged to meet the increasing demands of Leeds and the West Riding. Mr. T. F. BRAIM said that the bridge would not benefit Leeds in any way. It was not to be a railway bridge, but was designed merely to serve the motor traffic between Hull and Lincolnshire. Mr. THOMAS HARGREAVES, colliery agent, said that Leeds needed Goole, but the Humber bridge would mean the entire closing of that port.

BLANTYRE PIT ACCIDENT

FIREMEN'S DUTIES

The allegation that colliery firemen do not possess the knowledge which they should have was made by Mr. D. Gemmell, manager of Auchenraith Colliery, Blantyre, when giving evidence at Glasgow yesterday at the public inquiry into the accident in the pit on August 30. Sir Henry Walker, H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, presided.

Asked by Mr. Hugh Alexander, for the owners of the colliery, what his habit was when engaging firemen, Mr. Gemmell replied that he had to sign them on. Every man he engaged he took into his private room and gave a copy of the rules governing the work. He always impressed on every fireman that the first consideration was the safety of the workmen at the face. Every fireman he engaged had to possess the necessary qualifications, and if his certificate had lapsed the witness had it renewed. Every research pamphlet issued by the Mines Department which he thought would prove of interest to the firemen was presented to each of these officials.

Mr. Alexander.—What was your object in doing all this?—Well, I have a feeling that colliery firemen do not possess the knowledge that they should have. They are not all they should be with regard to their work.

Mr. Gemmell said he wanted his firemen to be kept in touch with all the latest developments and safety devices. In addition to the statutory reports which the firemen made during the course of their duties, they made a daily report for him.

Mr. Gemmell admitted that he carried out a considerable amount of experimental work at the colliery. In doing that he did not neglect his other duties. It was part of his work.

Mr. Gemmell interjected at this point: "I very much regret to hear the Secretary of the British Miners' Federation (Mr. A. J. Cook) sneering at the experimental work I was doing at Auchenraith."

AMOUNT OF GAS

Mr. Gemmell said there was an extremely active workers' committee.

Mr. Alexander.—Had you ever a deputation about the presence of gas?—I never heard it suggested.

He had a deputation about ventilation shortly after he went to Auchenraith, about 5½ years ago, but he never had any complaint prior to the explosion.

At the time of the explosion, Mr. Gemmell continued, the firemen, with one exception, were all equipped with electric cap lamps in addition to the oil flame safety lamp. He considered the cap lamp given to the firemen to be one of the biggest things he ever did since he came to Auchenraith. In his opinion one of the principal causes of accidents in mines was the want of proper illumination. Auchenraith Colliery was the coolest colliery for its depth he had ever had anything to do with.

Mr. Gemmell detailed the wages earned by men in the section affected by the explosion and said that they could not have earned so much if the conditions were as bad as they were made out to be. Not a single shift was lost.

With regard to the cable of the exploder used to fire the shots which preceded the accident, he said: "In fair play to the man who is dead I say that I saw the cable when it left Auchenraith and when I saw it again at this inquiry I could not have recognized it. Dr. Platt assured me it is the same cable and I accept his word, but I could not have recognized it. I think in the course of the experiments it got knocked about. There might be another explanation. These cables are not particularly substantial. They are covered with braid, and when this one left the colliery it seemed damp and it might have deteriorated in handling, drying, and taking off. The injured part of the cable had certainly been much twisted about."

Mr. Alexander.—You are making no suggestion that the cable was tampered with?—That is the last thing I would dream of.

Answering Mr. Hay (for the Lanarkshire Miners' Union), Mr. Gemmell said he was satisfied with the conditions with regard to safety in the Dunsmuir section on the day before the explosion. He denied that the matter affecting the question of ventilation in the Dunsmuir section had been raised by the workmen's committee quite recently prior to the accident.

Further questioned by Mr. Hay, Mr. Gemmell said that generally speaking the Black Band working was fairly gassy. The amount of gas did not impose on him the necessity of withdrawing the men and fencing the place under the regulations. There were pockets in the seam which might contain 2½ per cent. or over of gas, but it was not necessary for him to withdraw the men because of that.

Mr. Gemmell said that it was true that after August 2 he did not have a report of the conditions in the return airway from the fireman.

"That is rather serious," observed Mr. Hay.

"Yes. It is a true statement," replied Mr. Gemmell.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

MR. H. LAKIN-SMITH'S PLEA

A complete review of national and local expenditure was advocated by Mr. H. LAKIN-SMITH, chairman of the Finance and Taxation Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, in addressing a meeting of the Birmingham Chamber yesterday. If this country allowed the financial leakage to continue, he said, we should crash like the R 101, because we were trying to carry a burden greater than we could bear.

Answering the question how we were to reduce taxation, he said the first thing was to stop increasing it. It would be recalled that the last Budget added something like £40,000,000, mostly for things that never ought to have been considered in these terrible times. Australia had begun to cut its coat according to the cloth, and we must follow suit. Abuses of the unemployment insurance must obviously be stopped. Questions like the raising of the school age and other inessentials should at least be postponed until times were more prosperous. The Coal Mines Act, in so far as it had increased the price to the home manufacturer in favour of foreign competition, should be altered.

Mr. Lakin-Smith characterized as most improper in these times the Chancellor's proposal to give £17,500 a year for opera, making £90,000 in all. Those who wanted opera, he said, could quite well afford to pay for it.

If existing loans could be gradually replaced by loans at 1 per cent., less interest, the saving would be about £20,000,000. It was utterly wrong that safeguarding duties on cutlery, gloves, and gas mantles should be removed on December 31. We had got to a position when trade was so serious and unemployment so heavy that all parties should agree in putting another £29,000,000 to £30,000,000 on foreign manufactured goods coming into this country so as to help trade to revive, reduce unemployment, and have another £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 available in reduction of taxation. With things as they were now it seemed to him that either we had got to have a large extension of safeguarding or wages in some of the unsheltered trades, which were already low, would have to be reduced still farther.

ANGLO-GERMAN ACADEMIC BUREAU

The German Ambassador, Baron von Neurath, attended a meeting arranged by the Anglo-German Academic Bureau in the Great Hall of University College, London, on Wednesday night. SIR DENISON ROSS presided. DR. C. H. BECKER, former Minister of Education in Prussia, speaking on "The Part of Youth in British-German Intercourse," said that the younger generation had better opportunities for furthering understanding between nations than the older, which was tied by traditional prejudices. Their bureau had achieved an enormous amount in regulating British-German student exchange, and in securing that only those most suited for the posts should be appointed.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF IRISH FREE STATE

In the Irish Free State Parliament on Wednesday Mr. P. J. McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, introduced a vote for £25,000 for the further development of the Drumm storage battery. Preliminary tests have been so satisfactory that the Government proposes to finance the commercial development of the battery. Mr. McGilligan made a long statement dealing with the progress that had been made in connexion with the application of the battery to railway transport. Mr. Lemass, of the Fianna Fail Party, moved that the vote be referred back. His amendment was defeated without a division, and another Fianna Fail amendment to reduce the vote by £1 was rejected by 76 votes to 45. The motion was then passed without a division.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

SIR JOHN SIMON ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

Sir John Simon, M.P., and Lady Simon were the guests yesterday of the English-Speaking Union at a Thanksgiving Day luncheon at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly. There was a large company present.

LORD BURNHAM presided, and in proposing the toast of "Our Guests" said Sir John Simon was the principal author of the best seller of all the Blue Books on record. He heard from the Carnegie Trust recently that in America there was a very large demand for the report of the Simon Commission, and they would admit that the realities of British rule in India badly wanted to be put forward to rebut the foul propaganda that was going on against us.

SIR JOHN SIMON, in reply, said the English-Speaking Union existed to draw together in the bonds of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world. He was most profoundly convinced—and all the more so after his recent visit with his wife to America, that it was by means of that personal contact between the citizens of the United States and the English-speaking subjects of the British Crown all over the world that they might secure the guarantee of a good understanding in the future. In Britain and in the United States they had two great examples of a constitutional system which was expressive of self-government. We were sometimes tempted to think that there was no form of self-government except the form which was supposed to operate at Westminster. But a very little consideration would show that our American cousins had evolved another system, differing in most important points from our own, and yet another example of the way in which in appropriate circumstances they might arrive at the desired solution. Self-government did not mean, as many people had been tempted sometimes to suppose, that everybody governed himself. It meant a system under which each citizen was prepared to accept cheerfully the rule of the other citizens of the State.

The British commonwealth of nations was evolving before their eyes, and yet, as in all cases of natural growth, the contemporary observer was often barely conscious of the transformation that was taking place. Even some of the cutest of their American friends and critics, watching the British commonwealth of nations develop, could hardly see this natural evolution which was going on in the living plant, because the living organism hardly realized the change that was occurring within itself. He felt quite certain that the constitutional historian of the future, when he looked back to our day, would mark the Imperial Conference of 1926, the Report of its Inter-Imperial Relations Committee, and the Report of the Conference of last year on the operation of Dominion Legislation, as milestones hardly less significant than Lord Durham's Report about Canada or the Irish Treaty. They indicated a new stage in the process of constitutional development and cooperation.

He wanted to utter one word of caution. He confessed to grave doubt whether the attempt to write constitutions down might not be carried too far. No draftsman, however accomplished and well informed, could put into statutory language the essence of the relationship which connected the members of the British commonwealth. While it was doubtless necessary and wise to appreciate the attainment by the Dominions of their full constitutional stature, there seemed to him to be some danger in too many precise definitions, for they might serve only to provoke new and unnecessary conundrums.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

With regard to the Indian constitutional problem, he felt certain they would agree that it was not for Statutory Commissioners to rush in when members of the Round-Table Conference were about to tread a difficult path. And certainly nothing he was going to say could possibly be interpreted or misinterpreted in that sense. But he did not think it was improper or embarrassing to anybody if, for his part and for the part of Lord Burnham and his colleagues, with whom he served with such happiness for nearly three years, he made two observations. If they were going to work out a change in the Constitution of India they would find that what was needed was not a general phrase, but a detailed plan, which faced indisputable facts. Everybody must face them, and the more truly they wanted to help India upon its road the more fearlessly must they be faced. The immense area and population of India, the diversities of race, creed, and caste, the overwhelming predominance of the rural population, the high percentage of illiteracy, the standing menace of the North-West Frontier, the existence of the Indian States—these things were facts which must be faced. He felt it the more important to urge the British public to keep these facts in mind, because Lord Burnham and he had called attention to them, not for the purpose of creating a block upon the road, but because the only useful service which British thought could now render to India was to try and devise the best and most rapid means by which those undoubted difficulties of fact might be surmounted, because nothing must be allowed to invalidate the solemn pledge of the British people with regard to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India.

He was persuaded that the form which the Indian constitution was going ultimately to take was not going to be some near imitation or copy of some existing scheme which had been worked out in perfectly different conditions in another part of the world. If they were going to get a scheme under which not only the subjects of the King in British India but those of that other India which was represented by the Indian States were going to live and move and have their being, it was as certain as anything could be in history that the solution must take a form which was really suited to the special circumstances of the Indian case.

LADY SIMON also replied. She said she hoped they would not think it inappropriate that she should urge upon them the appeal to support the crusade for putting an end to slavery throughout the world. It was an international movement in which Britain and America acting together should join forces and play the leading part. She would indeed be happy if their kindness to her that day was the means of adding their voice and influence to a movement which should call forth not only the pity but the active sympathy and practical support of every man and woman who enjoyed the priceless gift of individual freedom.

LORD CHARNWOOD proposed the toast of "The Chairman."

Among those present were:—

The American Consul-General and Mrs. Albert Halstead, Lord and Lady Camrose, Lord and Lady Charnwood, Lady Burnham, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Lord and Lady Exmouth, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Lord Baden-Powell, Sir Dunbar Plunket, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir James and Lady Berry, Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Sir Edgar Bowring, Sir Arthur and Lady Carlton, Miss Julia A. Channing, Miss Alice Colborne, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy, Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Sir Henry Freeland, Major-General Sir John Headlam, Sir John Henry, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir David and Lady Kyd, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Major-General Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Sir Charles Parsons and Lady Parsons, Ella Lady Peel, Lady Pollock, the Rev. Chancellor Ponsonby, Major-General Sir John Ponsonby, Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, Sir Leslie Scott, Major-General and Mrs. J. E. B. Seely, Sir John Shelley-Rolls and Lady Shelley-Rolls, Lady Warmington, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. A. Wayland, M.P., Professor and Mrs. James Truslow Adams, General and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. J. Arthur Barratt, Lady Beattie, Professor and Mrs. N. Henry Black, Mr. C. E. E. Childers, Mr. Philip A. de Laszlo, Mr. H. G. de Laszlo, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Landfear Lucas, Dr. and Mrs. James F. Muirhead, Mr. F. E. Powell, Mr. James Van Allen Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Tweedy, Mr. Alfred E. Johns (secretary, the English-Speaking Union).

CANCER RESEARCH

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was issued last night. The report of the Director, Dr. J. A. Murray, carries a stage forward the study of the tumours of the fowl and their relationship to mammalian tumours.

Some work of Dr. Cramer, which is about to be published, is mentioned by Dr. Murray as illustrating "the successive dilemmas which are encountered when the attempt is made to interpret the mammalian tumour findings either by an *ad hoc* assumption of exceptional resistance of some tumour cells or by postulating a non-cellular tumour-producing agent in them."

LORD E. PERCY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY

LORD EUSTACE PERCY, M.P., speaking at Keighley on Wednesday, said that if the Government was going to ask industry to reorganize itself, the Government must reorganize itself also. All activities which had to do with commerce and industry should be concentrated in one great Ministry of Economic Development instead of in the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Labour, the Home Office, the Board of Education, and half a dozen other separate departments. The Ministry of Economic Development should be able to mobilise the industry of the nation as a whole and not simply enforce control and tell business men how to run their business. The same sort of reorganization had got to be done in the Empire, and it could only be done on the basis of a tariff system.

MORE EMPTY HOUSES

EFFECT ON LOCAL FINANCES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The number of empty properties in London is steadily increasing. According to official figures the approximate number of empty properties, excluding compounded properties, increased from 10,969 on March 31, 1928, to 12,433 on March 31, 1930.

This figure includes all kinds of premises, factories, offices, and dwellings, and it is regarded by those competent to express an opinion as an indication that housing conditions are becoming markedly easier. There are already in certain boroughs vacant flats and houses to let at less than 30s. a week, and some boroughs are finding it difficult to obtain suitable tenants for council dwellings that were built under the Addison Act at a considerable loss to public funds, and are let at extremely uneconomic rents.

The total number of "empties" in other parts of the country has not yet been revealed, but statements made unofficially by borough treasurers, who are responsible for collecting rates, and who are therefore well aware of the loss of rates due to empty properties, indicate a similar tendency.

Indeed, it is believed that the number of empty houses is increasing to a greater extent outside London, for any relief due to the building of new houses and flats within the L.C.C. area is rapidly discounted by the steady influx every month of newcomers seeking work. Certainly in the mining areas there are a number of cottages now lying vacant, and even in rural districts houses built under the Addison Act have been vacated by tenants transferring to cottages built by rural district councils under the 1924 Act, and therefore let at lower rents. If the present tendency continues, it is believed that by 1935 many councils will be experiencing a heavy loss owing to the number of council dwellings standing empty, and therefore providing no revenue either in rent or rates.

CONSERVATISM AND DISCONTENT

MR. BUCHAN'S ADDRESS

Speaking on "Conservatism and the Present Discontents" at a luncheon given by the Conservative Women's Reform Association at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday, over which LADY SELBORNE presided, Mr. JOHN BUCHAN, M.P., said that it was a mistake to attribute our two and a quarter millions of unemployed to world depression. Unemployment had started long before world depression began, and would probably continue long after it had finished. It was not an acute temporary malady but a chronic disease.

The country was spending no less than £380,000,000 a year on social services—five times the amount spent before the War and twice the total of the pre-War Budget. Moreover, the population during the last 30 years had increased by 30 per cent., while the sum levied in income-tax had been increased by 1,330 per cent. The Conservative Party had a solution to these problems, which had been clearly outlined by Mr. Baldwin only a few days ago. It meant drastic economy, and economy meant two things: that money must not be spent except on the necessaries of national life, and that full value must be obtained for every penny spent. "It is our business as Conservatives," said Mr. Buchan, "to impress upon others the truth that we shall never get out of our difficulties except by great national effort, discipline, and sacrifice."

Among those present were:—

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Lady Balfour, Lady Elinor Cole, Lady Flora Hastings, Lady Lawrence, Lady Talbot, Lady Ware, Mrs. Mark Hovell, Mrs. Lumley, Mr. W. T. Southorn and Mrs. Southorn, Lady Aird, Sir Herbert and Lady Baker, Edith Lady Bradford, Sir Theodore and Lady Chambers, Lady Cullen of Ashbourne, Lady Dunbar of Durn, Lady (Keith) Elphinstone, Sir Bartle Frere, Lady Holmes, Frances Lady Hoskyns, Lady Kenyon, Lady Luke, Ethelwyn Lady Pease, Lady Romer, Lady Scott-Moncrieff, Lady Trotter, Mrs. Alfred Bucknill, Mrs. Charles Burke, Mrs. Crichton Stuart, the Misses Kekewich, the Misses Lidderdale, Miss Gilstrap, Miss Mowbray, Mrs. Haughton Clark, Mrs. Edward St. Aubyn, Mrs. Grinnell-Milne, Miss Warburg, Mrs. Leveson-Gower, and Mrs. Ernest White.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

PLANS FOR CELEBRATION OF 80TH ANNIVERSARY

Prince George has consented to attend the festival dinner of Bedford College for Women, which will be held in the hall of Lincoln's Inn on December 10. Lord Crewe, visitor of the college, will preside, and the speakers will include the Prime Minister, Lady Galway, Mr. John Buchan, M.P., and Sir Wilmot Herringham, chairman of the council of the college.

Lady Cynthia Colville, chairman of the Extension Fund Committee of the college, yesterday explained that the festival dinner had been arranged in order to mark the 80th anniversary of the college's foundation and to provide an opportunity for those interested in the college and its welfare to meet together at an important time in the college's affairs. The college had been progressively successful and additional accommodation for the 600 students, of whom 220 were in residence, recently became an urgent necessity. Accordingly it was decided to erect the new building, now nearing completion, at a cost of £110,000. More than half of that sum had been secured from grants and donations. The Queen, who was patroness, had started the extension fund with a generous donation, and the committee were looking with confidence to the generosity of friends of the college to render it possible for the new building to be opened free from debt.

Alluding to the "Pious Benefactors' Fund," she said that subscribers to this undertook to contribute £100 each for seven years, and in doing so exemption from income and super-tax was secured on the total sum which the subscribers covenanted to subscribe. This fund, of course, was independent of single donations, which might be sent to the hon. treasurer, Bedford College, Regent's Park.

THE NEW BUILDING

The new building has been planned to provide a large lecture hall, laboratories, and lecture rooms for chemistry, geography, psychology, history, philosophy, French, Italian, Dutch, and German, and for social studies.

At a meeting held yesterday at the house of Mrs. Gordon Moore, 65, Pont-street, S.W., SIR WILMOT HERRINGHAM, addressing a large attendance of friends of the college, outlined the history of Bedford College, which was founded in 1849, and said that it was now the largest college for women in the country. This year it had 621 students, and of its 74 teachers 14 were University professors.

UNEMPLOYED GIRLS WHO REFUSE SERVICE

NO INSURANCE BENEFIT

The umpire's decision against the payment of insurance benefit to unemployed mill girls who refuse domestic service at seaside resorts during the season has aroused widespread protests in the Lancashire textile unions.

The Great Harwood weavers' committee last night decided to bring the matter before Parliament with a view to amending regulations being introduced by Messrs. T. Shaw, M.P., J. Tout, M.P., and M. Brothers, M.P., all prominent textile officials. Other industrial members of Parliament are to be memorialized and the Weavers' Amalgamation are being asked to move at their council meeting on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTIONS AT SWANSEA

FURTHER SOCIALIST REVERSES

After their reverses in the municipal elections at the beginning of the month the Socialist Party at Swansea again met with defeat at this week's by-elections to fill the vacancies on the borough council consequent on aldermanic elevations. Not only did they lose the only seat they were defending in the Landore ward, but singularly failed in their attacks in three other elections. The Socialists had a slight majority on the council, but now they are in a minority of six, holding 27 seats to the independents' 33.

News in Brief

Acknowledgment is made of a gift of £10 to the poor box at Thames Police Court by the Worshipful Company of Pewterers.

Mr. Lewis Beeston, Chief Clerk at the Guildhall Justice Room and Clerk to the Licensing Justice of the City, is retiring under the age limit at the end of the year.

Mrs. Rachael McArthur, of Trinity-road, Edinburgh, celebrated her 103rd birthday on Wednesday. She enjoys good health, and a fortnight ago was out motoring. She has received a letter from Lord Stamfordham conveying the King's good wishes for a long life.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation the City Laws Committee were directed to consider and report on the advisability of now proceeding with the rebuilding of the offices at Guildhall as approved in 1914. The work had been suspended in consequence of the War.

William Llechidon Pritchard, 40, of Earlstown, Lancashire, formerly collector at the Patricroft office of the Barton Guardians Committee, was, at Eccles yesterday, committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions on charges of misappropriating sums totalling £1,604, the moneys of the Lancashire County Council. Bail was allowed.

When a train from Hastings arrived at London Bridge Station yesterday, William Cullen, 21, of Warrior-square, St. Leonards, was found in one of the compartments in a semi-conscious condition. He was taken to Guy's Hospital. He made references to a man who, he alleged, entered the train and attacked and robbed him.

The Aldershot Coroner has decided that no inquest is necessary in the case of Mr. Alfred Wells, 70, of Cambridge-road, Farnborough, Hants, who was discovered by his nephew lying dead in bed on Tuesday evening. Grief at the loss of his wife, who was killed by a motor-car a few days before, is believed to have led to his death.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for the appointment of Deputy County Medical Officer of Health for the County of Derby. (p. 3)

A communication is requested from any

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

TESTS OF PROGRESS

By CALLISTHENES

Most of us have some test of our own which we apply to business progress.

It has become fashionable to test national progress by the number of unemployed—which is no more satisfactory than testing the strength of an engine by its friction. Others prefer export and import figures. Others prefer savings bank deposits, or price level—or the number of people visiting cinemas or owning cars.

So large a part of the nation's time has recently been spent in feeling its own pulse that one could go on a long time adding to the list of tests. Not many of them give much illumination, but the other day we came across one which, whatever its other merits, was at least new and started new trains of thought.

An English business man had returned after about twelve months abroad. He said he thought London had slipped back a bit in the meantime: "People," he said, "are not thinking of such interesting things." He made it clear that his test did not apply only to the newspapers, but to the business people.

It puts a new angle on our duty in this House. This traveller cannot be the only one who finds the world less pleasant to live in when its business folk begin to think of less interesting things.

We have long known it was our duty to try to increase the amount of employment in the country. Work is such a blessing for body and soul, so necessary to health, that any business organisation which increases employment is doing a prime service to the country. Not less is it our duty to increase the country's trade, to help it to add to its savings, to maintain its standard of comfort.

But to all these severely practical and statistical duties must be added the duty of thinking about interesting things.

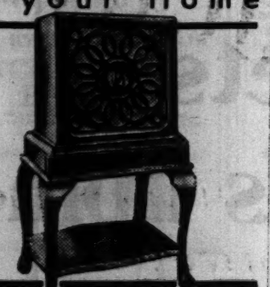
He is a dull fellow who is always thinking in terms of the ledger and the cash-book—and no man has a right to be dull if he can possibly be interesting. We look upon this Business as an expanded and multiple personality which also has no right to be dull.

It is easy to think about interesting things just now when Christmas is already irradiating the horizon. It would be difficult to be dull when the outside of our Building is like the ramparts of fairy-land and the inside like an Aladdin's cave of inconceivable dimensions.

But our thoughts about interesting things go deeper than the seasons and the festivals. There is not a day of the whole year when comradeship, loyalty, citizenship, ambition, the desire to be helpful, the effort towards an ideal, do not colour and enrich the thought by which we are building this great House of Business.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Worthy of a Place in your Home



New Magnificent MOVING COIL Loud Speaker by Brown

THIS latest Brown Moving Coil Loud Speaker—the "Grosvenor"—gives supreme performance. It gives the most perfect and natural reproduction of sound obtainable. Its polished walnut cabinet is a perfect example of modern craftsmanship. Pitch control enables adjustment of pitch to suit individual taste. Fitted with 6-volt field coils £14 14s. With permanent magnet movement £10 10s. Energised direct from A.C. mains, complete with rectifier, £17 17s. Hear it at your Dealer's.

The "GROSVENOR"

"As British as Britannia"

. . . and how few of them most of us are privileged to see! "Round the World," written by experts who are familiar with every mile of the way, tells the best routes to take in order to see the most interesting and attractive places with the least expenditure of time and money.

One of our representatives with a practical experience of round-the-world travel will be glad to call and talk over a tour with anyone interested.

A tour with 1st class accommodation throughout, including all expenses—sightseeing, hotels, etc.—costs about £100 per month. If two or more people are travelling together, expenses can be considerably reduced. Travelling 2nd class also lowers the cost of the tours to an appreciable extent. Let us know your requirements.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD. & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL."
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & 320 offices

Entertainments

PRINCES THEATRE

"OH, DADDY!"
BY AUSTIN MELFORD
(From the original by FRANZ ARNOLD and ERNST BACH)

Jane Church	NANCIE NIELSEN
Hotel Porter	LOUIS RIBLL
Linda Pye	TOSSIE BRUCE
Nilson-de-Lys	HEATHER THATCHER
Count Derval	CHARLES HOOTE
James Ellison	FRED HEARNE
Tyldesley Pye	W. H. BERRY
Rupert Boddy	ROBERT NAINBY
Emily	RACHEL FRY
Phyllis Pye	ELIZABETH ALLAN
Billy Crichton	ARNOLD RICHES
Godfrey Sampson	GUY FANE

The forbidding name of this farce must not be permitted to deny it to amateurs of Mr. Berry. Under any name, his face would appear, beneath his skilled guidance, as one of the drollest contortions of natural good-humour to be seen in the theatre. Guidance is not, perhaps, the word ordinarily applicable to faces, but none other will describe Mr. Berry's use of his. He steers it round corners that seem to be anatomically impossible; he can persuade it to represent the lugubrious piety of the principal hypocrite of Dumbhampton, he can illumine it with the rosy delight of the same gentleman secretly become a *viveur*, and when Ninon, the cabaret dancer, has followed him from London to his own home and is to his astonishment welcomed by his wife as her daughter, when, in brief, confusion after confusion has been heaped upon him and he doesn't know what incredible recognition will confound him next, he can fall back into the arms of his supporters, pilot his mouth dexterously towards his right ear, cause his eyes to leap correspondingly and give one an impression, as the curtain falls, of some gigantic, ruddy, and dumbfounded fish. A very responsive face.

And fortunately the play gives the face something worthy of its powers. There are moments of slackness when Mr. Berry is not present, but the story is in general an ingenious tangle, and the dialogue, though not burdened with wit, is rich in opportunities for fooling. Mr. Robert Nainby is an admirable companion for Mr. Berry; Miss Heather Thatcher plays with neatness and spirit; indeed, the whole cast has the air of a team happy in their game. *Oh, Daddy!* is not, as its name implies, everybody's play, but those who enjoy a cheerful riot of the heartier sort will find it very much better than its name.

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN

PLANS FOR NEXT SEASON

Preliminary details of the next season of grand opera at Covent Garden have now been issued. The season will last from Monday, April 27, to Friday, July 3, a period of 10 weeks, during which there will be nightly performances except on Saturdays. The dates on which the various operas will be given are not yet announced, but, as in previous seasons, there will be two cycles of *Der Ring*.

The rest of the répertoire will be selected from the following operas, to which additions may be made:—Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* and *Lohengrin*, Richard Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier*, Johann Strauss's *Die Fledermaus*, Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte*, Verdi's *La Traviata*, *Rigoletto*, and *La Forza del Destino*; Rossini's *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*; Puccini's *Turandot*, *Gianni Schicchi*, and *La Bohème*; and Zandonai's *Francesca da Rimini*.

The German operas will, as in recent seasons, be conducted by Herr Bruno Walter and Herr Robert Heger. An engagement of particular interest is that of Maestro Tullio Serafin, the principal conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, who will be in charge of the Italian works. Mr. John Barbirolli will also be one of the conductors. Many of the famous international singers who have appeared at Covent Garden in recent seasons have been engaged again, and negotiations are proceeding with others. A full list of the artists will be issued later.

OPERA AT GOLDERS GREEN

"FAUST"

The Covent Garden touring company has added *Faust* to its repertory, and gave a good all-round performance of it at the Golders Green Hippodrome yesterday afternoon.

A good Mephistopheles goes far to distract attention from the weaknesses of Gounod's sugared travesty of a great morality play, and to enhance its undeniable effectiveness as a piece of musical stagecraft. Mr. Horace Stevens is more than good in the part, he is excellent; the dramatic vigour which we know in his Elijah finds a proper outlet in his easy command of the stage when he changes the mantle of the prophet for the scarlet cloak of the Prince of Evil; he was the perfect foil to whoever else was on the stage at any moment. Miss Noel Eadie used her clear voice to make all her words audible, and gave an emotionally well-judged presentation of the character of Marguerite. Mr. Parry Jones was suave as Faust. The singing of Mr. Frank Sale (Valentine) would be improved if he would abstain from scooping.

The orchestra, conducted by Mr. Robert Ainsworth, appeared to be well above the average of responsiveness of touring companies, and quite capable of giving a satisfactory performance of the more exacting operas in the repertory. The chorus, too, and the details of the production showed that care had been well expended on them.

THE EYESIGHT TESTS FOR MOTORISTS

AN OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN'S CRITICISM

Mr. H. L. TRUSCOTT, chairman of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, speaking at the London Refraction Hospital last night on the new eyesight regulations for motorists, said that the regulations would be of no practical use. It was very doubtful if they would lessen the number of motor accidents by one. People with eye defects which made them potential menaces to public safety when at the wheel of a fast vehicle would still be able to satisfy the eyesight condition and obtain a licence.

"The Minister of Transport has been ill-advised," said Mr. Truscott. "This was shown when public criticism forced him to change his original scheme at the last moment. It is not impossible to devise a simple form of eyesight test which will detect those defects that interfere with safe driving. Reading a number plate at 25 yards in a good light is practically useless, and will be dangerously misleading in many cases. Drivers who find themselves able to pass this test will be inspired to feel that their sight is good when, in fact, it is liable to let them down badly in a crisis.

"Despite the fact that opticians have been carrying out research on the relationship between eyesight defects and motor driving efficiency, their advice was not asked. The Minister was guided by the recommendations of medical officials, the majority of whom possess only a second-hand knowledge of the problems involved."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER

Mr. Evelyn Mardon, of Topsham, has intimated a gift of £75 a year for seven years to the University College of the South West, Exeter, the money to be used for research scholarships in science. Mr. Mardon has already made various gifts to the college, the most important being £1,000 to build Mardon Hall of Residence for men and two squash racquet courts.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

HERR FRIEDRICH WÜHRER

Three sonatas for pianoforte made up the programme given by Herr Friedrich Wührer at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night. They were Schubert's in B flat, Beethoven's "Appassionata," and Schumann's in F sharp minor. It was a programme for musicians and one which showed his qualities of musicianship over and above his very remarkable powers as an executant. It requires a fine type of musicianship, the analytical mind touched with romantic sympathy, to make Schubert's first movement sound coherent. Herr Wührer succeeded perfectly, binding the diffuse ideas together in a firm yet flexible rhythm, and keeping all within a moderate range of tone which allowed the full enjoyment of the songlike melody. We found the Schubert the most enjoyable of the three sonatas, but that was largely because for every dozen pianists who have clear ideas of Beethoven and Schumann and express them convincingly, scarce one has made up his mind about Schubert. Most of them either think too lightly of him or make too much of him. Herr Wührer has thought deeply and come to a just conclusion. The same might be said of his Beethoven. The restraint of the opening, the refusal to make a splash with those impulsive *fortissimo* versions of the theme, the perfectly measured rhythm of the slow movement, and the *crescendo* of the *finale* leading up to an electrifying *coda* were the signs of his consistent thought. We were not equally convinced by his very brilliant playing of the Schumann sonata, in which, in common with most modern pianists, he relied greatly for his effect on driving the clamorous *Allegro* themes forward at a tremendous pace. Nevertheless, it had singularly impressive moments in the breadth and power of the opening *Adagio*, the delicacy of the dream-like aria, and the dramatic force of the recitative strangely interpolated in the *Scherzo*.

MME. GABRIELLE RITTER-CIAMPI

The highly accomplished soprano who gave her recital at Queen's Hall on Tuesday night did not begin by astonishing us by her skill. Indeed, her first song, an aria from Paisiello's *Barbiere di Siviglia*, displaying a thin tone and a tiresome *vibrato*, rather left us wondering at the singer's lack of style. In an aria by Niccolo Tosnelli and in Lotti's favourite, "Pur Dicesti," she displayed her fondness for prolonged trills, and her skill in manipulating them, and then with the theme and variations of Rode launched forth into a torrent of vocal virtuosity. Next she passed to a group of arias by Mozart, and by this time, having sung herself in (and incidentally having secured the sympathy of her British audience by tripping over her skirts and falling in the attempt to acknowledge their applause), she was able to do herself and the music full justice. Her singing of "Dove Sono" was exquisite, and it was interesting to contrast her passionless control of the *fioriture* in the "Alleluia!" with another and more exuberant performance of the same song recently given in the same place. There was much more to come, but the concert had begun late, and another awaited attention. We had to content ourselves with the satisfaction of having heard Mme. Ritter-Ciampi at her best in the best music of her programme.

NEW ENGLISH MUSIC SOCIETY

Mr. Anthony Bernard and his London Chamber Orchestra were able to give the second of this Society's concerts on Tuesday night at Aeolian Hall, and it was pleasant to find that at any rate for the present that hall is still available for concerts of the chamber orchestra type. An excellent programme of the music of J. S. Bach and his four composer sons had been arranged. It began with a Sinfonia by Carl Philipp and ended with a Concerto by John Christian. The fourth Brandenburg Concerto, with the solo violin part played by Mr. Jean Pougnet and the two flute parts played by Messrs. Gerald Jackson and Gordon Walker, was the chief musical treat, for not only did it give half an hour of the father's great music among the minor interests of the sons, but it was beautifully played with unhurried yet vivacious *tempi* and with the right balance between the solo instruments and the accompaniment (with harpsichord) which is only possible in these conditions. Moreover, the choice of the fourth Brandenburg probably decided Wilhelm Friedemann's contribution, a sonata for two flutes without accompaniment, a work which has more of the father's resourcefulness in developing a contrapuntal texture between the two parts than the other sons show. Another curiosity of the programme was the revival of the solo cantata, with string accompaniment, "Die Amerikanerinn," by Johann Christoph Friedrich, the least famous of the brothers. This was sung by Miss Anne Wood, whose rich voice was musically effective, but as the poem is a highly erotic address to an absent charmer her style of singing it, rather as though it were a Church cantata by Johann Sebastian, sounded a little incongruous.

THE NEW LONDON TRIO

The New London Trio (Messrs. John Pauer, Boris Pecker, and Livio Mannucci) gave the first of three concerts in the Grotrian Hall on Tuesday night, when the programme consisted of Pianoforte Trios by Beethoven (in D major, Opus 70, No. 1), Mozart (in G major, No. 5), and Schubert (in B flat, Opus 99). The works had evidently been carefully prepared, for the *ensemble* was excellent. The blend of tone was not so good, that of the violinist being rather too acid. In the matter of interpretation, the players took a sound and rather prosaic view. Perhaps this is the best course for a new organization, and we may hope that the imaginative quality, which brings out the full greatness of the music, will be added to their playing when they have settled down. Altogether it was a pleasant, if not a very stirring, evening.

MISS ANTONIA BUTLER

There were two compositions in the programme of Miss Antonia Butler's violoncello recital at Wigmore Hall on Monday night which displayed her uncommon gifts extremely well, the familiar G major sonata of Sammartini and an unfamiliar concerto in B flat of Boccherini. Both works have the advantage of simplicity of style and thought combined with immense effectiveness, and her successful performances were due to the neatness and almost unfailing impeccability of the execution, the charming, and at times powerful, tone, and the crisp and vivacious manner of delivery. If the Bach unaccompanied sonata in G did not make so good an impression, the music demanding a very highly concentrated form of interpretative expression, there was no question that Miss Butler's technique was remarkably sure. Pieces of Goossens, Albeniz, and Fauré completed the programme. Mr. George Reeves accompanied.

MISS DELANEY AND MR. TEMPLETON

Some attractive piano playing was heard from Mr. Alec Templeton at Grotrian Hall last night in a joint recital with Miss Edith Delaney. He has a touch which suggests that he regards the piano as a friend and not, as many pianists appear to do, as an enemy to be conquered. He made the little Beethoven Sonata in F sharp minor sound charming, the tone being warm but the outlines clean. Equally neat was the finger-work in Debussy's Prelude Saraband and Toccata, but the tone was drier, as was fitting. Bach's C sharp minor Prelude and Fugue added its testimony to the player's musicality. Miss Delaney has a pretty voice, but has not yet advanced far in the art of using it. Her phrasing was abrupt and her words unintelligible from the lack of all consonants. It appeared as though she was spoiling both tone and articulation by some restraint put upon the use of the tongue.

B.B.C. AND COVENT GARDEN OPERA

In a written Parliamentary reply to Captain Cazalet, who asked the Postmaster-General for further information about the arrangement between the Treasury and the British Broadcasting Corporation with respect to the production of opera in this country, and what organization would be responsible for the production of opera, the Assistant Postmaster-General states: "The arrangement referred to will be embodied in an agreement between my Department and the British Broadcasting Corporation, and will be laid before the House. The production of opera will be in the hands of a new company called the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Limited."

Asked whether the Imperial League of Opera was consulted before the announcement of a State subsidy for opera was made, and whether it would receive any part of the grant from the Exchequer,

Mr. Viant has replied:—"There is only one State grant, which will be paid through the British Broadcasting Corporation to the new opera company. I understand that the latter has been in close consultation for some time with the Imperial League of Opera with a view to cooperation."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 10

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

HERR SZENKAR AT QUEEN'S HALL

Herr Eugen Szenkar, of Cologne, known to many English people through the Easter festivals of opera which he has conducted there, took charge of the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert at Queen's Hall last night. Jaromir Weinberger's overture to the opera *Schwanda* provided a cheerful prelude to a programme which otherwise consisted only of two great classics, Brahms's pianoforte concerto in B flat and Schubert's Symphony in C major. These, however, made a programme of rather more than average length, and each within its four movements contains such a wealth of ideas that even without the overture there would have been no monotony in the scheme. Mr. Arthur Rubinstein was the pianist, and as a piece of virtuosity his performance of the concerto was a remarkable one. He made one hear exactly what happens in every one of those passages in which the themes are decorated with cross-rhythms and subtly devised arpeggio figures. Everything was extraordinarily clearly cut, and the most complicated passages were his greatest opportunity for effect. But the spirit of Brahms's music is not contained in these details, and this amount of definition in the playing seemed to leave out of count the romantic side of Brahms's ruminations.

Herr Szenkar's treatment of Schubert was equally positive. Much of it was beautiful, and the tunes of the slow movement were exquisitely played, even though Mr. Leon Goossens was a little inclined to treat his share of them as though the movement were an oboe concerto. Herr Szenkar is fond of emphatic contrasts of tone, and sometimes of time. The oft-repeated *fortissimi* of brass (why use four trumpets?) were apt to be trying to the ear, at any rate in some parts of the hall. The vigour seemed to be the result of alternate coaxing and hammering, but on the whole it was a performance good to hear.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARTISTS

At the Gieves and Arlington Galleries, 22, Old Bond-street, there is the first exhibition of the Guild of Catholic Artists and Craftsmen, a body formed at the close of the *Catholic Times* exhibition of last year, under the presidency of Mr. Glyn W. Philpot, R.A. It is at once evident that the title of the guild may have at least two distinct meanings: that the guild is composed of artists and craftsmen who happen to be Roman Catholics; that the work produced by them bears some special relation to their Church. Actually the present exhibition covers both meanings, and the works included in it may be divided conveniently into sacred and profane; the sacred art being displayed in the Gieves Gallery, and the profane art in the Arlington Gallery above.

That, so far as pictures are concerned, the profane art should be generally the better will surprise nobody who considers how the sacred art of the past was produced; that is to say, in obedience to a definite and dignified tradition which, while it left the artist free as an artist, properly disregarded his personal religious opinions and sentiments. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is the intrusion of personal feelings that takes away from the dignity of modern religious painting. What strikes one at once in the Gieves Gallery is the overwhelming artistic superiority of the architecture, represented by photographs, to anything else in the room; church architecture, though it allows artistic freedom, being still determined in essentials by tradition. Next in order of merit come the examples of craftsmanship, illuminations, bindings, and embroideries, which again allow freedom only on the artistic side. This is not to say there are no good pictures, but the best of Mr. Philpot's is undoubtedly his illustration to the delightful legend of "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." A special word must be given to the contributions by Miss Diana Murphy. The water-colour of "St. Teresa" is hardly one's idea of the personal appearance of the great mystic, but it is a charming invention, and her wood-engraving of "St. Elizabeth" and appliqué panels of "Saints in Heaven" and "Fairy-Tale Princess"—upstairs—are all genuine works of art.

The question whether, when it comes to personal expression, the "profane" work of an artist is not always more "sacred" than his nominally "sacred" work may be left unanswered, but it is quite certain that the pictorial merit of this exhibition is in the Arlington Gallery. Between the contributions by Mr. F. L. Griggs, A.R.A., Mr. Russell Alexander, Mr. Peter F. Anson, Mr. Paul Woodroffe, Mr. Cyril E. Power, Mr. Alfred C. Bailey, Mr. Thomas Derrick, Miss Lucila C. Deasy, Mrs. Charlotte Lawrenson, and Mr. John A. Park there is, indeed, room for a very fair choice in contemporary painting, drawing, and engraving. The suggestion is thrown out in all diffidence, but if the new guild really hopes for a revival of religious art—as distinct from craftsmanship—it should seek it on hieratical lines rather than on the lines of personal interpretation. There is undoubtedly room for such a revival.

MR. AND MRS. VYSE

A truly remarkable circumstance is the rapidity and certainty with which "potting" has come to be regarded as a serious form of art, and it happens fortunately that each of our leading potters stands for some particular possibility of the common subject. Of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vyse, who are now exhibiting pottery, stoneware, and hard porcelain at Walker's Galleries, 118, New Bond-street, it may be said that they stand for experiment and adventure in technical quality. Their work is so good on its own lines that it will bear the most critical distinction from that of others, and when it is said that it is better on the technical than on the purely artistic side, the words must be taken in their precise and limited meanings. What is meant is that in emotional quality of shape and freedom of brush decoration the Vyses do not rival Mr. Murray and Mr. Leach; in other respects they can be ranked with them.

Their special capacity is for the control of accidents, as it might be called, which is involved in the production of glazes, and they now appear to be paying particular attention to mottled, dappled, veined, and clouded effects—according as the ingredients react to different conditions of firing. This is a matter in which chemical knowledge and technical judgment go hand in hand. Description of the pieces would not convey much, but Nos. 8, 26, 30, 33, 37, 38, 66, 69, 116, 118, 144, 150, 155, 156, and 175 may be specially noted. The Vyses have not given up their production of ornamental figures, and the group "The Midday Rest" excels anything they have done before in sculptural quality. It is broad and simple in treatment and compares well from every point of view.

MINISTERS' DEBT TO CIVIL SERVANTS

MR. H. MORRISON ON THEORIES AND FACTS

The annual dinner of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants was held at the Connaught Rooms last night, with the PRESIDENT, Sir Richard Redmayne, in the chair.

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Transport, proposing the toast of the Institution, said that he had always found the men and women in the Civil Service to be able, zealous, and conscientious servants of the community. It was humorous, but somewhat sickening, to listen to politicians and leading members of local authorities condemning the sluggishness and stodginess of officialdom and the bureaucracy, when one knew that the same politicians and councillors were often excessively dependent on official advice and assistance for the proper discharge of their public responsibilities. As a result of this kind of talk the British public had a false idea of the character of the Civil Service. In his experience Civil servants were neither stodgy nor lazy. They worked hard; and, generally speaking, were enthusiastically working with imagination and vigour for the public welfare.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that what was required to-day was the more complete mobilization, in the interests of the community, of the scientific knowledge and the technical experience possessed by such classes as those who formed the membership of that institution. The expert should be given a status in the community worthy of his attainments. If the Royal Commission on the Civil Service did nothing more than recognize that fundamental truth and make the necessary recommendations in regard to the Civil Service the institution would be well content with its efforts in that direction.

DR. J. C. BRIDGE proposed the toast of "The Guests," to which SIR HORACE HAMILTON (Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade) and DR. RAYMOND UNWIN responded.

Among those present were:—

Sir John Anderson, Sir Russell Scott, Sir Richard Allison, Sir Eustace Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, Sir Owwyn Murray, Sir Walter Nicholson, Sir Herbert Creedy, Sir Charles J. Howell Thomas, Sir Henry Mayburg, Sir George Humphreys, Sir Harold Carpenter, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir Henry McAnally, Mr. S. Martin, Mr. C. H. Bedells, Mr. E. A. Sandford Fawcett, Colonel H. W. S. Outram, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliot, Mr. R. Townsend, Mr. H. V. Taylor, Mr. E. B. Shinn, Mr. F. A. A. Menzies, Sir Cyril Hurcomb, Mr. H. W. Munroe, Mr. E. Rawdon Smith, Mr. H. M. Trouncer, Mr. H. F. Kemp, Dr. F. E. Smith, Dr. W. J. Eccles, Dr. E. Lewellyn, Dr. W. C. V. Drysdale, Mr. H. E. Wimperis, Mr. E. J. Foley, Colonel C. H. Bressey, Sir Charles and Lady Gott, Mr. A. H. Hall, and Mr. R. G. Hetherington.

CONCERTS, &c.

OWING TO A MOTOR ACCIDENT Mr. *CERNIKOFF'S RECITAL* announced for TO-NIGHT is POSTPONED. The new date will be announced shortly. The MICHELL DIRECTION, 30, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-MORROW, at 3. *ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN.* PIANOFORTE RECITAL. LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON. Blüthner Piano. 17s., 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.). The MICHELL DIRECTION, 30, Oxford-terrace, W.2

QUEEN'S HALL. Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd. *HAMILTON HARTY CONCERT TO-NIGHT*, at 8.15. SYMPHONY No. 4 IN E MINOR BRAHMS. VIOLONCELLO CONCERTO IN E MINOR ELGAR. *SUGGIA.* SYMPHONY No. 7 IN C MAJOR SCHUBERT. *THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA.* Conductor: *SIR HAMILTON HARTY.* Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. No free list. IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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"REVIEW" WEEK. from the 1st to 6th DECEMBER, 1930.

MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER.
10 a.m. LECTURE.—"The Pianist as Interpreter of Early Keyboard Music," DESIREE MACALPINE, A.R.A.M.
12 noon LECTURE.—"Music in the Ordinary Affairs of Life," SIR THOMAS OLIVER, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L., J.P. (President, Institute of Hygiene).
3 p.m. *CHAMBER CONCERT.

TUESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER.
10 a.m. VIOLIN RECITAL, ARTHUR CATTERALL.
12 noon LECTURE.—"Costume," SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR, B.A.
2 p.m. ORCHESTRAL REHEARSAL.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER.
10 a.m. LECTURE.—"Diction," FREDERICK RANALOW, F.R.A.M.
12 noon LECTURE.—"Words and Music," PHILIP WAYNE, M.A. (Headmaster, St. Marylebone Grammar School).
8 p.m. FORTNIGHTLY CONCERT.

THURSDAY, 4th DECEMBER.
10 a.m. LECTURE.—"Modern Verse, its Aims and Problems," ALBAN EVANS.
12 noon LECTURE.—"The Approach to Reality Through Art," HILDA D. OAKELEY, M.A., D.Litt. (Reader in Philosophy, University of London, King's College).

FRIDAY, 5th DECEMBER.
9.30 a.m. REHEARSAL for Orchestral Concert (Queen's Hall).
10 a.m. LECTURE.—"Some Problems of Composition-Study of the Present Day," BENJAMIN DALE, F.R.A.M.
12 noon LECTURE.—"What Schubert did for Song," H. PLUNKET GREENE, Hon. R.A.M.
(Pianoforte—E. LIDDLE).
3 p.m. *ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Queen's Hall). Conductor—SIR HENRY J. WOOD, D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.

SATURDAY, 6th DECEMBER.
10 a.m. LECTURE.—"Organ Accompaniment," STANLEY MARCHANT, D.Mus., F.R.A.M.
12 noon LECTURE.—"The Art of Dancing," MADAME ADELINE GENÉE, L.at.A., (With Demonstrations by Pupils and Members of the Association of Operatic Dancing of Great Britain).
8 p.m. STUDENTS' DANCE.—Reception by Mrs. B. Walton O'Donnell.
* Tickets on application to the Secretary (enclose stamped envelope).

PROSPECTUSES and all further information on application. A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS. Annual Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, W.1. 10-5. 1s. 2d. (including tax).

MODERN DECORATIVE GLASS Designed by NAPOLEONE MARTINUZZI for Venini of Murano. Bernard Nelson, Ltd., 245, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Nov. 25th to 29th. Daily, 10 till 6. Admission Free.

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO. *SPAIN.* LAST 2 DAYS. DRAWINGS by MUIRHEAD BONE. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS. Complete Works. **ABDY GALLERIES,** 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square. 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by ROBIN WALLACE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats., till 1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-Colours and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB. 81st EXHIBITION, NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington Gardens, W.1. Daily, 10-5, incl. Sats. Admission 1s.

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS for SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.

THE SPORTING GALLERY, 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-street.
1. Pottery, Stoneware, and Hard Porcelain by Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES VYSE.
2. Water-colours by MABEL RAINSFORD.
3. Flower Pictures in Cut-out Coloured Paper, by CLAUDE GARNETT.
Admission and Catalogues free.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. CONDER and McEVOY. Paintings and Water-colours. STATUETTES in POTTERY by Living Artists. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-street. CECIL BEATON'S EXHIBITION.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION. CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. *POUR IRISH ARTISTS* (last week). 2. Highlands of Scotland, by W. EGGINTON, R.I. 148, New Bond-st. Admission free. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, Ltd. Drawings by CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

GOUPIL GALLERY SALON of MODERN ART. PICTURES, DRAWINGS, and SCULPTURE, 5, Regent-street, S.W.1.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. FOR TWO WEEKS. EVGS., 8 (except Dec. 2) Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. *COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.* THIS WEEK.
TO-NIGHT .. .. .. LA BOHÈME
Mat., To-morrow .. .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. (evening) .. .. .. IL TROVATORE
Mon. next, Dec. 1st .. .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tues. next (at 7) .. .. THE MASTERSINGERS
Wed. next .. TOSCA, Mat., Thurs. next, LA BOHÈME
Thurs. next (evening) .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats. WED. and FRI., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGGLEY present RALPH LYNN in *"MARRY THE GIRL."* By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30. H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy. *"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."* Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

APOLLO. 8.30. Sat., 2.30. Last 3 Perfs. *THE OUTSIDER.* Isobel Elsom, Harold Huth, Norman McKinnel.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30 *"ON THE SPOT."* By EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON. JANET MEGREW, ROY EMERTON, BEN WELDEN, CAROL REED, DENNIS WYNDHAM, JOHN GORDON, GILLIAN LIND. Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

CRITERION. At 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in The famous Farcical Comedy *GENERAL JOHN REGAN.* By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM. "DELICIOUS IRISH FOOLING."—*Star.* "ONE OF THE JOLLIEST REVIVALS WE HAVE HAD FOR A LONG TIME."—*Morning Post.* "UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON presents *"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."* A New Musical Comedy. IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.) *ALADDIN.* Julian Wylie's Pantomime. Christmas Eve, 7.30, and then Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Box-office Now Open, 10 till 10.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.15. *"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."* THE SENSATION OF LONDON. EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.) *"THE WITCH."* EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30. *GETTING GEORGE MARRIED.* By Florence Kilpatrick. Hamp. 7234.

FORTUNE. 8.30. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. *THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.* POPULAR PRICES. ALL STAR CAST. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30. *"THE LOVE RACE."* STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF. MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30. *"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."* THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724. In association with MAURICE BROWNE. LEON M. LION presents *"STREET SCENE."* By Elmer Rice. "IT FASCINATED AND THRILLED."—*S. News.*

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. Evgs., 8.30. *UNUSUAL VARIETY.* Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs. Mat., Fri., 2.30. Museum 1424. Licensed Café opens 8.30. Last 2 Wks. prior to CINDERELLA Pantomime.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030. EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. *THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.* A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE. MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London. EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS.,

Imperial and Foreign News

THE FRENCH CABINET

FURTHER VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 27

A further vote of confidence in the Chamber to-day resulted in a victory for the Government by 331 votes to 253—majority 78. The result, eminently satisfactory for M. Tardieu, was the outcome of a division on an alternative scheme of national equipment. The Government's own scheme involved an initial expenditure of 5,000,000,000 francs, to be met out of Budget surpluses. The Opposition, declaring that the present Budget can produce no such sum, even in the most favourable circumstances, has introduced a series of alternative schemes to be financed by way of loans and to be kept apart from the ordinary Budget.

The avowed purpose of all these proposals is the institution of preventive measures against the spread of the world economic crisis to France. But whereas M. Tardieu is anxious to do so without going outside normal taxation and expenditure, the Opposition, holding that his scheme is inadequate for the purpose, propose something much larger, more costly, and therefore only to be financed by a mortgage on future revenue.

To these methods M. Reynaud, the Minister of Finance, to-day opposed the most vigorous resistance. He pointed out the folly of reopening what he called "the great debt book" at a moment when the whole financial policy of France was concentrated on the reduction and conversion of the National Debt, and he declared that in no circumstances would the Government allow recourse to the old bad method of extraordinary Budgets. With the assent of M. Tardieu, who had followed the debate from his seat on the Government benches, M. Reynaud demanded a vote of confidence to establish the principle, with the result stated above.

In the Senate, M. Héry, who some time ago had put down an interpellation on the general policy of the Government, and had been disavowed by his party, made one more attempt to get it debated to-day. In this he failed, the Senators of the Democratic Left (which corresponds in the Senate to the Socialist-Radicals in the Chamber) insisting on the interpellation being passed over. This constituted in effect a further proof of the strength of M. Tardieu's position, since it was openly admitted by Socialist-Radical Senators that even if an adverse vote were secured, there could be no useful purpose in overthrowing the Government at a moment when their party was incapable of securing a majority and taking office. The Senate assigned next Thursday as a provisional date for the discussion of M. Héry's interpellation.

M. Tardieu took the opportunity afforded by a dinner given in his honour last night by M. Fabry, Deputy for the Tenth Arrondissement, to give a summary of the Government's general policy and to administer a rebuke to the Opposition for its obstructionist tactics.

He said that in all matters of general interest, such as the Young Plan, the agricultural loans, social insurance, and other social legislation, the Government had been supported by both Houses, either unanimously or by majorities of more than three-quarters. It would have been logical to deduce that progress had been easy. The plain truth was that every triumph could only be achieved in the face of a tenacious and violent Opposition. He did not complain of opposition, however violent, as a thing of itself, but when the Opposition voted with the Government on all the big questions and yet maintained its verbal violence and harassing methods it was a different matter. That, in a nutshell, was his only quarrel with the Opposition.

M. Tardieu then proceeded to examine the Opposition reproach that the Government put obstacles in the way of a concentration of the Left. Their idea of "concentration," he said, was a concentration of power in their own hands to the exclusion of all others. The Socialist-Radical Party was a party of national importance and should certainly take its part in a Government faced with problems such as existed to-day. It was entirely their fault that they had been left outside. They had refused equally to cooperate with M. Poincaré, M. Briand, and himself. So it happened that the Government was compelled to resolve these problems in its own way without their help, and they must not grumble at the result.

NEW YORK JUSTICE

ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26

The investigation which is being conducted by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York into the conditions and practices of magistrates' Courts in New York City is bringing out some shocking testimony in support of the allegations of corruption against magistrates, the police, and lawyers.

The principal witness to-day was a young Argentine named Chile Acuna, who said in evidence, with a wealth of circumstantial detail, that for eight months in 1929 he had acted as a police "stool-pigeon" under instructions to find houses of ill-fame and gambling houses, not so that they could be raided, but so that their proprietors could be forced to pay "protection" money. Acuna named several other "stool-pigeons" and about 30 detectives with whom he had "worked."

Mr. John C. Weston, a former process server in the District Attorney's office, said in evidence on Monday that from 1921 to 1929 he had acted illegally as an Assistant District Attorney, and in that capacity had received a total of $20,000 (£4,000) in bribes from lawyers, bondsmen and policemen, for aiding in securing the discharge by the magistrates of 900 defendants in 600 vice and immorality cases. He said he had had business relations of this kind with 21 lawyers, seven of whom he named. Sometimes they had paid him his $25 fee in open Court before the Bar of Justice.

KING HUSEIN'S DEPARTURE FROM CYPRUS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NICOSIA, Nov. 27

The Emir of Transjordan and the King of Iraq left here to-day, taking their father, King Husein, with them on a bed. Sir Ronald Storrs, the Governor of Cyprus, bade farewell to their Majesties at the station, where a guard of honour was mounted. The Royal party later embarked in H.M.S. Bryony at Famagusta, and sailed for Haifa.

King Husein, who has been confined to his bed with a cold for some days, is still very weak, but hopes to be able to go to Baghdad after resting for a little at Haifa. His Majesty has been resident in Cyprus since 1925.

DO-X IN LISBON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Nov. 27

The German flying ship DO-X arrived here at 3.15 p.m. to-day, after a flight of five hours from Corunna. The weather during her journey was rainy and squally.

DRAFT DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

GERMAN OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 27

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference to-day adopted in principle a Belgian proposal that disputes as to the interpretation or application of the Disarmament Convention should be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice or an arbitral tribunal.

During a discussion on the article providing that the Disarmament Convention should not affect the terms of previous treaties concerning limitation of armaments, amendments were proposed by the British and French delegates, the British amendment making the article read, "diminish the obligations of previous treaties," and the French adding, "in any case," and an additional paragraph making the maintenance of such obligations the essential condition of the observance of the Convention.

The Bulgarian delegate objected to the article as not coming altogether within the scope of the Convention. He preferred to leave it to the Conference. The Turkish delegate associated himself with the Bulgarian objection.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) observed that there were three proposals before the Commission—the British, the French, and the Bulgarian and Turkish. If the Commission desired to accept the last and refer the matter to the Conference he was prepared to agree, provided the Conference was to assemble shortly. The draft before them contained nothing on the limitation of land armaments beyond the heading of a chapter. It was perfectly true that if the majority accepted Article EA the decision would affect only those States which proposed to accept the Convention. He was certainly not of their number. On the contrary, he would take advantage of Article EA to vote against the project as a whole. It might be that some delegates believed it would be possible to induce his Government to accede to a convention which, instead of leading to general disarmament, would serve only to mask the true state of armaments throughout the world or even to increase those armaments. He begged the members of the Commission to renounce any such illusion.

"You are acquainted," he said, "with the conditions which the German Government regards as indispensable as constituting a discharge of obligations incurred by other countries towards Germany since her disarmament. We consider that Germany can only recognize as a first convention for disarmament a convention which would effect a solution which would not only be just but would also take into consideration the security of all countries. Germany will therefore decide on the value of the Disarmament Convention from the point of view of the extent to which the Convention is capable of realizing the principles of parity and security. The draft which the Commission has drawn up is very far from realizing that principle."

LORD CECIL'S REPLY

Lord Cecil accepted the challenge. The questions of parity and so forth raised by the German delegation, he said, did not seem to be a matter for discussion there. It was for the General Conference. He rose in the first place to protest very earnestly against the statement by Count Bernstorff that the proposed Convention really would not amount to any limitation or reduction of land armaments. "It is to me quite astonishing," he said, "that anyone who has taken part in the proceedings of this Commission—any serious and responsible person not carried away by passion and prejudice—should have made such a statement as that."

He went on to enumerate what had been done, and concluded:—"It does seem to me that in face of these facts, which are incontrovertible, to say we have done nothing which can result in limiting land armaments is to make a statement absolutely devoid of foundation."

Count Bernstorff, who usually speaks in French, replied to this in English. "Never in my life," he said, "have I been carried away by passion or prejudice." He asked whether it was devoid of foundation that naval and air material had been limited and not land material. Budget limitation made it possible to increase enormously the material in stock. Was it devoid of foundation that all land armaments and trained reserves had been left out of the Convention? For years he had been one of the most diligent members of the Commission, working at first on the same side as Lord Cecil. If he gave it up it was because the question of land armaments had been sacrificed to sea armaments, and that was impossible for a country whose interests were land armaments, to accept. He concluded: "I have nothing against security, but it must be parity and security for all." The Commission rejected the suppression of the article by 12 to five, those against being, besides Bulgaria and Turkey, Germany, Italy, and Soviet Russia; and the British and French texts were adopted, subject to drafting modifications, by 14 votes.

Receiving representatives of the Press this evening, Lord Cecil said that he had omitted one important thing this morning—namely, limitation of the period of service in conscription armies. "By this," he said, "you limit numbers, because, if you have two years' service, you have two separate classes, and with one year's service only one class." He emphasized the importance of the Permanent Disarmament Commission, and expressed himself as "excessively pleased" so far with the proceedings of the Preparatory Commission. "I believe," he said, "we shall get a convention which, if it is properly filled in with figures will be a very effective instrument of disarmament. I do not know what more you can want from the Preparatory Commission than that."

THE OUSTRIC FAILURES

BROKER'S REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 27

The judicial inquiry into the affairs of the Oustric group has been adjourned till Monday. In its later stages M. Olivier de Rivaud, president of one of the brokers' associations, who is associated with M. Thierrée, of the other association, in a separate charge against M. Oustric, protested to the examining judge against the counter accusations made by M. Oustric against him.

He declared that he had never seen M. Oustric before November, 1929, when he had occasion to summon him for the purpose of expressing his misgivings with regard to the quotations of some of his companies' shares. He did not see him again till October 26, when M. Oustric had come to him with a mutual friend to ask his assistance. He had proposed a method which had involved an obligation on the part of M. Oustric which had not been kept. Consequently he had taken no further action. On October 28 M. Oustric had reappeared and had said, "Accept my orders. That will restore confidence in the market." He had executed certain orders for M. Oustric on the same day and the following day. But on October 30, when he arrived at the Bourse, he found that M. Oustric's authorized representative, acting contrary to the arrangement with M. Oustric, had given further orders to his own representatives behind his back for perfectly fantastic amounts. At that moment the market was flooded with offers of sales and there was no demand whatever. If he had executed the Oustric orders, amounting to more than 2,000,000f., the amount would have simply disappeared in the flood, and the net result would have been that M. Oustric would have been 2,000,000f. deeper in debt. By stopping the action and suspending quotations, which was done with the knowledge and consent of the association, he had really rendered M. Oustric a service.

A further point was raised in connexion with M. Oustric's statement that he had the authority of the board of the Holding Française to dispose of the shares of the company which had been used as cover for the operations of the Banque Oustric. The two presidents pointed out that the directors had no powers to authorize this proceeding, and that such action rendered them accomplices in his activities. Their legal advisers demanded that the written authorization should be produced, but it was found that the minute-book was not among the documents seized.

The 33 members of the commission of inquiry into the relations of finance and politics, which has been set up as a result of the Oustric case, were chosen to-day. Three members from each of the 11 standing committees of the Chamber were elected by secret ballot. As a result the commission is composed of 22 members who are supporters of the Government and 11 who belong to Opposition groups.

A New York message says that Mr. David Belasco, the veteran stage author and producer, who has been suffering from pneumonia, passed a comfortable night and was making favourable progress.—*Reuter.*

THE SILESIAN TROUBLES

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Nov. 27

I have had an opportunity of conversing with M. Graszynski, the Governor of Polish Silesia, who has been in Warsaw on a short visit.

M. Graszynski said that the recent elections had been conducted in an exceptionally boisterous atmosphere, which he attributed to causes both external and internal. The German agitation for the revision of frontiers, the speeches of Herr Treviranus and other Ministers, and the election success of the Hitler Fascists and their announcement of a drastic anti-Polish programme for the Prussian border provinces had seriously alarmed the Poles in his province, and had excited the Germans. The internal causes were that Silesia was a densely populated industrial province and that a vital constitutional issue was at stake in the Polish general election. In regard to the preservation of order, the Minister of the Interior had issued special orders, and he (M. Graszynski) had gone far beyond them in the exceptional precautions which he had taken. There had been not more than three serious incidents, which were of the sort that might happen in the circumstances and were not the result of any anti-German campaign.

The complete returns of the election for the Silesian Diet show that there is no foundation for my previous suggestion that because the German votes dropped by 30,000 between the Seym and Diet elections it looked as if many Germans might have been constrained to absent themselves from the polls. The total number of votes cast for all parties was practically the same at the two elections, but the number of disqualified voting papers rose from 5,000 at the first to 50,000 at the second.

M. Graszynski, on being asked how this had happened, replied that electors had to cast two votes at the same time, one for the Senate and one for the Silesian Diet. Thousands of voters made a muddle. Part of the German loss was explained by the fact that the electoral commission had disqualified the German Nationalist list for the Diet in the southern constituency of Ciesyn (Teschen), so that there was only a German Socialist list there. Statements that German representatives had not been admitted to the counting of votes were untrue: their signatures were affixed to the returns.

M. Graszynski said that one of the main difficulties of the situation was that the Germans would not recognize that they were a political party competing in the elections like any other. The smallest incidents, which had been regarded in Poland or Germany as the inevitable accompaniment of an election campaign, were at once construed into assaults on the sacred rights of a national minority and went to swell the flood of German annexationist propaganda.

It is announced that M. Zaleski, the Foreign Minister, has invited M. Calonder, the neutral President of the Silesian Mixed Commission, to go to Warsaw.

M. Calonder, who is a former President of the Swiss Confederation, has issued the following statement from his office at Katowice:—

In a recent number the *Ostdeutscher Morgenpost* published an open letter, addressed by various German organizations to me, in which they summon me to fulfil my duty. I see no reason for giving any sort of answer to this. Both Polish and German minorities can always count on protection from my side. The same letter summons me to take steps to effect the restoration of Polish Silesia to Germany. I repel this insinuation, which offends the sense of duty of the President of the Mixed Commission, with indignation. The present frontier is the natural basis of my mission.

GERMAN NOTE TO THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 27

The Cabinet at a late sitting last night completed, and has now dispatched, its Note to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, asking that the alleged ill-treatment of the German minority in Poland during the recent election campaign should be discussed by the League Council at its meeting in January. German diplomatic representatives abroad have been instructed to inform foreign Governments of the importance attached to this matter by the German Government.

The Note, with supporting matter, a document of 30 pages, is to be published as soon as it reaches Geneva. It is a reply to the official Polish statement, telegraphed by your Warsaw correspondent on Tuesday, which admitted certain specific instances of the maltreatment of Germans, but alleged that Poles were also attacked by Germans and complained of foreign Press exaggerations. The complaint of exaggeration has some justice; certain German newspapers alleged, apparently without any adequate ground, that six Germans had been killed.

The police authorities in German Upper Silesia to-day warned the population against attacks on the Polish minority. The population on the German side of the frontier, indeed, seems to have been so unsettled by the reports of Polish excesses that the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Wirth, left for Oppeln to-day, and is apparently to tour the Silesian districts and enlighten the people about the Government's acts and intentions.

The Nazis have tabled a motion in the Reichstag calling on the Government to form "a volunteer frontier defence force of at least 100,000 men from the army of the unemployed to repel Polish encroachments."

CHINA AND THE POWERS

RETROCESSION DEMANDS

NANKING, Nov. 27.—Mr. Wang, Foreign Minister, has addressed official Notes to the French and Japanese Ministers putting forward suggestions for the retrocession of the French and Japanese concessions in Hankow. The Foreign Minister has also opened *pourparlers* with the French Minister relative to the rendition of the Mixed Court in the French Concession in Shanghai, the retrocession of Kwangchouwan, and the abolition of French extraterritoriality privileges in China. [Kwangchouwan is a strip of territory on the coast of Kwangtung with the islands of Tanghai and Nanchou, of a total area of 200 square miles. It was leased for a period of 99 years to France in 1900.]

The Foreign Minister has also exchanged views with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, with regard to the abolition of British extraterritoriality, in which connexion, according to the official Kuomin News Agency, although a divergence of views still exists "there is good reason to expect that a fusion of such differences will be effected."—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN MINISTERS IN SAO PAULO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, Nov. 27

Much comment has been caused by the departure yesterday evening of Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Federal Minister of the Interior and Justice, General Juarez Tavora, Federal Minister of Communications, and Colonel João Alberta, the newly appointed Federal Interventor for the State of São Paulo, for the São Paulo *fazenda* [country estate] belonging to the Linneu de São Paulo Machado, where, it is believed, there are no industrial troubles. It is thought that they are to discuss in detail the present political situation and the problems created by the revolution.

There is much industrial unrest in the State of São Paulo, and many mills and other factories are idle on account of strikes. On Wednesday the State Interventor issued a warning to the strikers ordering them to return to work and support the Government's plans.

NEW DELHI AND THE CONFERENCE

VIEWS IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27

My previous messages described in part the effect produced by the Round-Table Conference on Indian opinion. It remains to give a short account of the reaction in British circles in Delhi, which, as the seat of Government, is the most conservative centre in British India.

But first some mention must be made of the ground on which the grain of mustard-seed has fallen. Delhi's isolation, both in situation and outlook, has deprived it of those broadening influences which by closer contact with the world and the realities of commerce are so manifest in India's ports. The British community in Delhi forms a vast official machine entrenched behind entanglements of a very honourable tradition. Its wheels turn, but turn ponderously.

It is natural that in circles such as these the opening proceedings of the Conference should have caused perplexity, for opinions that Englishmen in Delhi so lately included in the sweeping term of sedition have been voiced by Indians of all shades of political thought in London, in a palace of the King and in the presence of representatives of Parliament, to the evident satisfaction of the British public and with the almost unanimous approval of the British Press. Their perplexity is increased by the fact that so short a time has elapsed since the day when many of these same Englishmen would have put the Simon Report on the index as revolutionary and still more lately would have burned the Government of India's Dispatch as heretical, even if they had read neither. To-day they have seen the recommendations of these two estimable publications left far behind by proposals of much more radical import. They feel that a breach has been driven into the stronghold of their conservatism and that the policy of the past is going the way of all things.

But the grain of mustard-seed has not altogether fallen on barren ground. Many recognize that enough attention has not been paid in the past to world movements and their repercussion on India, and that the Government has been wanting in imagination. A certain number confess that their colleagues have erred. Some are genuinely converted, but there still remains a little group of the stiff-necked generation. There is one very happy augury, however, that gives confidence for the future—that the Englishmen concerned in the Government of India can be looked to one and all wholeheartedly and loyally to do their utmost to further and render successful whatever decisions the Conference and Parliament may reach.

THE ATTEMPT ON SIR C. TEGART

TEN CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27

Judgment has been pronounced by a Special Tribunal at Alipore upon the 10 men arrested after the bombing attempt on Sir Charles Tegart, Police Commissioner of Calcutta, on August 25. Two of the men were acquitted. Sentences of 20 years' transportation each were given Dr. Narayan Chandra Roy and Dr. Bhupal Chandra Bose. Two others were sentenced to 15 years' transportation each and the remaining four to 12 years' transportation.

The President of the Tribunal in announcing the judgment said that the Commissioners were unanimous in their findings and that there could be no doubt that the declared purpose of the conspiracy and the object to which the explosives manufactured were to be devoted was murder, and that all the members of the conspiracy knew its purpose and shared willingly in it.

Dr. Roy is a member of the Calcutta Corporation and prominent in the counsels of the Congress Party. Dr. Bose is a medical practitioner in Calcutta.

The special jury before which Hansraj Saighal has been tried for the stabbing of Sergeant Ford, of the Calcutta Police, on July 28, has brought in a majority verdict of "Not Guilty." Mr. Justice Costello stated that he did not agree with this verdict, and has ordered the re-trial of the prisoner.

In his charge to the jury Mr. Justice Costello said that one of the most lamentable features in the course of the administration of justice in India was that in 99 cases out of 100 the defence took it upon itself to cast aspersions upon the police and to suggest that the whole case for the prosecution had been maliciously, wantonly, and improperly manufactured. He added that in this case there was no justification for such aspersions, which were not supported by the evidence.

*** Dinesh Chandra Majumdar was convicted by a special tribunal on September 18 on the charge of being concerned in the attempt to kill Sir Charles Tegart, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27

Many changes in the constitution of Calcutta University are suggested in a draft Bill based on the proposals of the committee appointed by the Government.

The most important suggestion is that the office of vice-chancellor shall be filled by a whole-time paid officer responsible for the administration of the entire university; he shall hold office for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment. The committee feels that the most urgent need of the university is the co-ordination of all departments. While the majority are opposed on principle to communal representation on academic bodies, they suggest its continuance as a temporary measure for a period of ten years.

FRENCH SERVICES TO R 101 VICTIMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 27

The General Officer commanding the Second Region has cited the following for devotion to duty following the disaster to the R 101:—

Squadron Commander Serin, commanding the Oise Company; Captain Roiol, Commandant of the Beauvais section; and General Deboudt, Sergeant-Majors Lesigne and Azambre, and Troopers Dutel and Vandeville, all of Beauvais. Others cited are Captain Berstchy, of Clermont; Sergeant-Major Gladieux, of Sacy-le-Grand; Sergeant-Major Mancel, of Mouy; and Privates Pelard, of Trie-le-Château, Hélie, of Compiègne, Rumigny and Manouvrier, of Clermont, and Private Poulain, of Méru.

THE STAHLHELM VISIT TO ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 27

President von Hindenburg, as patron of the Stahlhelm, the Nationalist semi-military organization, has expressed disapproval of the activities of the Stahlhelm deputation which recently visited Rome and presented Signor Mussolini with the Stahlhelm emblem.

The Stahlhelm headquarters belatedly states that the German deputation was not an official one.

ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY

FUTURE OF TREATIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 27

It does not seem likely that any immediate new political developments will arise out of the visit to Rome of Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The *communiqué* in mentioning that Tewfik Rushdi Bey was received by the King this morning and by Signor Mussolini this evening merely states that during an hour's cordial conversation with Signor Grandi the two Ministers "examined the various political and economic questions interesting Italy and Turkey and ascertained that their views were in agreement on every point."

This hackneyed phrasecology may be taken at its face value. After the warm tributes lately paid by Tewfik Rushdi Bey to the good offices of Signor Mussolini in helping to promote the recent agreement between Greece and Turkey, there is nothing surprising in a visit which should enable the Turkish Foreign Minister to renew his expressions of gratitude to Signor Mussolini and Signor Grandi in person. At the same time, it is thought hardly probable that so busy a man as Tewfik Rushdi Bey would require to spend three days over these courtesies in a capital which he knows as well as he now does Rome.

From various indications in the Press one gathers the impression that Italy is utilizing the occasion, among other things, to feel her way further along the road to an eventual revision of the Peace Treaties. Thus one writer expressly mentions "reservations as to the eternity of the Peace Treaties" as being a factor in the policy of peace initiated by Italy. Another commentator defines the policy of Signor Mussolini as superseding the false positions left over from the War in order to construct a new future for Europe on a different basis from that sought by certain Powers anxious to secure to themselves the continuance of their hegemonies. A third writer, while rejecting the French notion that Italy is seeking to create a *bloc* composed of herself, Soviet Russia, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece, goes on to point out that, apart from Greece and Turkey, which have no such specific interest, the other Powers are all broadly agreed upon the need for revision.

It would, no doubt, be a mistake to attribute too much significance to expressions such as these occurring in the midst of general reflections. Their occurrence, however, in so many different articles can scarcely be altogether fortuitous, and suggests that this problem is one which will come up as an important European problem in a comparatively near future.

Meantime, there is little doubt that Italy is gradually and patiently pursuing a more and more determined policy in the Balkans and in the Near East in opposition to France and her ally Yugoslavia. Her difficulties are not small. It will not be easy for her to reconcile friendship with the Soviet Government with her friendship with Hungary, or, again, to be trusted at once in Moscow and in Bucharest. For these reasons no sudden and decisive new orientation is likely to be seen in Italy's policy. It is understood that the demands for the Milan meeting came from Moscow and caused some surprise, and even embarrassment, here, where it is realized that too close relations with the Soviet would bring unpopularity upon Italy in more than one Western capital.

THE "TARIFF TRUCE"

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 26

The Conference for Concerted Economic Action to-day decided that the question of bringing the Commercial Convention—embodying a kind of tariff truce—into force should be re-examined by a future conference and that ratifications yet to come should be considered valid, the date for delivery of ratifications being extended to January 25.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN AUSTRALIA

BASIC WAGE INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Nov. 27

It is learned authoritatively that Mr. C. H. Wickens, the Commonwealth Statistician, will be chairman of the proposed Royal Commission on the basic wage. In spite of the threat made by counsel for the railway unions before the Arbitration Court yesterday the Government does not intend that the Court (which is examining the railway basic wage) shall stop its proceedings pending the Commission's decision.

The Federal Labour caucus has instructed, and the Ministry has agreed, that legislation be immediately prepared granting a bonus on gold production of £1 an ounce, beginning from January 1 next and extending over a period of 10 years. The bonus is to be payable only on the surplus over the current year's production, therefore it cannot begin until 1931. The sponsors of the scheme expect that an impetus will be given to the development of low grade ores and so lead to increased employment. The caucus has also demanded an export duty on leather of ½d. a pound for the purpose of fostering the fellmongering industry.

N.S.W. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

BILLS FOR ABOLITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Nov. 27

Mr. Willis, Leader of the Government in the State Legislative Council, to-day introduced two Bills for the purpose of abolishing that Chamber. The first repeals the existing Act that the Council may not be abolished without a referendum; the second actually abolishes the Council.

SYDNEY, Nov. 27.—Mr. Lang, the Premier, moved in the State Legislative Assembly to-day for £13,248,000 supply for four months.

He said that New South Wales owed in Sydney and in London £11,799,000, including an overdraft immediately maturing on advances on local Treasury bills. If London Treasury bills due on December 31 and on February 2 were added the total obligations would amount to £15,342,000. Never in the history of the State had the Government been saddled with such a tragic legacy by its predecessors. He was unable to say whether it would be possible to balance accounts during the present financial year, but the Government was determined to stem the tide of drift, irrespective of whom it offended.

Mr. Bavin, the late Premier, described this statement as the most distorted and unfair that had ever been made in the House. He said that if it was accepted as a fair statement the whole community would be entirely misled, and if it was accepted outside the State would be seriously damaged.—*Reuter.*

W. AUSTRALIAN SECESSION MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), Nov. 27

At the request of a deputation headed by Mr. Lovekin, a Legislative Councillor, and Mrs. Cowan, a former Member of the Assembly, Sir James Mitchell, the Premier of Western Australia, to-day joined the Secession League. He promised to recommend to the Cabinet for early presentation to Parliament a Bill authorizing a referendum on the proposed secession of Western Australia from the Commonwealth, and said he had always been a secessionist.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. P. J. Moloney, of the Australian Cabinet, who is in ROME on a private visit, was received yesterday by the Pope.—*Reuter.*

The King and Queen of Denmark left OSLO last evening for Copenhagen. Prince George spent the day sightseeing in Oslo.

The Abyssinian Government is having wireless stations erected in Addis Ababa, under the supervision of an Italian engineer.—*Reuter.*

Four more of the imprisoned POLISH politicians, MM. Witos, Debski, Liberman, and Putek, have been offered their release on bail.

The Alpine Garden Society—not the Royal Horticultural Society, as stated in *The Times* yesterday—has decided to send a donation for the relief of sufferers in the earthquake in ALBANIA.

A meeting of representatives of art, literature, science, and trade in COPENHAGEN yesterday decided to form an Anglo-Danish Society for furthering intercourse between the two nations.—*Reuter.*

At its session at PLOVDIV yesterday the important Bulgarian organization of retired officers passed a resolution pledging itself to support Parliamentary government and oppose any attempt to set up a dictatorship.

The JAMAICAN Legislature has invited Sir Reginald Stubbs, the Captain General, to find out from London whether it will be possible for the Prince of Wales to prolong his promised visit to the Island which, as at present arranged, is to last no more than 10 hours.

Grieco Ruggieri, the secretary of the Italian Communist Party, was arrested in PARIS yesterday. He had previously been expelled from France and had returned under a false name, and he is alleged to have been involved in the Sartrouville affair.

We have received from the PARIS, LYONS and MEDITERRANEAN Railway Company, of 179, Piccadilly, London, a copy of its "Agenda" for 1931, containing a new series of descriptions and illustrations of resorts served by the railway. Many of the illustrations are in colour and separately mounted. The price is 2s. a copy, or post free 2s. 9d.

Our TEHERAN Correspondent states that the Persian Government, which invited various foreign countries to enter aeroplanes for a competition to be held at the end of October, with the intention of making purchases for the Persian Army, announces that, as only two competitors arrived, representing France and Soviet Russia, the competition will be held again next spring, when other countries are expected to take part.

A message from BUENOS AIRES states that Count Paul Fouché d'Otrante, uncle of the Duke of Otranto and grandson of the celebrated Minister of Police under the Emperor Napoleon I, has died in hospital there at the age of 60. He went to Argentina in 1895, and became very wealthy, but lost all his money in 1913. Afterwards he lived in great poverty and worked as an agricultural labourer until he recently became ill.

VIOLENCE AT BERLIN CITY COUNCIL

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Violent scenes occurred at to-day's meeting of the Berlin City Council when a letter was read from the Governor of Brandenburg announcing the appointment of two State Commissioners with plenary powers. There is an estimated deficit of £5,000,000, and all attempts to induce the Council to balance the Budget have failed.

A Communist member read a violently-worded protest making insinuations against the Government and demanding that the citizens should refuse to pay all city taxes. He was repeatedly interrupted by the Speaker and pandemonium soon reigned. The uproar increased when the Speaker ordered all the Communists to be excluded from the meeting, and as they did not leave immediately they were ejected by the police. The Nationalists then marched out of the Council Chamber in a body, refusing to remain in the circumstances.

While the police were ejecting the Communists unemployed forced their way into the City Hall, where they erected barricades of tables and chairs in the lobbies. These had to be stormed by the police, who, using their truncheons, overpowered and ejected the disturbers. Five policemen were injured.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

the 24-h.p. VAUXHALL 'EIGHTY'

—more powerful than ever yet lower in price!

THE VAUXHALL 6-cylinder 20-60 has become the 24-h.p. Vauxhall "Eighty." 15% more power • Think in figures for a moment. The 20-60 could accelerate on the flat from 10 to 40 m.p.h. in 17 seconds. *The "Eighty" can do it in under 14*—typical of what that extra touch of power has added to the famous Vauxhall • Yet the "Eighty" costs less! Less to buy owing to increased output demanded by Vauxhall's popularity. Less to run because the "Eighty" is even lighter on petrol than the 20-60 • No need to alter those wonderful Vauxhall brakes, of course. The long, sweeping lines and shapely, fluted bonnet are unchanged, too. Ask any Vauxhall dealer for a run in the 24-h.p. "Eighty." Prices: Richmond Saloon (formerly £540) now £495 (with sliding roof £10 extra): Velox Saloon (formerly £565) now £495: Kingston Coupé (formerly £595) now £535.

The Grosvenor 7-seater Limousine, £650 (formerly Westminster: £695)

Also the 17 h.p. 6-cylinder Vauxhall "Cadet" from £375 to £298. All Vauxhall cars are obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments. Write for illustrated catalogues to General Motors Limited, The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9. Complete range of "Eighty" and "Cadet" models on show in London at 174-182 Great Portland Street, W.1.

COAL PEACE EFFORTS

CASE OF SOUTH WALES

NATIONAL BOARD'S PROPOSAL

SOME DISTRICT AGREEMENTS

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

After a sitting which began at 10.30 yesterday morning and lasted until after midnight, the National Board of the Coal-mining industry came to a unanimous recommendation of terms for the prevention of a stoppage of work in South Wales on Monday, when the 7½-hour day becomes operative. The result of its deliberations was announced as follows:—

"The Board have heard the claim from the South Wales Miners' Federation, the hearing of which concluded at 4.30 p.m. The Board then proceeded to a discussion which lasted until midnight, and have arrived at a unanimous conclusion which has been embodied in a report and forwarded to the parties."

As to the nature of the conclusion the official report is silent inasmuch as the Board is under obligation to make its findings known to the parties to the dispute, and at midnight the report could not be sent to the representatives of the South Wales colliery owners although they were in London. The report will be issued for publication to-day. It will be found that it recommends the South Wales owners and miners to come to a temporary arrangement, until the marketing schemes can be got into thorough working order, on the lines which the Act makes permissive, and that this temporary arrangement should be on the basis of a continuation of the present rates of wages. If the word "spread-over" is not actually used in the report it is the spread-over of working hours that is meant.

The decision in the South Wales case may be taken as a precedent and as an indication of the Board's judgment on the principle that should govern in all areas the adjustments which are necessary to allow the new Act to come into operation without an interruption of work owing to disputes. The Board will discuss the Scottish case, on the reference of the Scottish Mineworkers' Union, this afternoon.

After the Board's meeting, Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, said:—"The unanimous conclusion is that there should be no stoppage in South Wales on Monday. I am very hopeful about it. I cannot imagine that the owners will reject the recommendation."

WELSH MINERS' CLAIMS

The case submitted to the Board by the South Wales Miners' Federation is summarized on p. 18. The Federation asked for the minimum percentage addition to the basis rates to be raised from 28 per cent. to 42.22 per cent.; an alteration of the ratio of the distribution of the proceeds from 83 to wages and 17 to profits to 85 to wages and 15 to profits, an increase of piece-rates so that the reduction of output should not cause any loss of earnings to piece-workers, improvements of the wages of skilled men, and reductions of the hours of work of the surfacemen.

It was not, however, on these proposals that the discussions of the Board afterwards turned but upon the possibility of a spread-over of working hours without a reduction of the wage rates, and it is understood that an endeavour was made to ascertain the views of the South Wales colliery owners on this point. The matter of a spread-over has not been the subject of negotiations in South Wales, but it has been known that the owners would have claimed a reduction of wages if the miners had conceded the spread-over. Representatives of the owners were in London and available for consultation by the Government, although they were not prepared in any way to recognize the National Board. All the members of the South Wales Conciliation Board were, in fact, at hand—the owners and also the miners—but the progress of events was too slow to make a meeting of that board possible.

DESIRE FOR AGREEMENT

It appears probable that a meeting of the South Wales Conciliation Board will be held to-morrow morning in Cardiff, and that then the principal subject for discussion will be the terms of a spread-over arrangement.

Definite agreements on new terms of working the 7½-hour day in mines are announced in the Northumberland and Durham coalfields, and temporary arrangements, to give time for agreements to be reached, have been made in North Staffs, Bristol, and Cannock Chase. Spread-over arrangements in Cumberland, Leicestershire, and North Wales have already been announced, but in North Wales there is a complication, which may not, however, be serious. Lancashire has a month in which to discuss its future arrangements. Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and North Derbyshire already work a 7½-hour day.

The national delegate conference of the Miners' Federation will reassemble in London to-day to take stock of the position and to decide whether districts are to be allowed to enter into spread-over agreements. It has already been explained that the purpose of the Federation's veto is to ensure the freedom of choice of the local miners' associations.

** Reports of agreements on terms between owners and miners in the Durham and certain other coalfields, and the statement submitted by the South Wales Miners' Federation to the National Board yesterday appear on page 18.

50TH DIVISION COMMAND

Major-General H. W. Newcome, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been selected for the appointment of Commander of a District (first class) in India, and will be succeeded by Major-General L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, C.B., D.S.O., as Commander of the 50th (Northumbrian) Division, Territorial Army. The appointments will take effect in March, 1931.

General Newcome, who has commanded the Northumbrian Division since 1928, served on the Staff in the War, and commanded a divisional artillery. Afterwards he was Commandant of the School of Artillery, Larkhill, and spent four years in India as Colonel Commandant, R.A.

General Pope-Hennessy, in the War, saw service in France and in Mesopotamia, where he was B.G.G.S., 1st Indian Army Corps. After the War four years as A.A.G., War Office was followed by a term as A.A. and Q.M.G., Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control, Berlin. In 1927 he went as Military Attaché to Washington.

THE PERUVIAN TROUBLES

FIGHTING IN LIMA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27

Notwithstanding the strict censorship which exists in Peru, news reached Chile last night that severe fighting was going on in the streets of Lima. The Government, which is said to be in a precarious position, is reported to have executed several people.

The deposition of President Leguia in August left Colonel Sanchez Cerro, the leader of the successful revolt against him, in power at the head of a Military Junta which was constituted on August 27. The new administration within a fortnight had to cope with labour troubles at the Cerro de Pasco mines. A month later these blazed up in serious rioting which led to the death of several people, including two United States citizens, and on November 13 it was found necessary to proclaim martial law in the Departments of Lima and Junin. The Government was able to arrest about 40 of the leaders of the trouble, but doubts were expressed at the time whether the bad economic condition of the country might not lead to its overthrow.

CENSORSHIP IN CUBA REMOVED

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27

The President of Cuba, General Machado, on the petition of the Reporters' Club of Havana, has removed the censorship on Cuban newspapers, following the action of the Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday night in approving in principle his demand for the right to suspend the constitutional guarantees throughout the island.

In granting the request, he made it plain that newspapers would not be permitted to print what his Government considered to be false news. It is believed that he was influenced to remove the censorship by strong remonstrances in the newspapers in this country, including some journals which have been apologists for his régime.

The Cuban newspapers *El Mundo*, *El Pais*, *Diario de la Marina*, and several others, which had suspended publication on November 13 rather than submit to the censorship, have not yet resumed publication, but are expected to do so soon.

The police continue to make numerous arrests of persons accused of circulating seditious propaganda. A special Judge has been named to hear their cases.

ABUSE OF THE "DOLE"

CASUAL WAGES IN FRUIT STORES

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The National Federation of Retail Fruiterers, Florists, and Fishmongers has drawn the attention of the Minister of Labour to an abuse of unemployment insurance involved in the growing practice in the trade of cheapening working costs by employing casual labour (maintained for the rest of the week by unemployment benefit) to meet the business requirements of the week-end, and to rely at other times on the services of a skeleton staff.

It has been hitherto, and still is generally, the practice of the trade to employ a permanent staff adequate to deal with the heaviest demand. The good features of this arrangement are continuity of employment for the assistants and higher efficiency. But members of the trade are now considering the economic effect of the practice of competitors who make use of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in a way which was never intended or foreseen, and which amounts to a subsidy of casual wages.

In the letter to the Minister the federation says:—

"Several of our large-employer members have been taking stock of the position and estimate that they could dispense with the services of one in three of their assistants during the early part of the week. They are loth to enter upon such a system, as it would tend to casualize the work in fruit stores, but as they have to meet the competition of others who are taking advantage of the supply of assistants who can draw a substantial part of their maintenance from the Unemployment Insurance Fund, they feel that unless such means of securing casual subsidized assistance is closed to others, they must, as a matter of self-protection, take advantage of the opportunity offered."

HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP OF CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Nov. 27

Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, met the caucus of Conservative members of the Ontario Legislature at Toronto this afternoon to discuss the offer to him of the position of High Commissioner in London. The caucus agreed to leave the decision to Mr. Ferguson. It is considered likely that he will accept the post, although many protests have come from Conservative associations against his retirement from politics.

DEATH OF A GREAT CRICKETER

The death occurred in Manchester yesterday of J. T. Tyldesley, one of the greatest of English batsmen. He only recently resigned his position as coach to the Lancashire County Club, for whom in the past he had played so many great innings. He had not been well for some years, and yesterday he collapsed when putting on his boots before going to business. He was just 57 years old. A memoir appears on page 7.

THE JOCKEY CLUB AND SWEEPSTAKES

At a meeting of the Jockey Club held in London on Wednesday a resolution was unanimously passed urging the organizers of sweepstakes to make no discrimination in the prizes awarded to entries and starters.

Full details will be found on page 6.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields.
Australian, Mercantile, Land and Finance.
Cargo Fleet Iron Company.
India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph.
Interoceanic Railway of Mexico.
Slaters and Bodega.
South Durham Steel and Iron Company.
Timothy Whites, Limited.
Trans-Oceanic Trust.
Wall Paper Manufacturers.

MOSCOW TRIAL

DEAD MEN IN THE INDICTMENT

"ADMISSIONS" BY PRISONERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 27

The Soviet authorities in Moscow are chagrined by the belated discovery of a flaw in the official Bill of Indictment against the eight professors and engineers now on trial charged with treasonable activities against the Soviet Government.

Ryabushinsky and Vishnegradsky, who were alleged to be candidates in 1928 for the portfolios of Industry and Finance respectively in the Government which the plotters were contemplating drawing up, died in France, the one in 1924, the other in 1925—that is, several years before their alleged candidature for office. Vishnegradsky died in Paris and was buried in Père Lachaise Cemetery on May 9, 1925, and Ryabushinsky died at Batignolles and was buried on June 19, 1924. Their names appear in Professor Ramzin's deposition in the first section of the published Indictment, but apparently the Prosecutor has now decided not to include them at the trial, as they are not mentioned in the reports of Professor Ramzin's testimony yesterday. The inclusion in the Indictment of dead men, however, strikingly illustrates the fictitious character of the whole case.

According to the official reports of the trial, yesterday's sitting was largely occupied with the oral testimony of Professor Ramzin and Engineer Larichefí, Director of the Fuel Section of the Gosplan [State-Planning Commission], who repeated their depositions published in the Bill of Indictment. They spoke for nine hours, and, according to the official reports, did not express a single phrase in self-defence or in mitigation of the enormity of the crimes they confessed to have committed. Professor Ramzin wound up six hours of self-accusation and accusation of all his associates by declaring himself the greatest sinner of all against the Soviet Government.

Professor Kalinnikoff, employed in the Gosplan, another of the prisoners, explained how he and his associates, being imbued with bourgeois ideology, became wreckers and active retarders of the Five-Year Plan. Then he addressed an appeal to all engineers in the U.S.S.R. to realize the horror of his position, to profit by his case, and to mend their ways.

"SOVIET DAY" IN LONDON

The Secretariat of the Comintern [Communist International] discussed a proposal to organize a great "Defend the U.S.S.R." day in London, and approved plans for the purpose. December 7 is the day chosen, and attempts will be made to organize demonstrations in the chief centres in the North of England and in London. The carrying out of the programme will be entrusted to the joint management of the Friends of Russia Society and the British Communist Party, which, says the Comintern, must get the maximum number of people into the streets, bearing devices such as "Defend the Soviet Union against Intervention," and other slogans bearing on the Moscow trial and the designs of the British and other Governments to wreck Soviet industrial plans and initiate a military and naval expedition against Moscow and Leningrad.

Trud [organ of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions] has published a special article, "How the British Bourgeoisie Prepares Intervention," declaring that the most active preparations are on foot for anti-Soviet military operations, and that "Lord Robert Cecil" and MacDonald, with the whole Labour Party, are wilfully hiding the facts from the masses.

Inhabitants on the frontiers of Estonia and Latvia with Soviet Russia report that they have heard more shooting on Soviet territory, and have seen conflagrations and rocket signalling nightly. The forces operating against the insurgent peasants appear now to be moving northwards.

According to a message from Dvinsk the train from Moscow reached the frontier to-night with a bullet-pierced window and other marks of rifle-fire.

MR. HENDERSON AND THE SOVIET

THE CHARGES AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Henderson said there were no grounds for a protest to the Soviet Government against the allegation that the British Government was involved in a plot for the invasion of Russia, for complicity in which a group of Russian professors are now on trial in Moscow. "The documents," he said, "issued to the Russian Press in connexion with these proceedings include a number of depositions by private individuals, in some of which unfounded accusations are made against various British subjects and also against the British Government." But he added that there was no reference to his Majesty's Government or to any British subject in the "summary attached to these documents citing the alleged offences of the accused and signed by the Public Prosecutor."

It would appear that Mr. Henderson has not seen the official indictment of the Russian professors, the full text of which is given in *Pravda* of November 11, although copies of it have been in this country for several days. *Pravda* is the official organ of the Central Committees of the Communist Party. A complete English translation is also in circulation here in the shape of a special number, dated November 20, of the well-known Communist organ, *International Press Correspondence*, published in Berlin.

In this indictment, which is signed by the Public Prosecutor, Krilenko, and of which the gist was published in *The Times* of November 14 in a telegram from our Riga Correspondent, is set out the whole story of the plot of which the professors are accused, and the allegations it contains are supported by quotations from depositions in which, to quote Mr. Henderson's words, "unfounded accusations are made against various British subjects and also against the British Government." The whole document, and not (as Mr. Henderson suggested) merely the summary at the end, is official. In the opening paragraphs of the indictment the Public Prosecutor says:—

The Soviet power has long since ceased to seek the leading centre and the levers of the whole work of sabotage merely in this or that organization of international capital, but in the immediate governmental spheres of the greatest bourgeois States of Europe, which have actually led the actions of the sabotage organizations and have utilised these as their military and political agencies.

Mr. Henderson will hardly contend that in "the greatest bourgeois States of Europe" Great Britain is not meant to be included.

EMPIRE TRADE

MINISTERS' LOST CHANCE

CENSURE MOTION IN THE COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The vote of censure on the Government for their failure to guide or to be guided by the Dominions at the Imperial Conference was defeated in the House of Commons to-day by 299 votes to 234.

The debate disinterred the tactical difficulties of the Opposition without restoring the Government's reputation. Mr. BALDWIN based his attack on the failure of the Government to take a great chance to put a definite plan of economic unity before the Conference and the country. He still thought, as he had thought when he heard Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's plan in 1903, that such an ideal would be the rallying point for the new party of the future.

The way to freer and better trade was treaties, and the best foundation for treaties was British tariffs. It would be specially difficult to keep the Empire together under free trade; indeed, without economic unity there might be political disruption, as Mr. Bennett had clearly warned the Conference. Mr. Bennett's offer was not a threat, but a gesture of readiness to make a deal. It had been rejected by the disappointment of all hopes aroused by Mr. Thomas's earlier promises of impartial energy and by the fulfilment of Mr. Snowden's threat of fiscal obscurantism. The Conference was switched on to the proposals of "Labour and the Nation," only to find that the Government had nothing ready even in their own programme.

MR. THOMAS'S REPLY

MR. THOMAS scorned this dilettante advocacy of a "cough-drop" motion. He was excited by Unionist cries into exclaiming that "there never was such humbug" as Mr. Bennett's offer, a term which he stuck to as a description of the proposals, though he handsomely withdrew it as a description of the man. His attempt to justify it showed that—although it is a favourite of his—he had not the least idea of its usual connotation. The offer, he declared, was the offer of a bad business deal—not a hypocritical offer. It meant that in return for the enormous concession of a British tariff on foreign foodstuffs, the Canadians would raise their existing tariffs on foreign imports by 10 per cent., without lowering a single tariff on British goods. There would have been no effective extra advantage to any class of British goods.

The Government, he added, had freely offered the stabilization of preferences; enlarged the scope of the Imperial Economic Committee, which might still, he hoped, one day be converted into a permanent secretariat; guaranteed a minimum income to the Empire Marketing Board and arranged to advertise British goods in the Dominions; and examined the quota, bulk purchase, and Import Board suggestions. These were too big for immediate decision, but both the British and Dominion Governments would prepare for Ottawa without disappointment. The British would go there with a free hand, but not a blind eye, claiming only, as the Dominions did, to consider their own country first.

His final assertion that he had been forced into frankness at the risk of tactlessness by Press and partisan propaganda, and that only the Empire Crusade could conscientiously vote for the motion, opened the door for ADMIRAL TAYLOR, who made a strong, slightly over-long, but attractively popular speech. There should, he declared, be no bargaining with the Dominions. The weight of generosity was so much on their side, the opportunity and need for economic unity so immense, that we could trustfully give the tariffs for which they asked.

LIBERAL OFFENSIVE

Sir Herbert Samuel then carried the offensive into the Unionist camp by the question whether they had all become crusading food-taxers or not, and rallied the Liberals to the Government case by asserting that foreign trade last year was worth £69,000,000 more than Empire trade; that Mr. Bennett's offer was useless to Lancashire; and that, without disparaging the Empire, the commercial reflection of sentiment was better than the potential friction of inter-Imperial statutory commercial contracts. SIR ROBERT HORNE retorted that trade with the Empire was infinitely more elastic than foreign trade, and that the Government's contemptuous rejection of the sincere gesture of the Dominions was disastrous. MAJOR ASTOR asked for confirmation that the Government was really preparing a reasoned plan for economic unity, for which the organizations both of employers and employed had asked.

MR. AMERY did good service in explaining that Unionists wished to censure the Government for snubbing the spirit and not for refusing the matter of Mr. Bennett's offer, which Mr. Thomas had travestied and insulted to-day. It would have brought the Canadian preference up to 13 per cent., and deserved the attention and acceptance in principle for which its author asked and which the Unionists had given it.

MR. SNOWDEN, who replied in the absence of the Prime Minister at the Round-Table Conference, modestly referred all the blame to a united Government and a united party. They had quickly made up their minds that Mr. Bennett's offer could not be accepted, and it came from one who in a fortnight of office had been busy raising Canadian duties against British goods. The policy of all the Dominions was to keep out British goods which might compete with their own. The modern Tory proposed to ask the British to pay the Dominions to keep out British goods. That was the way to disruption of the Empire.

AN INCIDENT

A gibe at Mr. Baldwin, following these criticisms of the Dominions, roused the Unionists to fury, and the SPEAKER had to intervene with an impartial reminder to refrain from personalities. The division was taken quietly enough, Lord Winterton having the good sense to turn his back upon a Labour member, Mr. Simmons, who, after the question was put, walked across the House and slapped him on the face with his order paper. The incident was brought to the notice of the Speaker during the division, and after the figures were announced MR. BALDWIN asked what action the Speaker could take. At his prompting, MR. SIMMONS explained that he had been roused by Lord Winterton's insulting shouts at Mr. Snowden, and he now handsomely apologized. The matter was then wisely allowed to drop.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE THEATRE

The King and Queen were present at last night's performance of *Petticoat Influence* at the New Theatre.

FEDERATION OF INDIA

ROUND-TABLE PROCEDURE

REPRESENTATION OF THE STATES

The emergency meeting of the Federal Relations Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference summoned by the chairman (Mr. Wedgwood Benn) for yesterday afternoon was of brief duration, for the only business was to consider the recommendation of the British Indian Delegation that, as the Committee has already been considerably enlarged, it should include the whole of the Delegation. The recommendation was unanimously adopted.

The Maharajah of Bikaner pointed out that two Princes of the States Delegation were not at present members. Their election completed the circle, and the Committee now becomes a committee of the whole Conference without any particular reason for having a distinct name.

The first meeting of the full Committee will be held this afternoon at 2.45, and one of its first duties will be to take into consideration the draft of heads of subjects drawn up by Lord Sankey and, after some informal discussion with a few delegates on Wednesday afternoon, distributed that evening to all the members of the Conference. Until the draft has been approved, with or without amendment, it will not be possible, as was recognized at yesterday's meeting, either to decide on the number of sub-committees to be appointed or on the subjects to be referred to them. There was a general feeling that the sub-committees should consist of not more than from 12 to 15 members.

THE STATES

This morning the Indian States Delegation will meet to receive the notes and suggestions on federation prepared by, or placed before, a sub-committee that originally consisted only of Ministers but has since been enlarged by the inclusion of the Maharajah of Bikaner and the Nawab of Bhopal. In the course of these discussions the differences in size and importance of the States have come into prominence. There are 108 treaty States whose rulers are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, 127 States represented in the Chamber by 12 members elected by themselves, and 327 other States. But the fingers of two hands are sufficient to count the great principalities, which contain more than half the total population under the rule of princes and chiefs.

The disparities in population and size of the treaty States has led one of the advisers nominated by the Chamber of Princes Special Organization, Sardar Jarmani Das, of Kapurthala, to urge that any scheme of federation should maintain the principle of equality of the sovereign States, which is recognized in the composition of the existing Chamber. Under his scheme there would be direct representation on the federal body of each State with sovereign rights; or, if this should not fit in with the general plan of federation, the alternative would be indirect representation through a reconstituted Chamber of Princes, which would provide definite procedure for the election of such representatives.

The Sardar holds that in the representation of different States the model of the United States, rather than that of the German Federation of 1871, should be followed. The system should correspond to that underlying the constitution of the League of Nations, in which States, whether large or small, have equal rights, while the special importance of some countries is recognized by permanent seats on the Council. It is argued that representation by a system of grouping States in geographical connexion would lead to much friction and jealousy among the component States.

EUROPEAN DELEGATES

The message from our Bombay Correspondent, published in *The Times* yesterday, quoting the views of the *Times of India* on the European representatives at the Conference, aroused a good deal of comment among delegates. Before the Government of India dispatch was published the *Times of India* suggested that the representatives of the European community should be given a "free hand." The newspaper declared that the resolution framed at the Calcutta Conference of the European Association as a guide to the delegates did not correctly represent the opinion of many responsible Europeans, especially in Bombay, and in a leading article published on Wednesday it expressed the opinion that delegates "should be given to understand that their community is willing to assist India to early full partnership in the Empire on the basis of absolute justice for all subjects of the Crown."

As a matter of fact the European delegates already have a "free hand," and the suggestion that their attitude has been governed by the uncompromising views expressed by certain sections of the community in India appears to be based on a misapprehension. The delegates received their invitation to attend the Conference direct from the Viceroy himself. They were not elected by any public body, they hold no mandate, and it is difficult to see how they are either directly responsible to any particular association or in a position to receive instructions from it. It is common knowledge that the bulky resolution passed by the European Association at Calcutta was only one of many briefs thrust upon the delegation before it sailed from Bombay. But, however carefully the various delegates have studied the views of their fellow-countrymen in India—and there is reason to believe that the advice offered has by no means been unanimous—they are not bound, either individually or collectively, to accept instructions from anyone or to frame their policy according to any such instructions.

Indian delegates themselves are among the first to recognize how much the progress of the Conference has been helped by the sympathetic attitude of the small British group—which numbers only three members out of the total of 86. British delegates make no secret of their doubt as to the possibility of according responsibility to the Central Legislature as at present constituted. On the other hand they have been among the first to welcome the suggestion of a federal form of Government, and they freely admit that, should the Princes join in the control and direction of matters of common interest to themselves and to British India, the point of view of the British community would undergo a radical change. In short, their position is in complete accord with that of those more responsible members of that community who desire to establish at the earliest possible date a permanent constitution which will at the same time satisfy Indian aspirations and ensure the security of all minorities.

** Other Indian news on page 15.

THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE

DEATH ROLL OF 245

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, Nov. 27

The Japanese Home Office announces that 245 persons were killed and 250 injured in the earthquake which shook the Izu peninsula early on Wednesday morning. The estimated damage in the Kanagawa Prefecture is 3,000,000 yen

(£300,000), but there is so far no estimate of the damage done in Shizuoka Prefecture, the district which suffered most heavily.

The Central Meteorological Observatory predicts continued earthquake activity in the Izu district, and is concentrating its entire attention on the study of conditions there. Miyanoshita is undamaged, but the road leading thither from the Izu peninsula has been partly destroyed.

Warm and sunny weather to-day brought relief to thousands who had shivered around outdoor fires last night during the unseasonable cold and drizzling rain. There were 850 after-shocks of minor intensity.

The work of reconstruction has already begun and building materials are being sent to the stricken area. Most of the buildings destroyed were the slight frame dwellings common in the Japanese countryside. The reconstruction is expected to afford partial relief to the existing unemployment, the Tokyo Social Bureau stating that it has 4,000 day labourers and 500 to 1,000 carpenters available at a moment's notice. The Emperor has dispatched his Chamberlain to investigate the situation and has given 16,000 yen (£1,600) towards the relief of distress.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZES

AWARDS TO MR. KELLOGG AND DR. SODERBLOM

OSLO, Nov. 27.—Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State, has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1929, and Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Archbishop of Upsala and Pro-Chancellor of the University of Upsala, has been awarded the prize for 1930.

Each prize is worth about 173,000 kroner (about £9,600).—*Reuter.*

Mr. Kellogg, who initiated the Peace Pact of 1928 which unofficially bears his name, was born in 1856, was admitted to the United States Bar in 1877, and held the position of President of the American Bar Association in 1912 and 1913. He was a member of the American Senate from 1917 to 1923, when he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. In 1925 he returned home to become Secretary of State in the Coolidge Administration. He was appointed a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice this year.

Dr. Soderblom, who is 54, was Rector of the Swedish Church in Paris from 1894 to 1901, and Professor at the University of Upsala from 1901 to 1914. He then became Archbishop of Upsala and Pro-Chancellor of the University. He has written many learned works and is a strong advocate of peace. In 1929 he delivered the Burge Memorial Lecture at King's College, London, on "The Church and Peace."

ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL KING ALFONSO

TRIAL BEGUN AFTER FOUR YEARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 27

The trial began to-day before a military Court here of seven men charged with attempted regicide and four others for aiding and abetting them.

It is alleged that the men intended to murder the Dictator, the Marqués de Estella, and then to assassinate King Alfonso at his funeral. The Civil Guard discovered the plot and arrested the alleged conspirators four years ago while they were manufacturing bombs, and they have been awaiting trial ever since. There were three other supposed accomplices, but one was killed by the Civil Guard while trying to escape, another is in a lunatic asylum, and the third escaped.

The prosecuting officer asked for punishment ranging from imprisonment to death, according to the degree of guilt. The defence opened with the argument that there could be no trial, because the amnesty given at the time of the fall of the Dictator should include the accused men. Civilian lawyers are being allowed to plead before the Court.

FIGHT WITH ROBBERS IN SHANGHAI

POLICE INSPECTOR WOUNDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27

Six armed Chinese robbers this morning entered a house near the industrial area of the International Settlement. Chinese residents summoned the police, who were quickly engaged with the robbers.

After a grim fight three of the robbers were shot dead. Inspector Bennett was wounded in the right arm and taken to hospital. Three Chinese who were passing by were wounded, one of them, a woman, seriously. The police all wore bullet-proof vests.

Inspector Bennett in 1924, in a similar engagement, received a bullet in the head, which was extracted some months later.

INVALIDS

It was stated last night that Lord Justice Lawrence expects to return to the Courts next Tuesday.

Miss Alexander, daughter of Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, who underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday, was stated last night to be making satisfactory progress.

Captain A. J. Todd, M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, who became ill while addressing the House of Commons on Wednesday, was much better yesterday. He intends to return to the House to-day.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., who on Monday was removed to a Leeds nursing home for an operation for appendicitis, was reported last night to be still in a critical condition.

There was no change yesterday in the condition of Mr. W. J. Baker, M.P., who is seriously ill.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

A CONSERVATIVE CHALLENGE

Mr. Baldwin and his principal colleagues discussed last night the best method of challenging the Government's decision not to renew the British Dyestuffs Act, which expires early next year. The obvious method would be by submitting a Vote of Censure on the Government, but this course was rendered unnecessary by the fact that it was announced at question time that the business in the House of Commons next Thursday would be the Committee Stage of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. It is open to any member to move an amendment to include in the schedule of the Bill any expiring measure which does not involve taxation, and he may seek to extend its operation either for a fixed term of years or for an indefinite period. It was accordingly decided that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister should move an amendment to continue the operation of the Dyestuffs Act for a further period of five years. As this debate will probably occupy the whole sitting it will be necessary for the Government to provide a second day for the completion of the Committee stage of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

On Monday the financial resolution increasing the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by a further £10,000,000 will be taken, and a three-lined whip urging Conservative members to be in their places will be issued. While members recognize that it is impossible to resist the giving of some increased borrowing powers, it is felt that the House should have an opportunity of discussing fully the serious position which the Fund has now reached, and it will be urged that some effort should be made without further delay to overhaul the whole machinery of the Fund. Surprise was expressed yesterday that the Government is still unable to announce the names of, and the terms of reference to, the Royal Commission which is to examine the position of the Fund, and it is realized that little effective work can now be done before the Christmas recess. In the meanwhile the debt of the Fund is accumulating at the rate of about £700,000 a week.

When Sir Archibald Sinclair accepted the position of Chief Liberal Whip he indicated that he would hold himself free to reconsider the position if he did not receive the loyal support of the rank and file of the party. When the party holds its next meeting on Monday some explanation may be asked for from seven Liberal members, Colonel England, Sir Robert Hutchison, the Rev. R. M. Kedward, Mr. George Lambert, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, Mr. Ian Macpherson, and Mr. Pybus, who voted with the Conservatives on Wednesday on the motion protesting against the dumping of foreign cereals.

There was a good deal of comment yesterday on the fact that questions concerning the Government's intention to grant a subsidy for the production of grand opera at Covent Garden had been transferred from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Postmaster-General, though it was Mr. Snowden who made the original announcement in the House of Commons. In one respect, however, members welcome the change, for it will give them an opportunity of inquiring on Monday whether the Postmaster-General was aware of the subsidy before Mr. Snowden made his announcement. The Government will have to submit to the House of Commons both the proposed agreement between the Postmaster-General and the British Broadcasting Corporation and the supplementary estimate, and there is a growing feeling that the Government will be defeated if it tries to rush the proposal through the House.

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(For details see page 14)

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Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	2.30 & 8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	THE WITCH	8.15
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	THE MOUTHPIECE	8.40

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Chelsea Town Hall	MR. JOHN MOREL	8.15
Grotrian Hall	MISS DOROTHY BRITTEN AND DETTMAR DRESSEL TRIO	8.30
Queen's Hall	HALLE ORCHESTRA	8.15
Wigmore Hall	MISS GERTRUDE PEPPERCORN	3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
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PICTURE THEATRES

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Astoria	THE SEA WOLF	1 to 11
Capitol	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST	1 to 11
Empire	COMPROMISING DAPHNE	12 to 12
Kensington	BALACLAVA	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	MOBY DICK	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	A WARM CORNER	12 to 11
Plaza	ANYBODY'S WOMAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	MAN SHOT AT SUNRISE	1 to 11
Rialto	KING OF JAZZ	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE FURIES	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 60 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	1.30 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light to fresh north-east wind; dull, some rain; local fog early; rather cold.

Week-end Forecast.—Changeable weather; rather cold, with north-easterly winds. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Negotiations took place in London yesterday in the hope of reaching agreement to avoid a stoppage in the South Wales coalfield on the basis of a spread-over of hours without alteration of wage rates. (p. 16)

The emergency meeting of the Federal Relations Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference held yesterday afternoon adopted a recommendation that it should be enlarged to include the whole of the British Indian delegation. The two Princes of the States delegation not already included were added to the Committee, which now becomes a committee of the whole Conference. (p. 16)

The re-establishment of the head office management of the White Star Line in Liverpool is being considered. (p. 9)

A statement is given of the general view taken by the unions of the railway companies' proposals for reducing labour costs. (p. 13)

Mr. Gentmell, the manager, spoke of the qualifications of the colliery firemen in evidence yesterday at the inquiry into the explosion in the Blantyre pit. (p. 13)

Preliminary details of the next season of grand opera at Covent Garden are published. (p. 14)

Sir John Simon, at a Thanksgiving Day luncheon of the English-Speaking Union yesterday, spoke of self-government as developed in the British Empire and the United States, and gave his opinion that India should develop her Constitution on native lines. (p. 13)

POLITICS

Our Special Correspondent in the East Renfrewshire Division, where polling takes place to-day, surveys the prospects of the candidates in the by-election. The result will be declared to-morrow. (p. 9)

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Burnham questioned the Government on certain aspects of the Round-Table Conference and a statement was made by Lord Russell. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Unionist Motion of Censure on the Government was discussed. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1929 has been awarded to Mr. F. B. Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State, and that for 1930 to Dr. Soderblom, Archbishop of Upsala and Pro-Chancellor of the University of Upsala. (p. 16)

Our Riga Correspondent says the Soviet authorities are chagrined by the discovery that in the indictment against the professors and engineers now on trial in Moscow were included two men who died some years before 1928, when, according to the indictment, they were working with the alleged plotters. (p. 16)

A further vote of confidence in the French Chamber yesterday resulted in a majority of 78 for the Government. (p. 15)

The Japanese Home Office announces that 245 persons were killed in the earthquake on Wednesday. (p. 16)

M. Graszynski, the Governor of Polish Silesia, states that the Silesian elections were conducted in an exceptionally boisterous atmosphere, but the few serious incidents which occurred were not the result of any anti-German campaign. The German Government has addressed a Note to the League of Nations asking "that the alleged ill-treatment of Germans during the elections should be discussed by the League Council." (p. 15)

Eight of the 10 men arrested after the bombing attempt on Sir Charles Tegart in Calcutta in August have been convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to various terms of transportation. (p. 15)

SPORT

The Kempton Park November Meeting under National Hunt Rules was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

Oxford University beat Gloucester in a Rugby football match at Gloucester yesterday by 13 points to 10. (p. 7)

Cambridge University beat the Army in an Association football match at Cambridge yesterday by two goals to one; Aston Villa beat Oxford University at Oxford by 10 goals to none. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet, and prices as a whole showed a sagging tendency. New scrips were firm, a premium of ¼ being established on the new stock of the Central Electricity Board. (p. 24)

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Price Stabilization Projects; Australian Mercantile Meeting; Central Electricity Allotments; Another Electric Issue; the Chinese Four per Cent. Loan of 1895; Turkey's New Default; British Overseas Bank Report; Rationalization in Steel; Exports of Russian Grain; and Marine Underwriting Claims on Smaller Premium Incomes. (p. 24)

In the Money Market loan rates declined and discount rates were a little unstable. The Bank sold £323,000 in bar gold. The Italian and Spanish exchanges were higher, but the French, Swiss, German, and Dutch rates all moved slightly against sterling. There was a decline in the Argentine exchange. Silver rose 1-16d. to 16 9-16d. per ounce. (p. 24)

TOWARDS DISARMAMENT

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which has been sitting in Geneva since the beginning of the month, has almost completed the second reading of its Draft Convention and is about to enter upon the third and final phase. The progress made has on the whole been as satisfactory as could have been expected; and it is now probable that a document will emerge which will be generally acceptable as a basis of ultimate negotiation for the limitation and reduction of armaments. The speeches have been less rambling than on previous occasions—in spite of a propagandist oration by M. LITVINOFF—and the Commission has reached firm decisions on most of the points left over from previous sessions. In the aggregate they constitute considerable progress. It is henceforth agreed that the limitation of effectives shall include all armed forces of land, sea, and air formations—an improvement on the first reading decision, when the ruling had only been made applicable to land forces. And the limitation is understood to cover those categories which are capable of immediate expansion in time of crisis. Moreover the period of service in conscription armies is also to be limited.

The limitation of material, it has been decided, is to be measured by budgetary expenditure. The more satisfactory method of direct limitation by categories of armaments, especially big units such as tanks and guns of large calibre, was urged by LORD CECIL, but he failed to carry his point; and he has had to fall back upon the agreement by the Commission that the annual outlay on production and maintenance of war material shall be limited. Direct limitation would obviously be far preferable in theory; but to make it effective would involve a right of investigation by the League on the territory of sovereign States which most of them are frankly unwilling to allow. MR. HUGH GIBSON had to explain, on behalf of the United States Government, that he could not modify the opposition which has always been felt in Washington to budgetary limitation; but for the sake of agreement he made no objection to that system being adopted by other countries; and he added that his own Government would be willing itself to apply the system of direct limitation to land and air materials—naval effectives and material being already limited by treaty. He therefore, and the representative of Great Britain, have both agreed to the alternative method; but the British delegation has supplemented this by proposing that general supervision of armaments shall be exercised by a new Permanent Commission to be set up at Geneva on the lines of the Permanent Mandates Commission. Reports would be made to it, verbally and in writing, as they are now made to the Mandates Commission; and the new body would probably have the same right to interrogate responsible representatives of the country concerned. The acceptance of this proposal by the Preparatory Commission is the biggest step forward which it has taken during the present session; for it is obvious that no system of limitation can hope to be effective that does not carry with it some measure of international control.

The previous decision to leave trained reservists out of account in the estimation of military strength has been confirmed. It would of course be far better that reservists, at least up to a certain age, should be included; no computation can really be complete without them, and their exclusion cannot but accentuate the disparity between armies based on conscription and those based on the long service system imposed by the Peace Treaties on the vanquished nations. Nevertheless, no other course but acquiescence was open to the British delegation if agreement was to be reached; and without general agreement there would be no Disarmament Convention of any sort. The right to mobilize every citizen in the service of the State is still regarded by almost every European State as inalienable; and the limitation of the number of reservists, which would necessarily limit also the annual contingent called to the colours, would imply its abandonment. No one has fought harder than LORD CECIL for the inclusion of reservists; if he has felt compelled to accept the French view it is proof that in no other way could a Draft Convention be produced. In the circumstances the instrument is no doubt bound to be imperfect; but it will, in the opinion of LORD CECIL, constitute a framework which, if properly filled in, will "secure a serious degree" of disarmament throughout the world. It is paradoxical that the Preparatory Commission should have been subjected to fierce criticism, in those quarters which profess the greatest zeal for disarmament, precisely at the moment when it is making the greatest progress and is nearing the end of its appointed work. The truth is, of course, that there are some to whom—from different and contrary motives—its failure would be welcome. But the present prospect is that the Convention which the Preparatory Commission should produce in about a fortnight's time will provide the basis of a scheme upon which equivalent and simultaneous reductions of arms can be made by all nations of good will. It seems a pity that "the obligations of previous disarmament treaties" should have to be brought under discussion at all, as they were yesterday; for they do not affect the technique of reduction, which is the business of the Preparatory Commission, but are matters of international policy, which will be part of the business of the plenary Conference. The success of the present meeting can only be endangered by the introduction of political debates.

In the meantime the naval experts who are assembled in Geneva are presumably not wasting their time, and in particular the representatives of France and Italy are understood to have had conversations upon the notorious divergence of views that separates their two countries. If they should succeed in finding a solution, a notable gain to the cause of disarmament will have been achieved. But this issue is really quite independent of, though related to, the work of the Preparatory Commission; and the success or failure of one set of negotiations will not imply the success or failure of the other.

A Disappointing Debate

The debate yesterday on MR. BALDWIN'S motion of censure was not illuminating. It is perfectly true that the Government failed lamentably to take advantage of the great opportunity presented by the Imperial Conference, that they failed to give to the proposals by which the Dominions hoped to encourage inter-Empire trade the full and careful consideration they deserved, and that they failed to formulate any effective proposals of their own. MR. BALDWIN had thus an easy task in contrasting the expectations which Ministers' speeches had led the public to form before the Conference with the meagre results that had, as a matter of fact, been achieved. But he broke no new ground and was not inspiring. MR. THOMAS, who spoke for the Government, was even more disappointing. After all, the real interest in the debate was not in the criticisms of the Opposition, the substance of which every one knew beforehand, but in the case which the Government might put up. It was hoped that the Government spokesmen would at least set out, more fully than has been set out in the official summary of the proceedings, what the Conference has actually done and would clear up points which that summary leaves obscure. It was hoped that there would be some detailed explanation of the new functions proposed for the Imperial Economic Committee, and some account of the plans of the Government to ensure that the discussions at Ottawa next June will be more fruitful than those in London have been. Above all it was hoped that Ministers would take the House into their confidence and would give some indication of what is in their minds with regard to the proposed quota for wheat, still apparently under consideration. All these hopes were disappointed.

No one will complain that the PRIME MINISTER was not in his place to reply to MR. BALDWIN. The Round-Table Conference on India has the first claim in these days on all his time and energy, and it was quite right, in the circumstances, that he should leave the defence of the Government to the SECRETARY of STATE for the DOMINIONS and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. MR. THOMAS, however, devoted the greater part of his speech to a futile attempt to show that MR. BALDWIN, if he had been in power when the Conference met, would have been precluded by previous pledges from coming to any effective agreement with the Dominions. His references to the coming Conference in Ottawa, to the quota scheme, and to the enlarged functions of the Imperial Economic Committee added nothing to what the public already knew. MR. SNOWDEN made a conventional free trade speech. The whole debate was an opportunity wasted.

The Prevalence of Perjury

Attention was directed in the House of Commons yesterday to an address delivered recently by MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE on the value of truth and the obstacles to its attainment. It will be remembered that it contained a statement which the general public may have read with surprise or even incredulity. "I feel compelled to say," remarked the learned Judge, "that perjury is committed "in greater or less degree in the majority of "the Civil and Criminal cases that come on for "trial before the Courts." Those who have daily practical experience of the Courts will probably incline to the view that this sensational dictum contains little if any exaggeration. In all but an insignificant minority of legal actions there is conflict of testimony on matters of fact; and, when the most generous allowance has been made for defects of recollection and expression, for *bona-fide* confusion and misunderstanding, there is an astonishingly large residue which can only be accounted for by sheer hard lying. If MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE'S estimate of the volume of this residue is not wholly wide of the mark not a day passes during the sittings of the Courts when fewer than a dozen witnesses brave the risk of seven years' penal servitude. Yet so much strength is there in numbers that only about fifty persons a year—less than two per cent. of the assumed total—are actually indicted for this offence.

The learned Judge is surely right in thinking that the commission of perjury has been promoted by the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898. This is not to say that the policy of that Act is on balance mistaken. By permitting the accused to give evidence it must often afford to an innocent man the only means of establishing his innocence. But, by giving this permission, in effect it compels him to avail himself of it unless he is prepared to face the damning inferences which would as a rule be drawn from his abstention. A guilty person who prefers the first alternative, and enters the box, has to choose between the certainty of conviction if he tells the truth and the possibility of acquittal if he lies. Clearly he must lie. If his lie passes muster, well and good; if it does not, it is highly improbable that his sentence will be materially aggravated on that account, or that he will be tried for perjury after having served it. He might as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb. But it is in the Divorce Court that perjury grows in the most shameless profusion. Notoriously in the vast majority of divorces based on "hotel evidence," the transaction is prearranged and collusive. Husbands do not as a rule silently and without warning go through this squalid ritual on the unverified chance that the wife may avail herself of the result. Yet in every such case the petitioner must swear an affidavit to the effect that there is no collusion, and this is cheerfully done by persons otherwise honourable and veracious in a high degree. A large output of perjury, however deplorable, is easily explained in the Divorce Court and in the Criminal Courts.

It is odder that perjury should be as common as it is in ordinary civil litigation. In an interesting passage the Judge suggests that the arts of advocacy may unwittingly contribute to this result. The lay client listens while his Counsel opens his case with all the plausibility at his command; by selective editing, its strength is kept in the foreground, its weaknesses ignored, extenuated, or explained away. Counsel labours, with a success proportionate to his ability, to hypnotize the tribunal into accepting this overdrawn picture at its face value. Can it be wondered at if he sometimes hypnotizes his client into a similar acceptance? Many a litigant, cool and self-critical enough when he comes into Court, is so worked upon by the eloquence of his Counsel, so inflamed with admiration and pity for himself, so fired with indignation at the conduct of his opponents, that when he comes to the box his evidence will inevitably be coloured and distorted by these emotions. Inconvenient incidents drop out of his recollection, helpful ones lose nothing in the telling, qualifications are omitted, dates and places develop a certain play, the rigid lineaments of truth assume mobility. In all this he may genuinely deceive himself: or he may be so firmly persuaded of the righteousness of his own cause that it seems justifiable to promote it by imparting to his story a "heightened "and telling" quality. This no doubt explains much subliminal mendacity. As to deliberate lying, much is accounted for by the small inaccuracy not immediately withdrawn, which ultimately collects a snowball of corroborative fiction. Whatever the contributory causes and the proportions in which they operate, the evil is real and formidable, and no means of rapid cure suggest themselves.

Heroic Japan

The earthquake which shook a wide area of south-eastern Japan in the early hours of Wednesday morning has taken a heavy toll of human life. About 250 people have been killed and hundreds more have been injured. Many hundreds of dwellings have collapsed in ruins and thousands of others have been partially wrecked. The area around Shizuoka, on the western shore of Suruga Bay, and the Mishima district, at the northern end of the Izu peninsula, were the worst sufferers. The shocks were felt farther north at Tokyo and Yokohama, but those cities were not damaged. The port of Shimizu (just north of Shizuoka) suffered, and the great tunnel, built at immense cost, which is to connect Shizuoka with the railway from Tokyo to Osaka was seriously damaged. The material loss is enormous, though the extent of the destruction in the whole of the stricken area cannot yet be more than roughly estimated. All this damage can be, and will be, repaired. But the dead cannot be restored to life, and for the bereaved there can be no compensation. If the horror of death and destruction that came without warning in the dark cannot be imagined, the pathos of the plight of the survivors can be more easily pictured. Even where they have no dead to mourn, the homeless families whose light frame dwellings have been destroyed are left in a pitiable state.

Japan has had more than her share of suffering under the cataclysms of Nature. It is but a few years since the calamitous earthquake of 1923 took the lives of 100,000 of her people. Since then there have been two other severe shocks. The earthquake in 1925 killed several hundred people; the grave disaster that came in the spring two years later took over 3,000 lives. And only a few months ago the fury of an unusually violent typhoon destroyed nearly 20,000 homes and brought death to many a family. Always after these fearful blows the Japanese repair their losses and remake their lives with truly admirable courage and energy. With terror once more seared into their minds the survivors of the latest visitation will build up their lives anew as they have done in the past. It is characteristic of the stoicism and enterprise of the Japanese that—though the minor shocks have hardly ceased and though the experts predict that all danger of another serious shock is not yet past—the work of reconstruction has already been begun. The valiant way in which the Japanese meet disaster deserves deep admiration; and just as deep will be the sympathy for those stricken and bereaved.

While You Wait

Moved by the sight of the sufferings of the multitude a London theatre manager some short while back resolved to abolish the queue by enabling everybody to book his seat. To his surprise he found, as have many other men, that it is not so easy to do good as it sounds. The innovation, indeed, was not welcomed but resented. Without openly saying so, the oldest inhabitants of his queues made it fairly plain that once the curtain had gone up the best part of the evening, from their point of view, was over. Nothing that happened on his stage, they implied, was as amusing or as interesting as what happened while they waited outside his theatre, and, not to beat about the bush, they wanted him to know that they sat or stood in the queue for fun. Since that happened there has been no interference with the queue. But it must not be assumed, rashly and without due thought, that because theatre queues are voluntary and enjoyed, therefore all queues are equally popular. For one obvious example the post office queue is not. Blessings rather than criticism pour upon the heads of the German postal authorities, who have just realized how much of life on the Continent is spent waiting to be served in post offices. A small cinema has been installed in Berlin, to while away the hours until, in the fullness of time, a man's grand climacteric is reached, and it is his turn, and his turn alone, to receive attention and to equip himself with the stamps or postal orders or whatever else it is that he needs to carry on the battle of life.

The postal cinema does not make the mistake of providing over-exciting films. That would hold up the business of human life. What it shows is what is going on in other postal departments, so that a due sense of awe and reverence before the manifold mysteries of organized communication may flood the soul of the waiting customer. If postal officials sometimes seem to exult a little openly in their superior status as Civil servants entitled to patronize the general public and teach them that States only become great through the sufferings of private persons, such arrogance will be the more likely to meet with humility instead of futile exasperation if the way has been prepared with instructive films. Nor need the precious hours during which the post office holds the private citizen in expectation of attendance fail to be turned to educational advantage. Close-ups, not of kisses, but of glaringly indecipherable envelopes, will show the public how much the postmen suffer at its hands. A slow relentless picture of the succession of grotesque packages which the public has the effrontery to post would produce a becoming humility. Merely to make the public wait, though a favourite device not only of Government Departments but of business houses, is not really sufficient. People who have only each other to look at, who cannot hope for the street diversions that enrich the life of theatrical queue makers, may easily grow unsocial, curmudgeonly, and irresponsive, and become so dissatisfied with life and business that they will lose the heart to write any more letters or make any effort to keep in business or social relations with the rest of the world. But men who know that a free cinema, or at any rate a Punch and Judy show, awaits them at the local post office will search their minds for pretexts for sending more letters and telegrams and for taking to the Postmaster-General all the custom they can.

RAILWAY REVENUE

RATES FOR GOODS AND PASSENGERS

THE ULTIMATE PAYERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the various comments made upon the proposals of the railway companies for a reduction of wages and variation of conditions of work I have been surprised at the lack of attention paid to the position of what may be called the "consumers" of railway services. The impending dispute appears to be treated as if it were a private matter between the railwaymen and the railway shareholders, with the public only concerned in so far as their sympathies may be aroused or their convenience disturbed in the event of a possible stoppage.

Now I suggest that the really fundamental question is not whether the railwaymen can afford a reduction in their wages or shareholders in their dividends, but whether commerce and industry can continue to bear the present charges for railway transport. For it is commerce and industry which, every day and in every way, are actually paying both the wages and the dividends.

The railway companies may urge that they cannot afford to reduce rates because of the need of earning their standard revenue and paying wages some 100 to 120 per cent. above pre-War level. But it is very certain that commerce and industry cannot continue indefinitely to pay not one but a series of taxes upon their production. They pay on the raw material moving to the factories and on the finished articles moving to the warehouse. They pay on imports and on exports and on every transaction that necessitates a transfer of material or commodities from place to place.

In the last analysis it is the goods (and the passengers) and not the directors and the shareholders who pay the wages, and neither the present nor any other rate of wages can be paid by unsold goods. And our goods are being "unsold" in alarming and increasing quantities. At such a time it is impossible for one section of the community, however worthy, however strongly organized, or however indifferent to the trend of wages and prices in other industries, to maintain indefinitely the position of private tax-collectors upon the commerce and industry that is the economic life-blood of us all.

Yours faithfully,
GILBERT C. VYLE.

20, Bucklersbury, E.C., Nov. 26.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wish to associate myself with Lord Buxton in a protest against the decision of his Majesty's Government to divorce the post of High Commissioner for South Africa from that of Governor-General of South Africa. Unless I am very much mistaken, it will cause consternation to the native inhabitants of the three Protectorates. They are wholly, even sentimentally, loyal to the British Crown, and they will be much perturbed to find themselves no longer under the man whom they know to be the King's principal and direct representative in South Africa.

Furthermore, it is the bare fact that the post of Governor-General of South Africa will henceforth be a less attractive post than the post of Governor-General and High Commissioner was and that the field of choice will be narrowed. The far-reaching decisions of the Imperial Conference of 1926 may or may not have been necessary, but it is not at all within British custom or tradition to interpret them with merciless and pedantic logic. Fortunately the decision of the Government of to-day is not irremediable. There is no reason why another Government should not reverse it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SELBORNE.

14, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1, Nov. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The transfer of the duties of the High Commissioner for the Native Territories from the Governor-General to the recently appointed High Commissioner for South Africa is explained and justified by the decision of the recent Imperial Conference. That Conference decided that future appointments of Governors-General should be made by his Majesty the King after consultation with the Governments of the Dominions. Hitherto they have been made after consultation with the Government for the time being of the United Kingdom. This momentous change may, and doubtless sometimes will, lead to a Governor-General being himself a citizen of the Dominion in which he represents his Majesty. The British Government will not in future have any voice in such an appointment, which might quite probably lead to a Governor-General of the Union of South Africa being appointed who was more in sympathy with the well-known views of General Hertzog on native questions than with those expressed in the Duke of Devonshire's memorandum of 1923 and lately reaffirmed by Lord Passfield.

The change has no doubt been made in view of such a possibility, the mere mention of which may remove Lord Buxton's fears as to "the possible effect on the minds of the chiefs and the natives under their charge."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
DAVID FREEMAN.

10, St. Catherine's-road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants, Nov. 26.

"FOR ADULTS ONLY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All who devote themselves to the welfare of children will be grateful to you for publishing the letter from Sir Hesketh Bell. The question of children and the cinema is one to which the Joint Council of Juvenile Organizations has been devoting a great deal of time for several years past.

On the one hand, there are many interesting educational films available, but the demand is small. On the other hand, the harm done to young life in recent years by the exhibition of borderline films "For adults only" has been painfully apparent to the splendid body of social workers in clubs, Scouts, brigades, Guides, &c., whose task it is to try to remedy the evil results and set the feet of youth on the ladder which leads upwards towards healthy, happy, useful citizenship. Several reforms are urgently necessary:—

1. That the age of admission to films "For adults only" be raised from 16 up to 19 years.
2. That the present regulation, which enables a child under 16 to go to a film "For adults only" if accompanied by an adult, be rescinded.
3. That the inspection and visiting of every cinema should be undertaken more frequently.
4. That the penalties for any infringements should be heavier.
5. That the British Board of Film Censors, which is at present a board set up and paid by the representatives of the film industry, be taken over and controlled as part of the machinery of the State.

Any constructive suggestions will be welcomed by my council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. OYLER, Chairman, Joint Council of London Juvenile Organizations Committees.

St. Margaret's Rectory, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.2, Nov. 26.

CHARITY BEGINS—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that every effort should be made to help the British Empire Marketing Board in their publicity campaign, it comes as a rude shock to find that the Post Office in their 2s. book of stamps have an advertisement of Danish bacon with its trade mark illustrated, and underneath it the words, "Ask your Grocer to show it to you when buying your bacon."

Yours truly,
H. D. BISHOP, M.D.

Lukis House, Guernsey.

A FIELD FOR BIOLOGY

THE NEEDS OF THE TROPICS

VACANT POSTS

(By Professor Julian S. Huxley)

Biology has still to most people a somewhat *outré* connotation. As a school subject it calls up visions of a few eccentric boys dissecting worms, frogs, and other "types," making drawings of rabbits' bones, messing about with pickled specimens of odd appearance in a strong atmosphere of spirits, and looking through microscopes at the inhabitants of drops of dirty water. As a pure science it is often thought of either as a wilderness of monkeys and other organisms plastered over with Latin names, or as an elaborate system of knowledge and jargon concerned with a comparison of the more useless attributes of the more exotic animals and plants. Even in the sphere of evolution, where it has touched the popular imagination, there is plenty of misconception. The schoolboy's celebrated short essay on evolution, "Mr. Darwin said that the first monkey was a kind of jelly," is a statement of the subject masterly in comparison with some current ideas; and the interest of most people begins to wander when the supposed relation between man and "the monkey" has been dealt with. And as an applied subject the man in the street seems firmly convinced that biology begins and ends with insects.

Whatever mild justification there may have been for such an attitude 30 years ago, there is to-day no more foundation for it than for the older attitude, now happily a thing of the past, which preferred to sum up physico-chemical science in the one word "stinks." Biology is now no longer a group of subjects, but one closely knit and unified subject in which advance in any one branch means advance in every other. The working of animals and plants, their chemistry and their classification, their present distribution and past evolution, their individual development and their natural history in the field, their sexuality, their heredity, and their diseases—all are part of the one discipline.

FROM INSECTS TO MAN

And in applied biology the change has been equally great. Medicine, while never ceasing to be an art, has become largely the science of applied physiology. Mendel's principles are being applied in plant and animal breeding. You cannot grow crops, or keep yourself or your beasts healthy, especially in the tropics, without a knowledge of insects; and this knowledge demands not only central museums where the specialist can classify and identify the many hundred thousand kinds of insect, but also elaborate studies in Nature of the life-history of insects, their enemies and parasites, of their interdependence with plants, and so with soil. The study of the cycles of animal population which give us occasional vole plagues or lemming migrations is proving useful to the fur trade, to medicine, to the study of the weather, to protection of crops from pests such as locusts. The principles of heredity and evolution, it is just being realized, are important in human politics, and must be applied to man if his stock is not to degenerate. The future of fisheries depends upon the progress of our knowledge of the microscopic organisms that float near the surface of the sea. And so one might continue: there is not a field in which man is concerned with plants, animals, his own health, or his own future in which applied biology has not a role to play.

In Africa this need for biological knowledge thrusts itself forcibly upon you: you cannot escape from biology. Here, for instance, is an area as big as Great Britain which is closed to human settlement because of tsetse-fly killing all the cattle; here is another, not quite so big, but big enough, in which other tsetse-flies are giving sleeping sickness to human beings. Some of the best grazing country is unavailable because of ticks which spread deadly disease. Without a knowledge of these creatures' life-history and habits you will never be able to throw open such areas to cattle—and so relieve the pressure on the over-grazed tick-free areas where grass has been browsed away to nothing and the bare earth is showing. The most careful studies are needed to tell us whether some native methods of agriculture are not better suited than ours to the peculiar conditions of the tropics. Native crops and native beasts have their merits; to raise them to their full possibilities, instead of merely importing other crops and other creatures, hit or miss, from other countries, is a pressing task.

What might you not do with the wild animals of the country? The patience and enthusiasm of the Belgians have demonstrated that the untameableness of the African elephant was a myth. But why can we not domesticate the zebra and the eland? Both are immune from tsetse; the zebra could take the place of the horse, the eland of the ox (in passing, elands are about twice the weight of good native cattle). People will tell you that the experiment has been tried; that the zebra is intractable, and that the eland, though readily tamed, has hooves too small to be of use as a draught animal. But to modern genetics these are inconclusive objections. Given a well-endowed and permanent research institution, in which research could be pursued for generations, it should be readily possible through selective breeding to modify the zebra's temperament and the eland's toes.

THE QUESTION OF GAME

Then preventive medicine in Africa is largely a matter of biology. Intestinal worms and malaria—every native has one or the other (or both); if you could clear them out of the majority of the population you would have a new Africa, with a new outlook and new possibilities. Biology has given us the life-history of the hookworm and the malarial parasite; it remains to apply the knowledge. (True that the application in practice is not simple, but without that biological knowledge we would be wholly impotent.)

Again, there is the game question. Game in East Africa is already important as a financial asset, and will become increasingly so as more people come from all over the world to see the unique spectacle. Yet some would have the game destroyed as carriers of sleeping sickness and cattle trypanosomiasis, others as destroyers of native crops and competitors with native cattle. To deal with the first difficulty we need more knowledge of the behaviour of tsetse-flies or the parasites which they transmit—knowledge of the type which Dr. Duke is amassing at Entebbe; and we also need field experiments, like that of Mr. Swynnerton in Tanganyika, to see whether game in a fly-free country can be kept from migrating to infested areas by game-proof fences. As regards the second point, we need the most careful studies of the food habits and migrations of game (the Uganda Game Department is beginning to set a standard in its dealings with elephants, with its data on the size and movements of every herd in the country) and of their periods of abundance or decrease, which seem to run in cycles of about 30 years.

We jump to education, only to find that biology comes in here too. If we are to educate African children into being citizens of the world, we can only do it properly by making them better Africans. The first requisites here are the applied biology of agriculture and hygiene, the pure biology of African animals and plants in relation to African soil and climate, and the human biology of local

village life, expanding into geography and history. Not only that, but we need the educators themselves to have a background of biology so that they can think of the children for whom they are responsible not merely as examination candidates, or as so many brats, tiresome or attractive as the case may be, or as eternal souls, but as so many growing organisms.

Physics and chemistry, so paramount in industrial countries, will long be subordinate sciences in a country where agriculture and human health are the two great problems. This is not to say that they will not be essential there, but essential in a secondary position. It is primarily on biology that the future of Africa depends; and the same is true of the rest of our tropical possessions.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

What are we doing about it? The answer is, a good deal, but not enough. And the reason we are not doing enough is not in this case the much-abused Government, but the lack of men qualified to do what needs doing. When I was in Africa I was asked if I could recommend anyone for an absolutely first-class research post just fallen vacant. I did my best, and so doubtless have many others, but after eight months that post is still vacant. If it had been in chemical or physical or medical work, it would have been filled in a few weeks. That is symptomatic. There is a shortage of biologists of all kinds, and an intense shortage of biologists of the first class. People seem so ignorant of the openings available for biologically trained men in the Colonial Service that it is worth while giving some figures. In each year from 1924 to 1928 over 60 new appointments were made of men with some biological training, and the numbers were increasing at the close. This is, of course, quite independent of the demand from the Dominions and the Sudan, and takes no account of biologists in the medical service. The chief demands are for agriculturists, foresters, and veterinary officers. To secure a supply of these men the Government has initiated various scholarship schemes, which again seem to be little known. About 50 of these are now given every year in agriculture, veterinary science, and related subjects like entomology and mycology, usually for two years at £250 a year; and the number of those awarded has been increasing steadily since the inception of the scheme in 1925.

These are bare figures, but the background of them is worth remembering. The agricultural or veterinary officer in Africa has not the same restricted scope as at home. If he is engaged on research, the problems that open out before him are so varied, so untouched, and so numerous that he has much greater chance of arriving at results of striking practical importance. Should he, beyond his work, make a hobby of some branch of botany or zoology, he has unlimited opportunities for indulging his taste for pure science. If he is on field work, he will be thrown in contact with the natives, and every quality of insight and leadership which he possesses will be called into play. This is, perhaps, most especially true of veterinary work. To be a good veterinary officer in Africa you must be a first-class biologist, and you must be a knowledgeable and sympathetic anthropologist as well.

NO BETTER CAREER

In all this I have left out education. I can imagine no better career than the African educational service for a young man possessed of the missionary spirit but untouched by the claims of orthodox religion or dogmatic creeds. A marked biological tendency is invading the African curriculum. Posts are being advertised for trained biologists to help the Departments realize the new ideas, and there is a demand for specialists to teach agriculture and hygiene. It might be thought that a few years of propaganda would bring the stream of specialists for whom the Colonies are asking. But pro-biological propaganda has been going on for years, and little or nothing happens. The school curriculum is too rigid, the university scholarship requirements too unaccommodating.

In any case, the provision of specialists would not be enough. We need also some appreciation of biology on the part of the administrator and educator. Wherever I went in Africa I found such men lamenting that they had not been given a chance to learn something of biology at school, so that they would have some solid background against which to see what the specialist was after, some personal understanding of the broad problems involved. This can come about only through making biology a part of general education, a cultural subject with whose facts and ideas, as with those of physics and chemistry, every boy in a public or secondary school must make acquaintance before he is 16 and begins to specialize.

Nor is this a Utopian dream, fathered by a biologist's natural love of his subject. Schoolmasters to whom you broach the subject shake their heads and talk of overcrowded curricula. They appear to be ignorant of what happens in other countries. A committee of the British Association recently prepared a report on biology in education. They found that Great Britain was one of the few important European nations where biology was *not* part of a general education!

Of course, the thing can be done—but only by striking at the tyranny of early and excessive specialization, and by destroying the superstition which has tacitly arisen that "science" means physics and chemistry, and that biology is a sort of extra. Science is science, and biology is the half of it. Meanwhile, until the ponderous educational machine gets adjusted, it is worth remembering that there are these posts crying out to be filled, and that to fill them adequately will be a service to the Empire and to the native races under its flag.

UPROAR AT MEETING ON INDIA

There were stormy scenes at a meeting organized by the Commonwealth of India League in support of Indian freedom in the Central Hall, Westminster, last night.

The first disturbance occurred when Mr. HORACE ALEXANDER had concluded a speech giving an account of an interview in Poona Prison with Gandhi. A young Indian rose in the body of the hall and asked to be allowed to put a question.

Mr. J. MARLEY, M.P., who presided, said that if time permitted questions could be put at the end of the meeting. The questioner persisted, and his demand was supported by a large number of Indians and others. Mr. MARLEY repeated his refusal, and stewards closed in on the interrupter. A blow was struck, and immediately fights broke out all over a section of the hall.

Eventually Mr. Marley called the stewards off. Then a body of men brought an Indian to the platform, and there was another fight. There were cries of, "Let him speak," and the Indian mounted the table and began to shout his address, of which only a few words could be heard.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY said that she wanted to see India have complete self-government and Dominion status. There was a unanimous demand for self-government and Dominion status for India. (Cries of "No.") She would like to see all the prisoners in India released.

Miss ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P., said that the only hope of a settlement in India was if Indians were treated as equals with equal rights. This statement was received with shouts. Miss Wilkinson stood waiting for a time, and then put on her coat and left the hall. Mr. F. Brockway, M.P., and other speakers received similar treatment.

COAL DISPUTE

CASE FOR SOUTH WALES MINERS

APPEAL TO NATIONAL BOARD

Sir Harold Morris presided at the meeting of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, held yesterday at Old Palace-yard, Westminster, to consider an application by the South Wales Miners' Federation arising from the matters in dispute between the Federation and the owners. In the discussions in South Wales the miners had declined to negotiate on the basis of a reduction of wages and presented their own case for an improvement of working conditions to the Court.

When the Board assembled yesterday Sir HAROLD MORRIS said the South Wales Miners' Federation were represented before them. The Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association had sent to the Board a letter dated November 25 stating that they had decided not to accept the Board's invitation to them to attend. (The text of this letter appeared in *The Times* yesterday.) He understood that, in accordance with the terms of that letter, the Owners' Association was not represented at that meeting. The Board had taken into their consideration whether the proceedings that day should be in public or in private, and they had come unanimously to the conclusion that the proceedings should be private.

The Press representatives then withdrew, and the Board proceeded to hear evidence on behalf of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

MINERS' PROPOSALS

The case for the South Wales miners was presented by Mr. Enoch Morrell, the president of the Federation, and other officials of that body. It was later made public. It proposes the variation of the ratio by which the net proceeds of the industry should be divided between wages and profits, and suggests 87 to wages and 13 to profits, instead of, as at present, 85 and 15 respectively. The statement points out that at the joint meeting of the Conciliation Board on September 30 the Federation submitted the following proposals as a basis for a new agreement:—

1. The main principles of the present agreement shall be continued, subject to revision in the following matters:—(a) The minimum percentage on 1915 standard base rates shall be 42.22 instead of 28; (b) the division of the net proceeds shall be in the ratio of 87 to wages and 13 to profits; instead of 85 and 15.
2. Provide for the payment of an additional 7.1 per cent. of gross earnings to pieceworkers from the date of the coming into operation of the reduced hours of work from 8 to 7½ per shift.
3. Provision to be made for improving the wages of skilled workmen employed at the collieries on the surface and underground.
4. The working hours of surfacemen to be reduced correspondingly to the decrease in the hours of underground workmen.

"There is no desire by either party," the statement says, "to alter the main principles of the agreement now in operation—(1) that the net proceeds of the industry shall be divided between wages and profits in a certain fixed ratio, subject to a minimum percentage on standard wages; and (2) that provision be made for a subsistence wage for the lower paid day-wage workmen.

COMPARISON WITH 1914

"The piecework colliers and timbermen, and the few day-wage men whose rates are above 6s. 2d., are now receiving wages that are only 2½ per cent. above 1914 wages. In 1914, the minimum wage of the piecework colliers and timbermen was 4s. 7d. plus 60 per cent.=7s. 4d. per shift. To place these men in the same relative position as they were in 1914, having regard to the increase in the cost of living, their wage now should be 11s. 6d. This could only be attained by adding 67½ per cent. to their present standard rate of 6s. 10½d. We are not suggesting that 67½ per cent. should be added, but only 42.22, which would still leave them 10s. 6d. per week worse off than they were in 1914, when admittedly the standard of life in the mining areas was a discredit to the whole nation. . . . If our figure is ultimately agreed to, our men would still be far below the wages paid to skilled men in other industries, but the improvement would be some contribution towards easing their present very hard lot."

Speaking of the dangers of the occupation, the statement says that in the three years, 1927-28-29, 734 men were killed, and over 100,000 injured in the South Wales coalfield. In 1929, the number injured totalled 36,683—205.6 per 1,000 employed. . . . "We call attention to these figures, not merely from any desire to arouse sympathy, but also to point out the serious effect these accidents have upon the earnings of the workmen. Immediately a man is incapacitated from work as the result of an accident his wages cease, and he and his family are dependent upon the compensation he is able to recover."

The statement claims that pieceworkers should not suffer any reduction in their earnings on account of the reduction in hours, but that provision should be made by an addition to their piece-rates which will enable them to earn equal wages when working 7½ hours per shift as they did when working eight hours. This principle was agreed to by the Government in its negotiations with the Miners' Federation following the reduction of hours from eight to seven per shift in 1919. When the eight-hour working day was reverted to in 1926 the additional payment of 14.2 per cent. was automatically discontinued. "It is therefore claimed, now that the hours will be reduced from eight to 7½ per shift, the same principle should apply, and by operating the same formula as that agreed to in 1919 the additional payment of 7.1 per cent. should be made on gross wages of all pieceworkers."

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Passing from minimum rates and daily rates, the statement gives figures to show what these mean in average earnings. It says:—"The average weekly wage has varied from 51s. 10d. in 1927 to 46s. 9d. in 1930. These figures include the earnings of pieceworkers, who, in common with pieceworkers in every other trade, try to increase their earnings by putting forth extra efforts, very often, so far as the miners are concerned, to their physical detriment. Yet, notwithstanding the inclusion, as stated, of officials, overtime pieceworkers as well as day-wage men, the average wage per week is very substantially less than the wages received in most other industries.

"The average wage in the South Wales coalfield in 1914 was 6s. 9.22d., so that the average wage in July, 1930, is only 40 per cent. above 1914 wages to meet an increase in the cost of living of 57 per cent.

"We have collected a number of pay tickets showing the 'cash at pay'—that is, the money men take home to maintain themselves and their families, after the deductions have been made, including rent, coal, health and unemployment insurance, doctor, hospital, &c. On the average nearly one-third of the gross wages is deducted for rent, and the average rent is about 13s. per week. We have repeatedly affirmed that the increase in the cost of living since 1914 is substantially greater in the mining districts of South Wales than is shown by the index figure published by the Ministry of Labour, and the rents revealed in this statement support that view. You will observe that, however small the wage may be in any week, the colliery companies claim their pound of flesh. It matters nothing to them whether or not the man and those dependent upon him have sufficient to buy food for the following week, the rent is ruthlessly deducted."

Among instances given are the following:—A man took home 12s. 4d. after working two and two-fifths shifts. A man with an invalid wife and six children took home 4s. 5d. after rent and other items were deducted. A man worked four and four-fifths shifts, and his "cash at pay" was 11s. 11d., to support a wife and six children; and in a subsequent week he took home 8s. 9d.

"These pay tickets," says the statement, "are representative of thousands of others. Whether colliery companies should be placed in this privileged position of having their claims for rent satisfied, regardless of other more urgent claims on the workmen, is a matter of general policy which should receive attention elsewhere.

OWNERS' REQUEST REFUSED

"The owners have asked us, as a preliminary to any negotiations for a new agreement, that we should agree to a reduction in these inadequate wages, and only on that basis were they prepared to discuss terms. We have definitely refused to negotiate on that basis. The wages now paid are utterly inadequate to maintain anything approaching a decent standard of life, and any suggestion for a reduction would be rightly resented, and strenuously opposed by the workmen."

Discussing the arguments put forward regarding competition with German and Polish coal, the statement says:—"Reduction of the miners' wages in our coalfield offers no solution to our difficulties in the international coal markets. The resources accumulated by means of national subsidies in the foreign coalfields cannot be neutralized by wage cutting in ours—a process that inevitably brings in its train uncertain resentment and frequent costly dislocation of our trade and loss of markets. . . . While the real wages of the German, Polish, and French miners have increased by 13 per cent., 13.8 per cent., and 22.6 per cent. respectively, the wages of the Welsh miners have fallen by 17 per cent. . . . The facts are that the standard of living of the German, Polish, and French miners has been substantially improved, whereas the Welsh mineworkers are far worse off than in 1914."

SOME COALFIELD AGREEMENTS

DURHAM MINERS ACCEPT OWNERS' TERMS

The result of the Durham miners' lodge vote upon the working of the new Mines Act was announced last night as follows:—

In favour of the owners' proposals, 939; against, 66; majority in favour, 873.

The following are the owners' proposals:—

(1) The hours of all underground workers except deputies shall be seven and a half hours a shift, plus one winding time; the hours of deputies shall be seven and a half hours a shift, plus one winding time, it being understood that in accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act they shall, if required, be longer, and be paid an equivalent wage for overtime.

(2) The county standard basis wage of pieceworkers whose hours are reduced shall be adjusted *pro rata* to the reduction of hours, but the present minimum rate of wages for piece-workers shall continue for a period of three months.

(3) The management at the individual collieries shall, if they require it, exercise the right to send down all classes of workers as one class as provided by Clause 7 of the Coal Mines Act, 1908.

(4) The provision of short shifts for certain classes to continue as at present, except that where the owners require it within the week they shall work the full hours of the Act, and datallers shall be paid *pro rata* overtime.

A meeting of Northumberland coalowners' and miners' representatives at Newcastle yesterday agreed to terms for working the new Mines Act. They had previously been approved by the men. There is no spread-over of working hours, and the 7½ hours per day is to be observed as laid down by the Act.

A settlement of the wages question in the North Staffordshire coalfield was reached yesterday at a joint conference of representatives of the North Staffordshire Colliery Owners' Association and the North Staffordshire Miners' Federation. It was decided that there shall be a spread-over of hours until January 31 next, on the basis of a maximum of 45 hours a week at the current rate of wages. Discussion will take place at a later date to determine the terms and conditions of work after the end of January.

Cannock Chase Miners' Council decided that the miners in the local coalfield should continue at work for the next fortnight under the operation of the 7½-hour day, pending consideration of their case by the National Coal Industrial Board. It was agreed that everything possible should be done to avert a stoppage of the Cannock pits.

As the result of a meeting between miners' representatives and coalowners, notices affecting 1,000 miners in the Bristol district have been suspended pending further negotiations.

SCOTTISH MARKETING SCHEME

The Mines Department states that in England and Wales a separate District Committee of Investigation has been appointed under the Coal Mines Act, 1930, to investigate any complaints which may be made in regard to the operation of each of the 16 marketing schemes approved by the Board of Trade. For the purposes of the Act, however, the whole of Scotland is dealt with as one district, and there will accordingly be only one committee to inquire into any complaints that may be lodged in regard to the working of the Scottish District (Coal Mines) Scheme which came into operation on November 24. This committee, which will be very shortly constituted, will consist of five members—namely, an independent chairman, one representative each of coalowners and miners, and two representatives of consumers (one industrial and one domestic).

KENT RURAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL

MATERNAL MORTALITY CONSIDERED

At the annual conference of the Kent Rural Community Council yesterday at Folkestone the question of maternal mortality was considered. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, in a letter sent to the conference wrote:—"In the domain of public health there is no more important or pressing question, and it is one which calls for the earnest attention of all who are concerned for the welfare of the nation. There is a great need for the improvement and development of the maternity services of the country, and for increased and sustained efforts to educate public opinion on the subject of maternal mortality. I feel sure that the voluntary organizations represented on the Rural Community Council in cooperation with the local authorities can render invaluable assistance in these directions."

Mr. J. Moss (Kent County Public Assistance Officer) dealt with the subject of vagrancy. He said that tramps were better treated in Kent, or some parts of it, than in other parts of the country, where much improvement was still necessary. There was a proposal which would probably come into effect for establishing tramp wards every 15 miles. A very small percentage of men were genuinely seeking work. It was as misguided to give tramps lifts in cars as to give them food during the summer months. The large number of men who went from London to Thanet for temporary work was extraordinary. They earned money and tramped back to London, stopping at tramp wards and burying their money outside the wards. The tramps in Kent to-day were provided with night shirts and a clean towel, and they were making provisions for bedsteads for them.

Mr. O. L. SHERRARD (Deputy Secretary of the Central Electricity Board) dealt with the electricity scheme in Kent. He said there was tremendous room for expansion in Kent, where there were really only 17 generating stations, not one of which could be regarded as a large station. All the 17 stations would be equivalent to a quarter or one-third of a modern station such as that at Battersea. Five-eighths of the installed capacity were found at four stations—Folkestone, Maidstone, Gravesend, and Tunbridge Wells. Under the Board's scheme for linking up lines in Kent they would have eight first-class stations, and they would have three first-class stations—Barking, Eltham, and Croydon—just outside the county. Rural areas would get great advantages by the scheme.

OFFICER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

BLACKHEATH SCHOOL TEACHER'S DEATH

CAPTAIN DESMOND CHARLES METHUEN, 31, of the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich, was charged on remand at the Greenwich Police Court yesterday with being drunk in charge of a motor-car at Kidbrook Park-road, Blackheath, at 10.40 p.m., on November 19; with driving in a manner dangerous to the public; with the manslaughter of Dorothy Ethel Bunning, a school teacher, of Westbrook-road, Blackheath; and with causing bodily harm by wanton driving to Miss Bunning.

Mr. Vincent Evans, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that on the night of November 19, Miss Bunning was in Kidbrook Park-road, possibly with a dog—but on that point they were not clear—when a motor-cyclist named Taylor with his brother on the pillion came along from the direction of Eltham. The cyclist tried to pass between her and his near-side pavement, and what followed was not exactly known, for Taylor was so severely injured that he had not been yet able to make a statement. The woman, however, was knocked down and the two men were deposited on the pavement. The police found Taylor being attended to by his brother on the pavement, and Miss Bunning lying in the road. The ambulance arrived, and while the attendants were attending to Miss Bunning the headlights of a motor-car were seen from the Eltham direction. The car was travelling fairly fast—some estimated the speed at 25 miles an hour and others 50. When it got within about 50 yards of the scene of the accident there was a shout of "Stop!" The car, which was driven by the defendant, continued on its way, and, swerving to the near side, went straight into the crowd standing round the injured woman. She was picked up by the car and carried a distance of seven or eight yards, the near-side wheels passing over her. The car stopped a few yards farther on and the accused got out. He was very unsteady and smelt strongly of drink. Miss Bunning was removed to hospital and without regaining consciousness died at 2.40 the next morning.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA

PRINCE OF WALES ON FRIENDSHIP

NARROWING THE ATLANTIC

The Prince of Wales was the guest of honour at the Thanksgiving Day dinner of the American Society in London, held at the Savoy Hotel last night. The American Ambassador, General Dawes, was in the chair. Nearly 500 citizens of the United States resident in this country attended the dinner, which was followed by a ball.

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, said they were met on a Thanksgiving Day in the midst of a world-wide economic depression, when thoughts of their own blessings were almost reprehensible unless accompanied by a determination to share them with those less fortunate. No days were sadder for the world than those when multitudes of men willing to work were unable to find work. That was the situation at present, not only with the two great English-speaking peoples, but with many other peoples as well. It was a challenge to every individual to rise above selfishness; to political parties everywhere to forgo any partisanship which might interfere with constructive efforts to deal with it collectively; and to humanitarian organizations, already devoted to public betterment, to redouble their efforts.

"A PRINCE AMONG MEN"

They might speak hopefully of the future and gratefully of the past on that Thanksgiving Day, but in a distressful time like the present the only real evidence of their thankfulness for what had been given them during the last year was what to-day each one was giving to others. (Cheers.) In his strenuous and untiring leadership and work in behalf of the unfortunate in this time of emergency the Prince of Wales had set a conspicuous and noble example to them all. They knew the heavy exactions of that work upon his time and strength, and all the more appreciated the kindness and honour he did them by his presence that night. (Cheers.) The personal attributes which a leader of men must possess to inspire loyalty and respect for himself and his position were the same among all peoples, whatever their form of government. It was a mistake to suppose that the prestige of high position assisted its holder before that impartial but continuing tribunal which existed in the heart and conscience of the average man. In its appraisement of leadership that tribunal was all the more searching and exacting because it was inarticulate and its final judgment expressed only in public attitudes. No man in high position in this or any other country escaped that silent trial by the conscience of his people. Upon its verdict, which could not be coerced, depended that public respect which was the greatest decoration of public service. The Prince of Wales was held in universal respect and affection by the British people not alone because he was a Prince, but because, tried in their hearts and consciences, he exemplified their conception and that of the American people of what a Prince among men should be. (Cheers.)

The PRINCE OF WALES, who was greeted with loud cheers on rising to reply, said:—

Six years have now elapsed since I last had the pleasure of dining with your society and of replying to the toast which you have just drunk so kindly. On that occasion it was proposed, I remember, by our good friend Mr. Kellogg. I wish he could be with us to-night. But though General Dawes has proposed my health in terms no less encouraging to myself than those used by his predecessor, my reply this time is a matter of considerably greater difficulty than it was in 1924. I had then just concluded a delightful visit to America, and, remembering as I do the great kindness shown me there, I am positively ashamed to confess that those six years have elapsed without my setting foot on United States territory, save for an afternoon in August, 1927, when I was present at the opening of the Peace Bridge at Buffalo. General Dawes was there, too, in his capacity of Vice-President, and I am sure he will recollect the occasion, for it was about the hottest—and, may I add, the thirstiest—day on which anything has ever been opened in the history of the world. (Laughter.)

HOPE OF ANOTHER VISIT

As you know, I am shortly starting on a tour in the South American Continent, revisiting some old ground, and exploring some new. On my way I shall have a brief opportunity of just touching United States territory—in the Canal zone. Needless to say, one cannot count a short stop-off of this nature as a real visit, but I hope that the pleasure I experience in just setting foot on American ground may prove how anxious I am to keep alive the contacts which I established with the United States in the past—contacts which I hope I may have an opportunity of renewing by another genuine visit in a not too long time to come.

The world has not stood still in the last six years, though whether it has got nearer to, or more remote from, perfection, I expect none of us would care to say, even after a Thanksgiving dinner. We are all striving onwards towards one great goal or another—whether it be science, industry, agriculture, art, or sport. In this country we admire any individual success on your side. I have in my mind two names to-night, names that have had more publicity than others. The first name is Lindberg. (Cheers.) His great efforts have been made since I last dined with you. The other name that comes to my mind to-night is that of Mr. Robert Jones, junior. "Bobby" Jones has attained what very few people in this country have done, and that is an editorial in one of our most sedate and most respected journals. (Laughter.) Not only does the great golfing community of Great Britain, but the whole of the sporting community, admire to the utmost his unique achievement, which I predict will never be beaten—namely, that of winning in one year, or ever winning, the four biggest golf trophies in the world. (Cheers.) And we admire particularly the most graceful way in which he has retired. (Laughter.)

JOINING HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

One achievement stands out which all who value the friendly relations between our two countries will agree in calling good—namely, that in this period the Atlantic Ocean has been made noticeably smaller. Aircraft have crossed it not once, but many times; the steamship record has been lowered; telephone conversations between London and New York have become an everyday affair, and only last Saturday exiled graduates of Harvard and Yale were able to listen in to a running commentary on the annual football match, straight from the historic field in Cambridge, Mass. We are apt to look on these achievements of science and human skill as mere conveniences, but they have, I believe, a deeper significance than that. The very fact that America and Great Britain are continually striving to make that formidable ocean less of an obstacle than Nature intended it to be surely proves that the people of those two countries are growing ever more anxious to join hands across it. (Cheers.) If I am right in thinking that, and right in thinking that you agree with me—then there is, at any rate, something for which we can give thanks.

Thanksgiving Day was originally ordained, I believe, to provide all good Americans with an opportunity of giving thanks for the mercies of the past 12 months. A good many of you—especially if you are engaged in commerce—will be tempted, I fear, to retort that the 1930 vintage of mercies has not been a particularly good one. The past year has not been a happy one on your side any more than it has been on ours, I am sorry to say. The word "depression" must be getting very worn out on the printing presses of the newspapers; and if to your Thanksgiving I may contribute a small hope, it is that before your society next meets, that sombre word may have disappeared—temporarily at any rate—from the vocabulary of our common language. (Cheers.)

Mr. AMOS C. DEAN, vice-chairman of the American Society in London, proposed "The Day we Celebrate," and LADY ASTOR, M.P., responded.

Mr. ALBERT HALSTEAD proposed the health of "The Chairman."

Those present included:—

Mrs. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Prince and Princess Wiasemsky, Mr. and Mrs. W. Astor, Canon W. H. Carnegie, Miss Kathleen Carnegie, Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Major J. R. Aird (Equerry to the Prince of Wales), Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Barce, Dr. Edward B. Benedict, Sir Bruce and Lady Bruce-Porter, Dr. F. N. D. Buchman, the Rev. George J. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond H. Cox, Miss Marta Cunningham, Mr. Henry Dawes, the Rev. S. S. Day, Captain and Mrs. J. Griffyth Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Fox, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Frankenfield, Captain the Freeman Mitford, Captain William W. Galbraith (American Naval Attaché) and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. William Gourley, Lady Hadfield, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Witt Mrs. Halstead, Captain Edwin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell Lee, Mr. Hardy Campbell Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bradford and Lady Leslie, Mr. John H. Lord (American Vice-Consul) and Mrs. Lord, Mr. George A. Murray (Treasurer), Major and Mrs. Gen. Warren Pearl, Mr. Lowell C. Pinkerton (American Consul-General), and Mrs. Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Powell, Mr. W. A. Prendergast, Mr. Rodney Prince (hon. secretary) and Mrs. Prince, Mr. Guy Ray (American Vice-Consul), Mr. Donald Renshaw, Sir Arthur and Lady Roberts, Miss Jane Rothberg, Miss Lady Stratford, Mr. Remington Rice (First Secretary, American Embassy), Lady Wilkes, and Countess Zoltowska.

OBITUARY

M. VUKITCHEVITCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, Nov. 27

The former Prime Minister, M. Velimir Vukitchevitch, died of heart failure this morning at the age of 59.

He had been Deputy on the lists of the Serb Radical Party since 1906, and a Minister since 1921. In 1927 he became Prime Minister and was in the Cabinet until the institution of the Dictatorship, though during the last six months he was Minister of the Interior, having ceded the Premiership to Father Koroshetz. He was accounted a somewhat sinister character, and to his personal ambition is attributed the breaking up of the Radical Party, just as it was largely ascribed to his conduct while Prime Minister that the Skupshtina fell into disrepute and the public lost faith in Parliamentary institutions. He conducted the last elections in September, 1927, which at the time were considered a model of corruption and official pressure on the electorate, and his responsibility for the widening of the gulf between the Serbs and Croats is very great. It was during his Premiership that the Croat Deputies were shot in the Skupshtina, and in many quarters in Yugoslavia there is an inclination to cast part of the indirect responsibility for them on M. Vukitchevitch. After this incident he had to resign the Premiership, but he remained Minister of the Interior until the establishment of the Dictatorship on January 5, 1929. Since then he had been living in retirement in Belgrade.

SIR JEREMIAH WILSON

The death is announced, in a Reuter telegram from Capetown, of Sir Jeremiah Wilson, former Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa.

Sir Jeremiah entered the Imperial Telegraph Service in May, 1876, and four years later was transferred to the Cape Telegraph Service. He became principal clerk in the Foreign Mails Branch in 1893, chief clerk of the General Post Office in 1898, assistant secretary in 1905, and secretary in 1908. He was appointed Under-Secretary under the Union Administration in May, 1910, and in the following October Postmaster-General of the Union. He retired in December, 1920, when he was knighted. He had been created C.M.G. in 1918.

MR. ISIDORE ABRAHAMS

At the meeting of the City Corporation yesterday the death was announced of Mr. Isidore H. W. Abrahams, who represented the ward of Portsoken. During the last few years Mr. Abrahams brought forward a number of schemes for improving London and for relieving traffic congestion. He suggested a bridge down the middle of the Thames to join Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster bridges, and thus provide relief for the traffic on the Embankment and Stamford-street. The covering of many railway cuttings for the construction of motor roads out of London was another of his suggestions, and he also advocated relief thoroughfares in the City, especially one from Aldgate to Bishopsgate.

MRS. ERSKINE

Mrs. Emmeline Augusta Erskine died yesterday at her residence in Ashley-gardens at the age of 95. She was the fourth daughter of Mr. H. J. Adeane, of Babraham, M.P. for Cambridge, who was born in 1789, by his marriage to the daughter of the first Lord Stanley of Alderley. She was thus the sister of the late Admiral E. S. Adeane and the late Mrs. Hugh Colin Smith, of Mount Clare, and aunt of Mr. C. R. W. Adeane, now of Babraham, of Lady Mallet, and of Mrs. Cator, of Woodbastwick. She married in 1856 the Rev. Thomas Erskine, rector of Alderley, Cheshire, who was descended from Lord Chancellor Erskine. He died in 1878. Mrs. Erskine leaves a son, Colonel Henry Adeane Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

DR. JOHN YOUNG

The death is announced in Edinburgh, at the age of 86, of the Rev. Dr. John Young, a former Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland.

Educated at the grammar school of his birthplace, Berwick-on-Tweed, and at Irvine Academy, he graduated in Arts at Edinburgh University. Thereafter he entered the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh. His only ministerial charge was at Newington U.P. Church, Edinburgh, where he ministered from 1872 till 1889. He was appointed Convener of the Church Life and Work Committee in 1890, an office he held for 10 years. In 1896 he became a member of the committee which devised the road for the union of the United Presbyterians and the Free Church, and during all the discussions his clear intellect and business qualifications were of much assistance. After the union he continued as Home Mission secretary, and became Joint Convener of the Committee for Amalgamation of Funds which planned the Central Fund of the U.F. Church, one of the most useful organizations in that Church. Naturally he was chosen as the Central Fund secretary, an office he held till 1916. Edinburgh University conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1907, and he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the U.F. Church in 1910.

When the wider union of the U.F. Church with the Church of Scotland began to be discussed, Dr. Young became one of the Joint Conveners of the committee formed of representatives of both Churches. His long experience in the earlier negotiations, his far-reaching vision, and his practical common sense contributed largely to the suggestions made by this conferring committee. After 11 years' useful work in this connexion he felt difficulty in agreeing with some of the proposals, and in 1922, to the regret of many of his friends in both Churches, he resigned from the committee. He retained the friendliest feelings towards the deliberations, and refused to take any share in the efforts which resulted in what is known as the "Continuing" Church.

Dr. Young was twice married. Two of his sons went to the mission field in Livingstonia, where one succeeded Dr. Laws as principal of the Training Institution, and the other is in charge of one of the outstations.

MR. T. F. HUGH SMITH

Mr. T. F. Hugh Smith, F.R.C.S., formerly of Farningham, Kent, died at Seaford on Nov. 20, in his 75th year. The eldest son of Mr. Henry Smith, F.R.C.S., surgeon to King's College Hospital, he was educated at King's College, Strand, and entered his father's hospital in 1877. He qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., and became house surgeon at King's. After a period of study in Paris, and after being house physician at Brompton Hospital, he decided to take up general practice and joined the late Dr. Ashurst, at Farningham. Here he speedily built up a large and wide-spread practice which was certainly "general" in that it included every variety of work and all classes of society. He was an excellent surgeon and in his earlier years, before motors had made Farningham virtually a suburb of London, he had ample scope for his skill. He was surgeon to the Kettlewell and Parkwood Convalescent Homes at Swanley, and was also Medical Officer to the Dartford Union. He was twice married, and had two sons and two daughters. Seven years before he retired to Seaford he was joined in practice by his elder son, Major Sumner Hugh Smith, M.C. On his retirement, in 1928, Hugh Smith was presented with an address and cheque by Sir William Hart-Dyke on behalf of several hundred subscribers. Hugh Smith was once described by a former assistant as "the finest G.P. in England."

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

The Rev. R. Noël Brown, of St. Philip's, Stepney, writes:—In your glowing tribute to the life and work of Dame Mary Scharlieb you have, probably quite unwittingly, omitted that which she would wish stressed most. She was a devoted Churchwoman, living loyally the Catholic life within the borders of the Church of England, and it was her religion which was the motive and mainstay of all she did, or was able to achieve. Her book, "The Bachelor Woman and Her Problems" is a book for men to read as well as women, and nothing, unless it was personal knowledge of her, could show so clearly what she realized to be the one true ground for her ideals. It was an achievement to have written such a book when well past her eightieth year, and it is all the more welcome as she writes as one whose experience has confirmed her faith and strengthened her courage.

Mrs. Horne writes from All Saints Vicarage, Goodmayes, Ilford:—In the obituary notices of that wonderful woman Dame Mary Scharlieb I was rather surprised no mention was made of the man but for whom she might never have become a doctor: I refer to Surgeon-General Edward Balfour. He saw the great need for women doctors in India, and when head of the Madras Medical Department induced the Government to open the Madras Medical College to women in 1875. His services in this direction were commemorated in 1891 by the endowment at Madras University of a Balfour memorial gold medal, with the object of encouraging the medical education of women. Mrs. Scharlieb was one of the first to take advantage of this opening. She studied and became a doctor at this college, with what wonderful results all the world knows.

THE WEATHER

DULL; RATHER COLD

Meteorological Office, Nov. 27

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A ridge of relatively high pressure covers most of the British Isles, and a depression over Southern France is spreading northwards. Rain is probable in South-east England, but in other districts weather will be mainly fair apart from fog.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Light to fresh north-east wind; dull, some rain; local fog early; rather cold.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W.—Light to moderate north-east wind; cloudy, perhaps local rain; local fog early; rather cold.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., ISLE OF MAN, IRELAND.—Light variable breeze; mainly fair; some fog; rather cold, frost night and morning.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather cold; local fog in the North.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Changeable weather; rather cold, with north-easterly winds.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind east to north-east, moderate or fresh; some rain and mist; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind variable, light; fair; local coastal fog; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds north-east, 5-15 m.p.h. at the surface, 15-25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Much low cloud and occasional rain. Visibility 200-500 yards locally, improving slowly to 2,000 yards.

Sun rises, 7.40 a.m.; sets, 3.55 p.m.
Moon rises, 1.23 p.m.; sets, 11.47 p.m.
First quarter, 6.17 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 4.25 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 6.28 a.m. and 7.31 p.m.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—Clacton, 0; Lowestoft, 0; Southport, 0; Torquay, ½; Ventnor, 0.

£1,725,000 FROM WIRELESS LICENCES

ESTIMATE FOR THIS YEAR

In a written reply to Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, the Postmaster-General gives the following figures of the total receipts from wireless receiving licences during the year ended March 31, 1930, and their distribution, with the corresponding figures estimated for the year ending March 31, 1931:—

	1930	1931
	£	£
Total receipts ..	1,537,377	1,725,000
Deduct 12½ per cent. (for P.O. expenses of management) ..	192,172	215,625
Deduct contribution to cost of conversion of "spark" stations, &c. ..	6,686	3,150
	1,338,519	1,506,225
Paid to B.B.C. (based on licence receipts for previous year)	963,171	1,069,648
Balance to Exchequer	£375,348	£436,577

Mr. Lees Smith adds that he is not in a position to furnish particulars of the total income of the British Broadcasting Corporation from all sources during the same two periods; but their total income during the year ended December 31, 1929, is shown in their Third Annual Report (Cmd. 3599 of 1930) as £1,097,337 3d.

Eric McKinley Bethell, 31, a Liverpool police constable, was at Liverpool

The House with the Link Extinguishers

Behind These Portals

is a Studio where the artists are busier than ever painting Portraits for Christmas Presents. For more than ever, people are appreciating the pleasure of possessing one or two really good Portraits. Mr. Keturah Collings' artists paint Portraits either from life or from photographs he takes, or from any existing photographs, snapshots, or daguerreotypes. (Fees are not payable until the Portrait is a complete success.)

A Miniature on Ivory, from 6 to 30 guineas.
A Portrait in Water Colours, from 8 to 60 guineas.
A Portrait in Oils or Pastels, from 15 to 250 guineas.
An enlarged photograph finely finished in Pencil and slight Water Colour, from 3½ guineas.

Have you any photographs or snapshots you value? Will you post them to Mr. Keturah Collings and he will send you sketches and ideas—free of cost—before you finally decide.

12a, Savile Row, London, W.1. Gerr. 3943

AUSTRALIA BY ORIENT LINE

Winter where the sun shines, the beaches are golden and the surf warm

Travel in the comfort of a 20,000 ton steamer and see GIBRALTAR, TOULON, NAPLES, SUEZ CANAL & COLOMBO on the way.

Managers: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd. 5 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3. West End Offices: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. and No. 1 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

Jewels of the Empire

Messrs. Garrard & Co., Ltd., have pleasure in announcing that their beautiful Jewels which created so much admiration at the recent

Jewels of the Empire Ball and Pageant

will be on view

at 24, Albemarle St., W. *to-day*

FRIDAY

thus affording an opportunity to those who were unable to attend the Ball to inspect the Jewels under advantageous conditions.

GARRARD

Established in the Haymarket 1721

24, ALBEMARLE ST., W.1

OSMAN TOWELS

THE BEST EVER MADE

OBTAINABLE AT ALL GOOD CLASS DRAPERS & STORES

1/6½. 1/11½. 2/6½

SUPER OSMAN

2/11. 3/11. 4/11

IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY WRITE TO OSMAN HOUSE, MANCHESTER

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 27

The King held a Council this morning at 11 o'clock. There were present:—The Lord Parmoor (Lord President), the Right Hon. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P. (Lord Privy Seal), the Lord Passfield (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and the Lord Colebrooke (Lord in Waiting).

Mr. Colin Smith was in attendance as Deputy Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Parmoor had an audience of His Majesty previous to the Council.

The Master of the Household, Colonel the Hon. Claude Willoughby (Groom in Waiting) and Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour (Equerry in Waiting) were in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

The Duc and Duchesse de Guise visited Their Majesties this afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 27

The Prince of Wales, attended by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter, was present at the Dinner of the American Society in London, which was held at the Savoy Hotel this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, Nov. 27

The Duke and Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Helen Graham and Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, were present this evening at an Ice Carnival, which was held at the Ice Club, Westminster, on behalf of the National Council of Girls' Clubs.

The Duchess of Devonshire left 2, Carlton-gardens yesterday for Chatsworth.

The Duchessa della Grazia gave birth to a daughter at 45, Berkeley-square yesterday. Both are doing well.

The Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans will return to London on December 3 or 4 from Latvia.

The Marchioness of Zetland will return to 19, Arlington-street on Monday from Yorkshire.

Lady Blanche Cobbold and Lady Cranworth returned to England on Wednesday from Florence.

The Earl of Inchcape will leave London to-day for Scotland.

The Countess of Lindsay will arrive at 25, Berkeley-square to-day from Scotland.

Lord Joicey left 58, Cadogan-square on Wednesday for Ford Castle.

Lady Russell of Liverpool will return to Bury Court, Yapton, Arundel, to-day from America.

Lady Seaforth will leave 47, Berkeley-square to-day for Lydhurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex, where she will remain for about a week.

The Dowager Lady Aberdare returned to 83, Eaton-square yesterday from Wales.

Major-General the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley will leave England to-day in the Moldavia for Ceylon, Burma, and Egypt. They will be away for four months.

Major Cosmo and Lady Guendolen Little have left Upton House, Tetbury, for Mentone for the winter.

M. C. M. Laptew, Acting Counsellor to the Rumanian Legation, left London yesterday for the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Cassels left London yesterday *via* Marseilles *en route* for India in the Kaisar-i-Hind, and will be away until April.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Chance wish to thank their friends for all their kind sympathy. It will be some time before they can reply individually to all the letters they have received.

The Prince of Wales will be present at the ball which is to be held at the May Fair Hotel on Monday, December 1, in aid of the Belgrave Hospital for Children, of which his Royal Highness is the patron. Miss Florence Desmond will appear in the *cabaret*, supported by a children's *cabaret* arranged by Miss Cone. Decorations will be worn.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will open at 2.30 a bazaar in aid of the Victoria Docks Settlement Fund, which will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on Wednesday, December 3, from 12 noon until 6 p.m.

The Countess of Ancaster is lending Eresby House, Rutland-gate, for an exhibition of Treasures of Famous Children to help Fairfield House open-air school at Broadstairs, which is maintained by the British section of the Save the Children Fund. Lady Brownlow is president of the exhibition, Lady George Cholmondeley vice-president, and Mrs. Edward Baron chairman. A collection is being made of dolls, other toys, books, clothing, and any article of interest associated with children who were born famous or who subsequently achieved fame.

Lady Violet Brassey, vice-chairman, received purses at the National Children's Adoption Association annual pound day, which was held at Tower Cressy, Camden Hill, yesterday afternoon. Among others present were Lady Margaret Graham, Lady Myers, Lady Kenderdine, Miss Clara Andrew, the founder of the association, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Rhys Samson, Miss White, Miss Forbes, and Miss Donald.

The number of the programme which won the diamond brooch at the Jewels of Empire Ball was 744. The ball secretary, Park Lane Hotel, states that the brooch has not yet been claimed.

HOUSE PARTY

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will entertain a house party at Chatsworth this week-end. The guests will include:—

Lord and Lady Desborough, the Hon. W. W. Astor, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Captain the Hon. George and Lady Maud Baillie, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir John and Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy, Lord and Lady Mildmay of Flete, the Marquess of Hartington, and Captain and Mrs. Euan Wallace.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

Sir James Barrie will preside at Guildhall on Tuesday, December 2, at the Festival Dinner in connexion with the reconstruction of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street. Among those who have expressed their intention of being present are:—

Lord and Lady Macmillan, Lord and Lady Warrington of Clyffe, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Justice Clauson, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Chief Rabbi, Lady Hope, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Helen Murray, Sir Oswald and Lady Simpkin, Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Frederick Hyde, Sir Percy and Lady Shepherd, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, Lady Savill, Mr. Eric Savill, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Sir Gerald and Lady Chadwyck-Healey, Mr. and Mrs. James Fairbairn, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver N. Chadwyck-Healey, Sir Ernest and Lady Clark, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Cohen.

THE "NOT FORGOTTEN" ASSOCIATION

The first of the two *thés divertissements* which Miss Marta Cunningham is arranging in connexion with the "Not Forgotten" Association's treats for the wounded men still in hospital will take place to-day at the Hyde Park Hotel at 3.30. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, who is patroness of the association, has consented to attend the second entertainment, which will take place on Tuesday, December 16, at the Hyde Park Hotel. The association is anxious that its provision of Christmas treats for the men should this year be as liberal as ever, and will welcome suitable gifts for the 2,000 "stockings" which will be distributed to cot cases. Tickets for the *thés divertissements* may be obtained from Miss Marta Cunningham, 56, Ladbroke-road, Holland Park, W.11. (Telephone, Park 3415.)

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D. COLES AND MISS M. O. HYDE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant-Colonel William Dudley Coles, of Oak End, Tunbridge Wells, and Marjorie Gladys, third daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, of Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.

MR. C. A. STREET AND MISS D. H. BRITTON

The engagement is announced between Charles Arthur Street, The South Staffordshire Regiment, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Street, of East Portlemouth, Salcombe, Devon, and Dorothy Hilda, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Britton, of Salcombe, Devon, and Taihape, New Zealand.

MR. J. F. CHILD AND MLLE. J. M. CARONTI

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Paris on December 8 between John Frederick Child, son of the late Frederick Charles Castello Child and Mrs. Elisa Dávila de Peña, of Connaught Court, London, and 51, Rue Spontini, Paris, and Mlle. Juana Maria Caronti, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Phillipe Caronti, of Buenos Aires.

MR. P. L. B. WILLS AND MISS E. W. STAPLETON

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Percy Lionel Bethune Wills, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wills, of 45, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W., to Edythe Winifred (Sita) Stapleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton, of Perth, Western Australia.

MR. S. M. DEWEY AND MISS D. C. HOLT

The engagement is announced between Sidney Maurice Dewey, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dewey, of Tootswood, Bromley, Kent, and Dorothy Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. D. Holt, late of Northdown Hill School, Margate, and Mrs. Holt, of 25, Adrian-square, Westgate-on-Sea.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. P. HEWETT AND MISS J. GARRARD

The marriage took place at St. Andrews, Dalhousie-square, Calcutta, on November 12 of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. P. Hewett, late Royal Dragoons, son of Sir John and Lady Hewett, of The Court House, Chipping Warden, Banbury, and Miss Joyce Garrard, daughter of Major and Mrs. Garrard, Welton Place, Daventry, Northants. The Rev. G. C. Macpherson officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment-tinted needle-run lace, made with a little cape, the back of the skirt lengthening into a train. She carried a bouquet of tuberoses and wore a diamond and crystal brooch, a diamond watch, and a diamond arrow brooch, and was attended by a little girl and a page. The girl, Miss Rose Miller, wore a frock of pink flowered chiffon with a wreath of mixed flowers on her head, and the page, Master Ian Campbell, wore pink crêpe de Chine knickers and a georgette shirt. There were two bridesmaids—Miss Pamela and Miss Ruth Garrard (sisters of the bride). They wore dresses of pink flowered chiffon made with small bolero coats and had wreaths of mixed flowers on their heads.

Mr. C. P. Lawson was best man. A reception was held after the marriage at 10, Leeroad, and among the guests were:—

The Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson, General Sir John Ewart, Miss Shea, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Arthur, Sir Philip Buckland, Sir Archibald and Lady Birkmyre, Brigadier-General G. L. Colvin, Sir David and Lady Ezra, Captain and Mrs. Murray Lawrence, Sir Charles and Lady Tegart, Brigadier H. A. Tomkinson, Brigadier R. H. Clinton Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. C. G. Arthur, Lieutenant-Colonel Dene, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Jones, Colonel Craddock, Lieutenant-Colonel H. de L. Ferguson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. L. M. Law, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Moberly Bell, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. E. Robertson.

THE HON. JOHN DE BATHE CROSSLEY AND MRS. S. W. L. DRUMMOND

The marriage took place in London yesterday of the Hon. John de Bathe Crossley, second son of Lord and Lady Somerleyton, to Mrs. Sybelle Winifred Louisa Drummond, only daughter of Mr. Cyril Drummond, of Cadland, and the late Mrs. Drummond. A small luncheon party was given at the Ritz Hotel afterwards, those present including:—

Colonel and Lady Donatia Gethin, Captain and Mrs. Middleton, the Hon. Frank and Mrs. Crossley, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Drummond and Miss Edith Drummond, Mr. Geoffrey Norman, Mr. Neville Lewis, Major Hawley Shepherd, the Hon. Mrs. Barclay, and Mr. Brown Gooch.

LUNCHEONS

MISS MACDONALD

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald entertained the following guests at luncheon at 10, Downing-street yesterday:—

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aivar, Sir Ahmed and Lady Amin-Jung, Canon and Mrs. Donaldson, Miss Donaldson, Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Mr. Abdulla Pasha, Mrs. Abdulla Pasha, Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., Earl Russell, and Mrs. Alexander Whyte.

LADY KINLOCH-COOKE

Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke entertained yesterday the following guests at luncheon at the Carlton Club Annexe:—

The Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mrs. Forbes, Viscountess Elibank, Lord and Lady Strathspey, Lord Islington, Lady Melchett, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Wilford, the Hon. Lady Croft, the Recorder of London and Lady Hill, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sir John Latta, Cherry Lady Poynter, Miss Rachel Parsons, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Jeffery.

DINNER

COMMANDER SIR TREVOR DAWSON, R.N.

Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, R.N., gave a dinner on Wednesday night at 6, Great Stanhope-street to the new Garter King of Arms, Sir Gerald Wollaston, and the Council of the Society. There were present:—

Sir William Bull (Knight Principal), Sir Vansittart Bowater, Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe, Commander Hugh Dawson, R.N., Sir Patrick Ford, Captain Sir Malcolm Fraser, R.N.V.R., Sir Park Goff (Registrar), Sir Cecil Hertslet, and Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

SERVICE DINNER

5TH DIVISION, B.E.F.

The twelfth annual dinner of the 5th Division, B.E.F., Dinner Club was held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, last night, General Sir Reginald Stephens presiding. General Sir Richard Haking and Major-General W. M. St. G. Kirke were the guests of the club, and the following members were present:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Cecil Romer; Major-Generals R. Cameron, Lord Edward Gleichen, Sir John Headlam, C. D. F. Oldman, and Sir John Ponsonby; Brigadier-Generals W. Allason, R. F. A. Hobbs, and M. N. Turner; Colonels A. W. Bartholomew, R. W. Cox, V. W. Dickins, E. Dillon-Martin, J. E. W. Groves, C. G. S. Harvey, H. Hewetson, and J. R. White; Lieutenant-Colonels W. A. V. Churton, H. A. Colt, F. L. Congreve, E. W. Hamilton, A. P. McCleland, W. H. Person, J. C. Robertson, and F. A. Williams; Majors L. G. Bonner, M. G. Browne, G. L. Butler, J. S. Clare, B. M. Coutman, S. Custance, E. Esser, L. L. Fryers, G. E. Gent, S. E. Holmes, D. S. Inman, F. V. Merchant, J. J. Pope, C. B. Scott, F. L. Sidebotham, R. H. Studdert, A. C. Ticehurst, H. E. O'B. Traill, J. T. Wallace, and G. L. V. Wiseley; Captains A. O. R. Beale, L. W. Bristowe, N. Fawcett, R. W. Fellowes, F. G. Foster, W. G. Heath, A. E. L. Jones, T. A. Kray, W. M. Kemp, T. C. Lamoor, A. F. McGowan, R. F. Mason, P. O. C. Meysey-Thompson, D. L. Morrison, W. J. Odlum, H. V. Parker, T. E. Pearman, W. G. H. Robinson, C. H. Sayer, H. W. Shaw, A. J. Shanks, P. G. E. Warburton, J. Warrington, H. Williams, and T. J. W. Winterton; the Rev. E. Harrison; and Messrs. R. E. Blaiberg, F. W. Bones, H. V. Brinkater, E. H. Harwood, M. W. Harwood, G. Pykett, R. D. Russel, and G. Forsyth (hon. sec.).

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MRS. KENNEDY-FRASER

A memorial service for Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser was held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Pat McCormick, the vicar, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. C. F. Hood (son-in-law), and among those present were:—

Mrs. Tobias Matthay (sister), Mr. Tobias Matthay, Mrs. Robert Kennedy and Mrs. John Kennedy (sisters-in-law), Mr. Douglas Kennedy (nephew), Mrs. Kennedy North (niece), Mrs. Douglas Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth North, Mrs. Allen Kenyon, Lady Mabel Egerton, Sir Leslie Mackenzie, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. Patrick Duff (representing the Prime Minister), Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P. (Chief of the Scottish Society of London), Mr. Arthur Thomson, Mr. T. B. W. Ramsay, M.P., Sir Harold Boulton, Sir Francis Ogilvie, Mrs. Ian Campbell of Airds, Mrs. Gilbert Campbell, Mrs. Ian Campbell, Evelyn Goddard-Fenwick, Mrs. F. L. Empire, Miss M. V. Lander, Mrs. E. Huggin, Mrs. Tony Cohen, Miss Walker, Mrs. Dora Matthay Kennedy, Miss Fairweather, Mr. S. Fairweather, Miss Russell Scott, Mrs. Ford Robertson, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. Guy Rogers, Miss Carsing Simpson, Mrs. Hampson, Miss Pendlebury, Miss Phillpotts, Mr. H. O. Anderton, Mrs. Miles, Miss S. H. Sime, Mr. G. B. Simon, Mrs. Allan Maclean, Mr. A. Broadhurst, Mrs. A. Keeves, Miss Anne Black, Miss Etherden, Mrs. Popkin, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Paul, Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. George Murray (representing the St. Andrews Society), Mrs. McCall, Miss Cross, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Macmillan, Mr. Kenneth Macleod, Miss Hare, Mrs. Kay Robertson, Miss Kay Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nicol, Miss Bourne, Professor and Mrs. Caddes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Campbell, Mrs. Marion Cook, Mrs. J. W. Young, Miss Snowden, Miss Abernethy, Miss Astra Desmond, the Misses Henderson, Miss Malloy, Major A. I. Menzies, Miss Irene Scharrer, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. Frank Rivers (representing Mossey and Co., Ltd.), Mrs. C. Hood, Miss Agnes Hood, Miss P. Agar, Miss Gunn, Miss MacDonnell, Miss Karpeles, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Carder, Mr. F. Carder, the Misses Watson, Miss Gladys Parr, Mr. J. Michael Diack, Miss Haddage, Mr. Kenneth Spence, Mr. W. Tiseon, Mr. John Rose, Miss Nell Fraser, Mr. Bonner, Miss Adeline Rind, Miss Nora Wade, and Mr. Arthur Hirst.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

ICE CARNIVAL

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK PRESENT

The Duke and Duchess of York were present at the Ice Carnival, in aid of the National Council of Girls' Clubs, which was held at the Ice Club, Westminster, last night. Princess Marie Louise, president of the carnival, who presented the prizes, was the guest at dinner of Lady Eleanor Keane.

Mrs. Stephen Courtauld and Mr. Prescott organized the skating exhibitions, and Princess George Imeretinsky was in charge of the fancy dress events and parade. Among those who gave dinner parties were:—

The Countess of Huntingdon, the Dowager Countess of Leven and Melville, Lady (Hodder) Williams, Lady Mullens, Princess George Imeretinsky, Lady Davidson, Mrs. Stephen Courtauld, Mrs. Terry, and Mrs. E. T. Campbell.

Those who took tickets included:—

Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Countess of Granard, the Countess of Lonsdale, the Countess of Rothes, Viscountess Astor, Viscountess FitzAlan, Lady Violet Brassey, Lady Rothschild, Lady Edith Drummond, Lady Foley, Lady Edward Hay, Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Katharine Meade, Lady Ravensworth, Lady Rachel Stuart, Lady St. John of Bletso, the Hon. Mrs. Eskrid Cubitt, the Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Weir, Lady Hudson, the Countess of Bandon, Mrs. Simon Hartog, and Mrs. Warren Pearl.

RECEPTIONS

MRS. EVELEIGH NASH

Mr. and Mrs. Eveleigh Nash gave their first party at the Wellington Club yesterday. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

The Egyptian Minister and Mme. Afifi Pasha, Seneatrix Sidarouss Pasha, Countess Charles De Bourz, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Lord and Lady French, the Dowager Lady Boyle, the Dowager Lady Rasdau, M. and Mme. Nourry, the Hon. Seymour Ormsby-Gore, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Baxley-White, the Hon. Mrs. Kenworthy, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Llewellyn, Fleet Lady Leon, Lady Hewat, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn-Campbell, Sir Harold and Lady Bowden, Sir William and Lady Pool, Mitchell, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Lady Cochrane, Sir Tudor and Lady Walters, Lady Burton, The Countess of Seafield and Mr. Studley-Herbert, Sir Victor Corkran, Lady Horwood, Sir James and Lady Erskine, Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Sir Francis Curtis, Lady Denys-Burton, Judge Hill Kelly, Lady (Park) Lyle, Lady Shannon, Sir Thomas and Lady Polson, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Lady (Travers) Clarke, Lady Forbes, Lady Arnold, Sir Brumwell Thomas and Miss Thomas, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Lady Buckingham, Sir Arbuthnot and Lady Lane, Sir Albert Seymour, Lady Alexander, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Mr. Heneage Wynne-Finch, Mrs. Stuart-Menzies, Mrs. Dighton Probyn, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Godefroi, Captain and Mrs. Rakeish Kerr, Mrs. Claude Beddington, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Bell, Mr. George Harcourt and the Misses Harcourt, Mrs. Nell Hair, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lambton, Mr. and Mrs. Morley Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Anning Bell, Mrs. H. G. Morgan, Colonel Hay Ducrot, Miss Molly Le Bas, Mr. F. R. Banbury, Mr. Stevenson Moore, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Major Evan Pyers, Mr. and Mrs. George Pinckard, and Mrs. Elrington-Grierson.

THE LYCEUM CLUB

A reception was held on Wednesday at the Lyceum Club to the ladies accompanying the Delegates to the Round-Table Conference. Lady Berry and Miss Dastur received the guests. Among those present were:—

The Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Maharani of Baroda, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, the Chief Sahib and the Rani of Sangli, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Dutt, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mody, Sir Ahmad and Lady Amin Jung, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta, Sardarni Ujjal Singh, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Lady Carr, Miss Mulla, Mr. and Miss Jinnah, Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Mr. and Mrs. Aziz, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mrs. Shiva Rao, Kunwarani Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, and Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL BAL MASQUE

The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery held a meeting at 31, Belgrave-square, S.W.1 (by courtesy of Viscountess Hambleden), yesterday for the *Bal Masque* she is organizing to be held at the Savoy Hotel on December 2 in aid of King's College Hospital and at which the Prince of Wales will be present. Among those who are bringing parties to the ball are:—

Lady Plunket, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Miss Diana Cavendish, the Marchioness of Hamilton, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, Viscountess Hambleden, Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Acland, the Marchioness of Hartington, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Mrs. Adair Campbell, Lady Beaumont, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Mrs. Oswald Birley, Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Hon. Dorothy Paget, Sir Phillip Sassoon, the Hon. Mrs. F. Cripps, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, the Hon. Mrs. Henley, the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Lady Balniel, Lady Davina Lytton, Miss Molly Le Bas, Lady Mary Lygon, the Hon. Phyllis Astor, and Miss Teresa Jungmann.

A few remaining tickets can be obtained from Lady Pembroke, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Evening dress will be worn, and masks can be obtained at the Savoy Hotel on the night of the ball from the secretary, Miss Perowne.

"PETITS CONCERTS INTIMES"

LADY ALLENDALE

Viscountess Allendale held the third of her "Petits Concerts Intimes" at 144, Piccadilly, yesterday afternoon, in aid of the London Foot Hospital. Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise were present at the first one on Tuesday, and Princess Beatrice attended on Wednesday. Yesterday the programme included songs by Miss Isolde Guinness, Mr. Rodolfo Mele, Miss Celia Cavendish, Miss Gladys Mayne-Fisher, and Mr. Cuthbert Reavely, and Mr. Gustave Bachner played the piano. Mlle. Ostyn Germaine was the accompanist, and among those present were Lady Blanche Conyngham, Margaret Lady Langford, Lady Holford, Lady Seely, the Hon. Mrs. Gilmour, the Hon. Agatha Beaumont, and Lady Gatti, who organized the concerts.

LADIES' IMPERIAL CLUB

Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. K. Applin gave an address on "The Indian Problem" at the Ladies' Imperial Club, 29, Dover-street, yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Lady White-Thomson presided, and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Miss Hobson and seconded by Miss Joan Wright. Among others present were:—

Mrs. Charles Trimm, Mrs. Henry Rolls, Mrs. Peppercorn, Miss Catherine Peppercorn, Mrs. Roland Browne, Mrs. John Lawrence, the Countess of Stamford, Miss Murray-Murray, Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Seddon, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Thomas Neame, Mrs. Wavle, Miss Bagnell, Mr. and Mrs. Gosnell, Miss Harper, Miss Carlyon, Miss Owston, Miss Henslowe, Mr. Quadd, Miss Campbell, Miss Murray, Miss Campbell Renton, Miss Walker, Mrs. Omerod, Mrs. Mellows, Mrs. Ochs, Miss Clayton, Mrs. Henry Mitchell, Miss Drurmond, Miss M. Sutherland, Mrs. F. C. Geddins, Mrs. Scott Harston, Miss Wotherspoon, Professor Littlejohn, Mrs. A. Rawson, Mrs. Seagram Richardson, Mrs. Murray Lawford, Mrs. Ferguson Williams, Mrs. Vincent Ward (New Zealand), Mrs. d'Arcy Hildyard, Captain J. R. Hobson, and Mrs. William Phillips (honorary political secretary).

THE LADIES' CARLTON CLUB

Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P., gave a talk on current political events at the Ladies' Carlton Club on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Charles Williams presided, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Miss May Vickers. Among others present were:—

The Countess of Midleton, Viscountess Bridgeman, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bridgeman, the Hon. Mrs. R. Douglas, the Hon. Mrs. Gough, the Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Mrs. Peters, Lady Poole, Lady Robb, Mrs. Grasett Baldwin, Miss Eleanor Campbell, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Allington, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Miss Newton, Mrs. Herbert Marshall, Miss Ethel Sanders, Mrs. Paton, Miss B. Roberts, Mrs. Dreschfield, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. John Wallace, Miss Wilson, Miss Unthank, Mrs. Mackeson (Georges), Mrs. Hamilton Berners, Miss Oakes, Mrs. Thornewill, Miss Pile, Mrs. Astley Cubitt, Mrs. R. Bradshaw, Miss Lamb, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Meynell, Mrs. Stopford Adams, Miss R. Dent, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Arthur Rye, Miss Graham, Miss Begg-Macfarlane, Miss Liddell Simpson, Mrs. William Hutchison, Mrs. Yate, Miss Warburton, Mrs. J. Hope, Mrs. Renton, Miss Woolcombe, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Elliot, Miss Smith Marriott, Miss Haviland, Mrs. Piggott, Miss Cole-Bowen, Mrs. Maitland Govan, Mrs. Charles Bruce, Mrs. Brook Popham, Miss Bolton, Miss Baily, Miss Gwen Wilson, Mrs. E. Gibson, Mrs. Mackeson, Mrs. Bond, Miss Saurey, Miss Toyabee, Miss Emrys Evans, Mrs. Stocker, Mrs. Roy Bird, Mrs. Fred Romer, Mrs. Arnold Briggs, Miss Colquhoun, Mrs. Nannock, Mrs. Perceval Foster, Mrs. Victor Scott, Miss Alice Mrs. Rowley, Miss Loftus Tottenham, Miss Campbell, Miss V. Crofton, Mrs. Faulker, Miss Gillespie, Miss Mercer, Mrs. Hankey, Mrs. Bernard Glover, Mrs. Wood-Payne, Mrs. R. Caulfeld, Mrs. Allport, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Petherick, Miss Cotton, Mrs. Wilfred Brand, Mrs. Norman Clegg, Miss Bright Ashford, Miss Edwards, Mrs. N. Dayton, Miss Main, Mrs. Cuthbert Stewart, Mrs. Christian Duncan, Miss Chiley, Mrs. Rowland Ward, Miss Easton, and Mrs. Isacke.

THE RIVIERA

(FROM OUR CANNES CORRESPONDENT)

NICE, Nov. 22

Already large numbers of visitors are in Nice, where the autumn weather has been fine. The enlarging of the Promenade des Anglais, undertaken at great expense, has made much progress during the summer; and the section now completed not only improves the appearance of the sea-front but also eases the difficulties of traffic.

The Nice Golf Club at Cagnes has been reopened for the winter with the Duke of Connaught again as honorary president. Among the committee are Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, Sir Theodore Angier, Sir Pomeroy Burton, Colonel Dennis Milner, Colonel O. C. Argles, Colonel W. J. Mitchell, Major R. J. Symons, and Captain R. Rattigan, with Mr. J. R. Hay-Gordon as secretary.

The by-pass road between Nice and Antibes, which has been under construction for more than a year and which avoids the dangerous passage through Cagnes, is now open for traffic.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu are spending eight days here on their way to Italy.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

FRESCO FOR ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM

SIR ALFRED VAUGHAN PATON, K.B.E., of Lang-lane, West Kirby, Cheshire, formerly a director and president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, chairman of the Rainford Potteries, Limited (near St. Helens), died on September 24, aged 69, leaving property of the gross value of £26,595, with net personalty £25,546. He gives:—

A large picture of a Devonshire Moor by Widgery and a Greek bust and Roman bust presented to him by the Cotton Association to the Liverpool Cotton Association.

A fresco believed to be from Pompeii, from the collection of the late Sir William Gell, to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Such autograph letters and books as they may select and £300 to his old school, Clifton College, Clifton, Bristol.

Other books and £500 to Trinity College, Oxford; £1,000 to the Cottage Hospital, Hoylake, to endow a bed; £100 to Nottingham High School; £500 to the Building Fund of Liverpool Cathedral; £300 to the Building Fund of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Liverpool; 100 guineas a year to his former housekeeper, Mary G. MacConachie.

He directs that his body should be cremated privately, without any ceremony at the crematorium, his ashes to be deposited in the rock at the top of Caldy Hill, Caldy, Cheshire, in the middle of land formerly his heather garden, in accordance with the rights reserved to him under the deed conveying such land to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.

ADMIRAL LIONEL GRANT TUFNELL, C.M.G., of Onslow-square, South Kensington, and of The Bungalow, South Stoke, Oxford, formerly Naval Adviser to the Greek Government, in command of the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham, Devonport, 1908-10, Assistant Director of Docks from 1917 to 1919, who died on August 11, son of Thomas Robert Tufnell, J.P., of Northcote, Brighton, left estate of the gross value of £67,237, with net personalty £65,720. He left:—

£100 to the Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for the Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral; £100 to the vicar for the time being of South Stoke, Oxford, for the benefit of St. Andrew's Church—in that parish; £100 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; and £100 to the Royal Alfred Aged Seamen's Institution.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM COLEBECK, R.N.R., F.R.G.S., of Inchmery-road, Catford, S.E., marine superintendent of the United Shipping Company, magnetic observer and cartographer with the Southern Cross Expedition to the Antarctic under Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink in 1898-99, and in command of the relief ship Morning, which assisted the Discovery (under Captain Scott) in 1902, who died on October 18, aged 59, left £6,754 gross, with net personalty £2,115.

SIR D. ROBERTSON'S ESTATE

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR DONALD ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I., of Wetherby-mansions, Earl's Court-square, S.W., formerly of the Indian Political Service, Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commander of Coorg from 1896 to 1903, who died on October 13, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £7,497, with net personalty £7,200. He left:—

£200 to Annie Edwards, "my wife's faithful maid," if in his service at the time of his death and not under notice either given or received.

MR. ROBERT ALLEN BROWN, of Sunnyside, Bickley, and of St. Martin's-lane, W.C., woollen warehouseman, late of Messrs. Alfred Brown and Sons, Limited, who died on October 19, left estate of the gross value of £259,905, with net personalty £205,090. He left:—

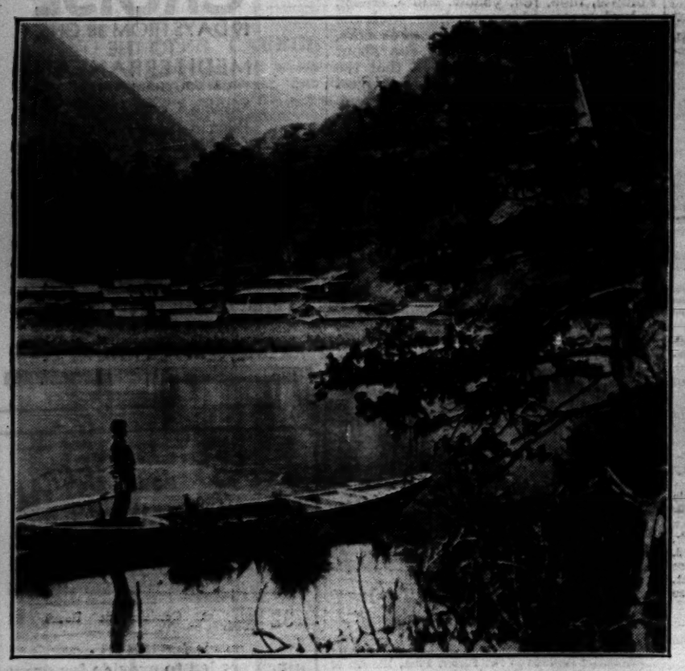
£2,000 to H. J. Cox (or Cocks), if still in the service of Messrs. Alfred Brown and Sons, Limited, and not under notice either

THE SINKING OVIDIA: PICTURES TAKEN FROM THE MAURETANIA

A RESCUE IN MID-OCEAN.—The sinking Swedish cargo boat Ovidia seen from the deck of the Mauretania after her master, Captain Carlsson, his wife, and the crew of 26 had been rescued by the liner in the North Atlantic.

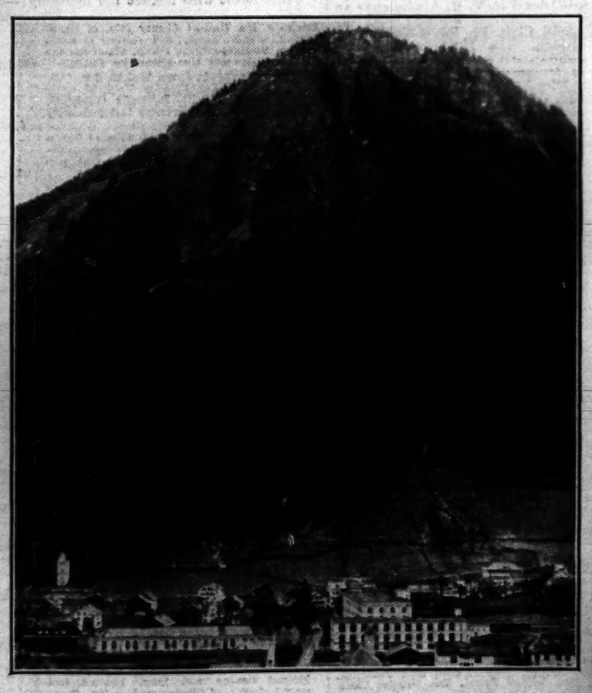
IN SAFE HANDS.—The ship's cat of the Ovidia in the hands of one of the crew of the abandoned ship on board the Mauretania.

A FOG STUDY.—A glimpse of London Bridge seen through the fog which enveloped many parts of London yesterday.



THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.—A corner of Hakone, where it is reported the effect of the earthquake was severe. Most of the houses in the village were destroyed by fire.

NEARING THE MAURETANIA.—One of the lifeboats of the Ovidia drawing up to the Mauretania. Seated near the stern is Mrs. Carlsson, the wife of the captain. The Mauretania steamed for eight hours through stormy seas to the rescue.



THE SWISS LANDSLIP.—The menaced zone at the foot of the Kilchenstock, in the valley of the Linth, Canton Glarus. It is reported that the whole front of the mountain is moving.

MENACED HOUSES.—Soldiers helping inhabitants of the village of Linthal to remove their furniture from the danger zone.

J. T. TYLDESLEY, the former Lancashire and England cricketer, who died yesterday, aged 57. He was one of the most famous batsmen of his day.

A NEW "THRILLER."—A scene from *A Murder has been Arranged* at the St. James's Theatre. Left to right: Mr. H. Kendall as Maurice Mullins, Mr. J. H. Roberts as Sir Charles Jasper, and Miss Viola Compton as Mrs. Arthur.

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THE THIRD EARL of DURHAM (decd.).

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5,000 CARPETS AND RUGS, including Fine Persian, Turkish, Wilton, Axminster, Chinese and Aubusson, including a large salvage stock now being offered at remarkable bargain prices. A quantity of Fine Pile Carpet at 2s. 6d. per yard, together with a large number of seamless squares in various designs and colourings from 21s. each.

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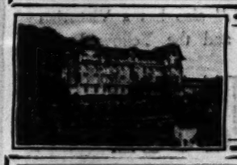

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Books of the Week

THE HIMALAYAN ADVENTURE

MR. SMYTHE'S NARRATIVE

"THE KANGCHENJUNGA ADVENTURE." By F. S. SMYTHE, with 48 plates. (Gollancz. 16s. net.)

This book has a special interest for readers of *The Times*, for what they already know of the adventure which is its subject they will have learned from the author; and if they wish to know more, the man who has excited their curiosity is the proper person to satisfy it. Mr. Smythe was not only "the leading Englishman" in the international party of picked mountaineers who in the early part of this year attempted to reach the untrodden summit of Kanchénjunga—Mr. Smythe adopts a different spelling for his book—but he was also correspondent and photographer to *The Times*.

It is a matter for surprise at any time to be three gentlemen at once, and especially so in the conditions in which Mr. Smythe found himself. The long marches, the arduous labour of stamping tracks in heavy snow and of cutting steps in ice that was hard as marble and tough as rubber; the comfortless camping places; the glacier lassitude; the difficulty of breathing in thin air; the unceasing menace from avalanches, the wind—all these unite in persuading the reader that the mountaineers, though certainly brave and skilful, were primarily men of superhuman vitality. Among them Mr. Smythe stands out for physical endurance. Only one of the party besides himself had been "up" during the whole of the first and most nerve-racking assault on the mountain; and from May 29 to June 12 he had had "only one rest day"; yet the passages in this book, which are most vividly descriptive and aptly phrased, have a familiar ring, for they come, at any rate in substance, from the dispatches he wrote when one would have thought him too exhausted to be aware of anything outside immediate bodily needs.

But those dispatches—admirable in summarizing what had just been achieved and in indicating to what it led—were in their very nature disjointed; when there was space for explaining at intelligible length the reasons for steps taken, reasons and steps were not necessarily discussed in the same dispatch; many questions that put themselves remained unanswered. So the telegraphed reports, in proportion to the interest with which they were read, will create a demand for the book, in which the history, objects, failures, and achievements of the Expedition, together with the lessons learned from it, are set out in logical sequence and entertaining detail.

AVALANCHES

He who would understand the dangers—and beauties—of Kanchenjunga must be referred to the book, but it must be made clear that its avalanches are not Alpine but Kanchenjungan. They are, nearly all of them, of ice, not snow; they fall frequently; when they bring down a million tons, they are not specially big; in falling they cover the whole breadth of the glacier below the icewall on which they form; and they carry a mile after striking it.

The climbers introduced, Mr. Smythe sets out their plans and preparations and the mobilization at Darjeeling. He then tells how they marched through tropical Sikkim into "Unknown Nepal" by way of the Kang La, a 16,000ft. pass. So to the base camp. The two assaults on Kanchenjunga are then described in detail. The first, an attempt on the ice-walls of the north ridge of the mountain, was abandoned when the avalanche already mentioned proved it to be suicidal. For days in succession the climbers balanced on the knife-edge, where supreme daring unites with supreme self-control, and it is only to bring out the odds against them that they are to be pictured as naked flint men trying to force the curtain of a fortress with unseen defenders in armour hurling down every sort of missile. In the second attempt a reconnaissance in full force sufficed to show that the north-west ridge was impregnable; it would no more "go" than two into one. "Hoerlin"—or was it one of the sprites?—turned to Mr. Smythe and remarked in perfect English, "These rocks are . . . !" The rocks thus described seem to have been not so much difficult as dangerous. The difficulties lay beyond. The ridge—sharp as a Gurkha's *kukri*—rose for some 4,000ft.; it was broken alternately by deep gaps and rock towers hundreds of feet high; every smooth face armoured with ice and every ledge masked with snow. It allowed Mr. Smythe to see a feat of rock-climbing that at the height "bordered on the impossible" achieved by Mr. Wieland and Mr. Schneider in an ascent of a pinnacle. This was but a gesture; how were porters to follow laden with the equipment for the necessary camps? And the distance? The mountain was not required to employ in its defence the winds that guard the summit. The expedition had to yield to Kanchenjunga, but gained a notable if minor triumph in the conquest of the Jonsong Peak, 24,344ft. high.

The explorations of the party and the routes they took going and returning are shown, much to the assistance of the reader, in maps which are presumably those printed with Mr. Smythe's dispatches, and for which acknowledgments are made to *The Times*. In the photographs Mr. Smythe proves himself to be as expert with the camera as with the pen. With these he has been equally successful in giving information and in conveying the beauty and sublimity of Himalayan scenes. In some of them he shows human beings (among them Devil Dancers) and what is associated with them; the climbers, the porters, the natives met, "a home-made bridge," yaks. Many of the others are mountain pieces of a delicacy of tone which interprets distance and the effects of light between dawn and dusk. There is a third class, in which the subject is not a mountain as a whole, but some small part of it—selected as illustrating peculiarities of glaciated structure or problems which the climbers were required to solve. One of these last is of an ice-wall extending perpendicularly to the top of the photograph, thus conveying what must have been the climbers' impression—that it was topless. Some way up the vertical wall is a single climber with a rope trailing *down* from him. How did he get there? Mr. Smythe explains. He himself was the climber; and he began by putting his nailed boots on the shoulders of Mr. Wieland who, he says, requested him to be as quick as possible. He goes on:—

> Reaching upwards I hammered a piton into the ice and clipped the rope into the ring. Supported by the rope running through the ring I cut steps from the bottom of the wall. The easiest method of doing so was to place the feet in the steps already made, and, leaning outwards and backwards on the rope, cut the next step above. Having reached the level of the piton, a fresh piton was driven in above and the rope clipped into another oval ring.

They reckoned that by this labour they would climb the 500ft. of the ice-wall in five days; but they reckoned without the avalanche.

PETER THE GREAT

A NEW ESTIMATE

PETER THE GREAT. By GEORGES OUDARD. Translated from the French by F. M. ATKINSON. (Werner Laurie. 16s. net.)

According to M. Oudard, the mistake which for a couple of centuries past historians have made in their estimate of Peter the Great has been in regarding him as a genius. In justifying this estimate they have pointed to his achievements. He found Russia an Asiatic, he left her a European Power; he broke down the barriers which a stiff Byzantine tradition opposed to progress, introduced Western methods of government, a Western system of education, and the arts and sciences of the West; he created an army and a navy on the Western model; above all, by the foundation of St. Petersburg and the conquest of the Baltic provinces he brought Russia for the first time into close touch with Europe and European civilization. And all this he did in spite of the fact that he was himself without education and that he remained to the last a savage in his personal tastes and habits. To what else could this be ascribed but to genius? His very savagery, displayed in hideous cruelties and revolting debauches, argued more than a touch of insanity; and madness and genius are said to be close akin.

M. Oudard rejects this view entirely. For him Peter was indeed a savage, but a savage without genius. His "reforms" were not the outcome of a deliberate plan, for his "elementary mind" was incapable of forming any plan or of seeing beyond the whim of the moment; they were imposed piecemeal, not as parts of a great and consistent design, but because of the autocrat's boyish itch to see everything and to imitate everything he saw. Indeed, in Peter's case—according to M. Oudard—the boy was more than father to the man; he remained a boy to the last, with all the characteristics and tastes he had developed during his childhood at Preobrazhensky—his love of mechanical work, his devotion to sailing ships, his taste for senseless buffoonery and fireworks, his passionate resentments and hatreds, his insatiable curiosity and not less insatiable blood-lust. With his later experience, and notably his travels in the West, his knowledge grew, though in a haphazard and uncoordinated fashion; but his mind did not grow, and his outlook remained substantially the same. His vaunted reforms, when all is said and done, were but changes on the surface, a European façade behind which all the Russias remained as barbarous and essentially Asiatic as before. Even his great achievement, the foundation of St. Petersburg, was—according to M. Oudard—not a proof of his foresight but of his limitations. He might have established his water-gate to the West at Riga or at Memel; it was his boyish impatience to sail his boats on the sea that led him to lay the foundations of his new capital in an unhealthy and inaccessible swamp, cut off from communication with the interior of Russia by enormous and all but impassable forests. And the fate of St. Petersburg is symbolical of that of all Peter's reforms. Its streets are ruinous and grass-grown, and Moscow is once more the capital of a Russia from which the façade has been torn away and which has relapsed into its native barbarism.

In order to prove his thesis M. Oudard subjects Peter's career to a pitiless analysis, and in doing so he supplies horrors and indecencies enough. Certainly this is not a book for sensitive souls, though it may serve a useful purpose in counteracting a certain tendency to look to Holy Russia for social and religious ideals; for the picture of Russian society painted in it is not calculated to attract anyone who retains the slightest respect for human nature. The submissiveness with which millions of people bore the unspeakable outrages and cruelties of a ruler whom they regarded as Antichrist at least enables us to understand how the tyranny of the Bolshevists, supported by similar methods of barbarism, manages to survive.

SIR ERNEST BENN ON THE MODERN STATE

ACCOUNT RENDERED, 1900-1930. By ERNEST J. P. BENN. (Benn. 6s. net.)

Accounts, Sir Ernest Benn explains on an early page of his forceful if somewhat discursive book, are drawn up for purposes of comparison. The account which he renders, partly in his text, partly in the statistical tables appended to it, is intended to contrast the nation's financial standing to-day with that which it enjoyed in Victorian times. His conclusion is that we have placed on the shoulders of posterity a capital burden of over £22,000,000,000, of which rather less than a third is represented by the War debt and the rest by the obligations involved in our modern social services. The contrast with the Victorians is thus clear. They added to the nation's capital; we are making enormous drafts upon it. Sir Ernest Benn drives his point home by one of the simple illustrations in which he delights:—

> Almost side by side one can see a solid brick villa built for £250, with a building society loan of £160 spread over 15 years and long since paid, and an Addison or a Wheatley house which cost £1,000, which will be in ruins long before its Victorian counterpart and on which a 90 per cent. loan is standing in the books of the local authority. The house is costing the present ratepayer £1 a week in interest alone.

No individual would conduct his affairs on such extravagant lines. The mischief is due to State action, and Sir Ernest, who believes in democracy and thinks that the average voter has by no means lost the common sense which is part of his inheritance, urges him to ask whether he is paying his way. In answering this question he points out that we have got into a vicious circle, so that industry, having been crippled by taxation, has now, under the Derating Act, to be relieved out of the public funds.

Such, in summary, is one main thread of Sir Ernest's argument. Interwoven with it are two other threads. The mention of State action paves the way to a thorough-going attack on bureaucracy and its ways, with the new Agricultural Marketing Bill as an awful example. Secondly, reference to social services leads Sir Ernest to point the contrast between the Victorian temperament and our own. The Victorians took personal risks and accepted personal responsibility. Our call is for safety first and for the State to guarantee it. What, our author asks, in the two brilliant chapters which bring his book to a conclusion, will posterity make of it all? It will infer that our population was wholly composed either of knaves whom officialism had to check or of fools whom officialism had to direct. It will be observed that Sir Ernest is not in the least afraid to stand up against the current, and that the sturdiness of his own individualism is revealed in the shrewd blows which he deals at the influences by which the Victorian philosophy has been undermined.

J. E. C. BODLEY

AN INTERPRETER OF FRANCE

MEMOIR OF J. E. C. BODLEY. By SHANE LESLIE. (Cape. 15s. net.)

The late John Edward Courtenay Bodley's "Modern France" is by general consent reckoned among the great historical works of the nineteenth century. A memoir of its distinguished author is welcome on several grounds, among them the promise it holds out of solving the riddle why such a fine book had no successor fit to rank with it and why Bodley himself never realized the early hopes that he had formed of a successful public career.

He seems to have been, indeed, star-crossed. "It was," as his biographer puts it, "as though there was always something in Bodley to prevent him attaining what he ambitioned and merited." He had hopes of being the official biographer of Cardinal Manning, but a previously unknown Roman Catholic journalist named Purcell established a prior claim by the effective method of seizing the documents. While Bodley doubted, Purcell, in Mr. Leslie's words, "had filled a four-wheeler with his spoil and was driving rapidly towards the back door of the temple of literary fame. If it had been a hansom cab the damage might not have been so irremediable." Bodley's opportunity (if it was ever really to hand) had been missed, and there is little doubt that a striking work thus remained unwritten. Another, which, to judge from "Modern France," might well have been a masterpiece, was a projected history of "The Church in France." Ill-health prevented this being completed, but Mr. Leslie has collected some brilliant fragments which he prints in this memoir.

Bodley entered political life as the secretary of Sir Charles Dilke, and he had other valuable connexions; notably, he enjoyed the confidence of Prince Leopold of Albany, who was greatly trusted during his short life by Queen Victoria, and he was admitted to the circle of the Prince of Wales. When Dilke's public career was cut short (by a judgment of public opinion which Mr. Leslie suggests may yet be reversed) after a celebrated divorce suit, his secretary, possibly through a quixotic exaggeration of loyalty, shared his eclipse and hardly recovered from the set-back. He also at a later date damaged his own prospects by an inexcusable piece of discourtesy to King Edward VII., whose guest he had been at Sandringham when the King was still Prince of Wales. The general impression conveyed by this memoir is that Bodley's fastidious temperament and caustic wit (which found admirable employment in his writings) made him a difficult person to fit into the grooves of public life, especially in a democratic age, for he had many of the instincts of the old eighteenth-century governing class. A French admirer of his great book on France, M. Charles Maurras, remarked that in face of the corrupter elements of the political world he would "make a gesture of disgust like a young Stoic whose tunic has been soiled." This, comments Mr. Leslie, "was the general gesture of his life."

He will at any rate be remembered as the author of a book remarkable for the range of its information, the finish of its style, and the keen edge of its (slightly cynical) wit. "Modern France," as an interpretation of one nation to another, is a feat of intellectual flexibility that has seldom been rivalled. No career can be considered a failure that produced even one such work.

SHORTER NOTICES

An outline Life of one of the most distinguished and agreeable of Victorian Churchmen is given by the Dean of Windsor and Mr. Hector Bolitho in A VICTORIAN DEAN: A Memoir of Arthur Stanley, Dean of Westminster (Chatto and Windus, 12s. 6d. net). Some new and hitherto unpublished letters have been used in preparing this volume, the most interesting of them being those written home by Stanley while accompanying the Prince of Wales (the future Edward VII.) on a tour through Egypt and Palestine in 1862. Only portions of this correspondence were used by Lord Ernle in his classic "Life of Dean Stanley," and we are now able to observe the rather amusing dismay of Stanley and other members of the Royal suite at the Prince's alleged lack of seriousness and interest in historic monuments. A modern reader may be inclined to sympathize with a gay young man subjected to such intense and unremitting culture, and will recognize the fact characteristic of Edward VII. during his reign in the Prince's "clever way of repeating as his own things that he had heard." This biography, though slight in texture, gives an attractive picture of a very amiable cleric.

Volume I. of SELECT DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE FOUR VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS is published by the Hakluyt Society (31s. 6d. net). The work, which includes the documents contained in R. H. Major's "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus," is translated and edited, with additional material, an introduction, and notes, by Mr. Cecil Jane. The first volume deals with the first and second voyages. Mr. Jane's speculations on the objective of Columbus are most interesting. He suggests that there was some justification for the view that it was in the south that the true objective lay. Only part of the purpose was to reach the eastern shore of Asia; this was a means to an end. By then turning south Columbus could hope to find the means by which he might acquire "riches, fame, and honour, and by which 'the poor stranger' might be transformed into 'Don Cristobal Colón,' a viceroy and governor-general, taking rank among the mightiest princes of the earth."

The third volume in the collected works of Sir Reginald Rankin is a new book, TUNISIA (Lane, 12s. 6d. net). The author is a writer of vigour and an observer of originality. His descriptive passages are particularly striking. His vitality turns every experience into an adventure.

Major Benton Fletcher has made a welcome contribution to history in ROYAL HOMES NEAR LONDON (Lane, 21s. net). The houses are described, and to the descriptions are added some account of their history. Few people know of the Royal associations of some of the houses dealt with, for here we have not only Hampton Court, Richmond, Hatfield, and such places of fame, but Nonsuch, Jerico, Havering-atte-Bower, Berkhampstead, Oatlands, and Theobalds. The work is illustrated by charming sketches by the author.

MARY OF SCOTLAND (1561-1568), by Grant R. Francis (Murray, 16s. net), is a defence of the charges of wantonness made against Mary Stuart during the seven years of her life in Scotland. The author admits Mary's failings, but he argues that all other charges are the baseless calumnies of her enemies.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE KANGCHENJUNGA ADVENTURE. By F. S. Smythe. (Gollancz. 16s. n.)
THE NATIONAL HISTORY OF FRANCE: The Second Republic and Napoleon III. By René Arnaud. Translated by E. F. Buckley. (Heinemann. 12s. 6d. n.)
THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY IN THE GREAT WAR. Edited by Major O. Goold Walker. (Seeley, Service. 12s. 6d. n.)
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AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA. By Edward Shann. (Cambridge University Press. 18s. n.)
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Forty Years of Change
Demy 8vo. 438 pp. Portrait, 7 maps, Charts and Diagrams. Buckram, 17s. 6d.

A GENERATION ago the Rt. Hon. Charles Booth, F.R.S., shipowner, social student and philanthropist, made his famous survey of Life and Labour in London, and in so doing opened a new era, both in the development of the study of social conditions and in the general knowledge of and thought about poverty and kindred problems.

For two years, the London School of Economics have been engaged on a New Survey covering a somewhat larger area than the County of London—a work made possible by the generous research grants of various public spirited bodies.

The first volume of the Survey entitled "Forty Years of Change" has just been published and, as its name implies, consists for the most part of a review of the social changes in London of the past forty years. Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, Director of the Survey and editor-in-chief, besides contributing a comprehensive introduction which draws together the various threads contained in the volumes, has himself written the chapters on Cost of Living, Wages and Earnings, Housing, Education and Public Amenities.

The other chapters are contributed by experts in their respective spheres. Professor Bowley writes on Population and Occupation, Sir William Beveridge on Unemployment, Sir William Hamer on Health, Sir Edward Troup on Crime, Sir Allen Powell and Mr. E. C. Blight on Poor Relief. The volume is illustrated with charts, maps and diagrams, and generously provided with fully documented statistics.

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Books of the Week
(Continued)

PUBLISHING

EVOLUTION AND HISTORY OF THE CRAFT

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING. A History from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By FRANK A. MUMBY. (Cape. 18s. net.)

It is only necessary very summarily to consider the elements—animate and inanimate—which go to make up the trade in books to realize the immense complexity of the task which Mr. Mumby has courageously set himself. On the one hand, the raw material of publishing is the product of the human brain, and in consequence its treatment is more jealously watched by the producer than that of the raw material of any other trade. The publisher is a baby-farmer, and perpetually exposed to the exhortations, exigencies, occasional compliment, and frequent disapproval of every parent whose bantling is in his charge. Conversely, just because he deals in the product of human intelligence he is forced to look for his market among those who prize this particular commodity; and this market is (in Great Britain at any rate) a much smaller one than that which exists for many other things.

His problem is, therefore, bounded on the one side by temperament, on the other by public indifference. And, even assuming that he has contracted for and produced a book in such a way as to satisfy its author, other dangers threaten before he can hope to sell sufficient copies of it to satisfy himself. The laws of copyright, libel, or blasphemy may affect him; the personality and demands of the retail bookseller must be his direct concern; he himself invites, for the commodity which he offers for sale, criticism of a more extended and expert kind than is given to almost any other commodity on the market, and such criticism may damage him in a way unknown to manufacturers of shoes, soap, or cigarettes. Finally, even though he has at last successfully published the good book by the good author, he is liable to lose half the fruit of his labour by seeing the author go with his next book to a rival publisher. And this last handicap is peculiarly his own. A risk of this kind is encountered only by those who deal in stuff so individual that every particle of it differs from every other particle, so volatile in its origin that there can never be question of getting a permanent lien on some one source of supply, but only a continual jumpiness and uncertainty as to where next season's raw material is coming from.

To chronicle the evolution of a trade of which the above are a part only of the imponderabilities and elaborations is, in effect, to attempt generalization where generalization is impossible. Mr. Mumby has come as close to success in his attempt as could reasonably be expected. From the uneasy intimacy of authors and publishers in Ancient Rome down to the state of affairs in post-War England he has pursued with discretion, learning, and quiet humour a tortuous but never bewildering way.

After reading Mr. Mumby's crowded pages two impressions linger. The first is that the more things change the more they remain the same. On the one hand his anecdotes of authors' greed and vanity and of publishers' venality; on the other his generous testimony to the self-forgetfulness and gratitude of other authors who found in other publishers men both sensitive and honourable, go to show that throughout the centuries the personal relationships of the book trade have fairly constantly been what they still are; that, so far as human nature has a say in it, publishing is as publishing was, and shall so remain. The second is that, with all its snares and worries and narrow speculative profits, the trade in books has a peculiar and abiding thrill of its own which will continue to tempt men of ingenious and thoughtful mind; will in future, as it has always done in the past, lure men to work hard and hazardously for far less reward than could be earned with half the effort in occupations more straightforward but less various and engrossing.

A word should be said in conclusion of the "Bibliography of Publishing and Bookselling" with which Mr. Mumby's volume closes. This formidable reference list of books and pamphlets could be criticized on the ground of occasional inconsistency, accused of occasional omissions, or blamed for its limitations; but it will survive all detailed fault-finding as being the only at all comprehensive bibliography in English of a subject which has naturally provoked a small library of printed comment. Students will find this list invaluable, and think with continual gratitude of the late Mr. William Peet, who first compiled it, and of Mr. Mumby, who has expanded and brought it up to date.

SOUTH AMERICA

A HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA. By CHARLES EDMOND AKERS. New Edition by L. E. ELLIOTT. (Murray. 21s. net.)

In this new edition of Akers's standard and useful volume on the history of South America from the days of the Independence, Miss Elliott has added some new chapters which tell the story of development and progress in the first thirty years of the twentieth century. New political growths, like the Republic of Panama, new international relations, like participation in the League of Nations, new industrial growths, like nitrates in Chile or petroleum in Venezuela, these and the usual record of internal political changes, some by force, some by persuasion, make up the history of the republics till the present time. It is a history which gives promise, yet it is a history which reveals the great difficulties still to be overcome. With the improvement of economic conditions, social conditions are bound to become better, and with that will come the general improvement in the conditions of the people which is so badly needed in some of the smaller States. Immigration is in some parts large—150,000 annually in Argentina—yet the difficulty is that it is immigration to the towns and settled regions and not the occupation of new and undeveloped country. Education is progressing but is still backward in many countries. Railroads have increased, but only three regions can be said to be properly served, the Buenos Aires-Uruguay section, East-Central Brazil, and Mid Chile. Economically the continent is awakening; some republics, or some part of them, are thriving, yet there are large stretches still undeveloped and inaccessible. The unstable administration and the military revolt, have not disappeared, but, on the whole, it may be said that in number they tend to decrease. Yet within the last year four of the republics, of two of which it might have been said that they had taken farewell of political change by force, were disturbed in their administrations.

The new edition, ably brought up to date by Miss Elliott, who was at one time Special Correspondent to this journal, is to be heartily welcomed.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

APPEAL FOR MEDIEVAL SCHOLARSHIP

The annual meeting of the Faculty of Archaeology, History, and Letters of the British School at Rome was held yesterday in the rooms of the British Academy, Burlington-gardens. The Warden of New College presided, and a report on the work of the Faculty was presented. They knowledge with gratitude the friendly good will and courtesy of the Italian authorities, governmental, ecclesiastical, and municipal, as well as the cordial relations with foreign schools. Subscriptions and donations received during the year amounted to £694, compared with £633 in 1928-29 and £614 in 1927-28, the increase being entirely due to the inclusion of £60 of subscriptions and donations earmarked for the Scholarship in Medieval Studies which it is proposed to offer next year.

Mr. FISHER, in making an appeal for further funds for this purpose, remarked that when he had last visited the British School at Rome, 19 years ago, under Dr. Ashby and rMs. Strong, its main interest lay in the field of classical archaeology. Now architects, engravers, archivists, historians, editors of Latin texts, sculptors, and painters even mingled in a pleasant kind of collegiate existence. The archaeologist assisted the architect and the architect the archaeologist. The whole field of Greco-Roman art and learning lay before the student—research in the Vatican; prospects rich beyond the dreams of avarice of archaeological discoveries at Herculaneum; the whole business of antiquarian exploration receiving a new momentum from an exceptionally powerful and autocratic Government as well as from a Pope who was himself a friendly and distinguished scholar.

There was nothing to discourage the prosecution of research into medieval antiquity, or even into the Latin literature of the Renaissance. It would, for instance, be open to the student to undertake a definitive edition of the Latin works of Petrarch. Sooner or later, too, all historical students must come to Rome, not least those concerned with medieval history, and it was much to be hoped that there would be a sufficient response to the appeal now being made to the universities and colleges of the Empire to found a scholarship at the British School of Rome for candidates who propose to undertake work upon the Middle Ages. The faculty would proceed with the award of such a scholarship as soon as it was assured of a fresh income amounting to £150 a year for not less than two years. About £2,100 had been collected and invested to form a fund, but at least another £900 was required to ensure the necessary income.

The adoption of the report was seconded by LADY EVANS.

DR. HILL ON ROMAN COINS

DR. G. F. HILL, Keeper of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, gave an address on "The Art of Roman Coinage." The earliest Roman coins, he said, excluding what was primitive and formless, did not date before the end of the fourth century B.C., and in style these were indistinguishable from the Greek coins of South Italy. The characteristic denarius originated during the first Punic War, or even later, and at first the Romans took no trouble to invent a new artistic idiom. Still their preference for straightforward narrative, rather than symbolical allusion, emerged: it was the Roman view that art should inform, and the illustration of family history became noticeably popular, in keeping with the importance attached to the family as the basis of society. Apart from telling a story plainly the Republican types had no merit as works of art; the portraits upon these coins were derived from the *imagines* of ancestors, the possession of which was a much prized privilege of noble families. Gradually the designs came more frequently to commemorate contemporary events, and on a coin of about 48 B.C. research had recognized in a remarkable head of a Gaulish captive the portrait of the heroic Vercingetorix.

Portraits of actually living rulers began with Julius Caesar, a few months before his murder; thenceforward until far into the Empire the coins provided an incomparable gallery of portraits, though the surprising dissimilarity of the heads of Caesar showed the danger of identifying portraits from a single coin. Whether under the early Empire these were made by Greek artists or native Romans remained undecided. If Greeks, the best engravers gathered in Rome, for after Augustus nothing in the provinces equalled work done at Rome. The comparatively large size of the sestertius gave more artistic opportunity, and portraiture reached a high level under Nero, whose taste for Greek art was reflected, and under the Flavians, when the Greek influence combined with Roman elements to produce a style with a character of its own. A gradual technical decline of coins (as of sculpture) set in during the third century, briefly arrested only under Gallienus and his rival, Postumus.

In their subject compositions the coins of the Empire were most valuable for the historical information conveyed. It could not be said that there was no such thing as art in Roman and Byzantine coinage. But it was not, as in Greek coinage, the art that struck one as its most remarkable quality.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN CHINA

LECTURE BY MR. PERCEVAL YETTS

"Archaeology in China" was the subject of a lecture given by Mr. W. Perceval Yetts last evening at the School of Oriental Studies (University of London), Finsbury-circus. The lecture marked the inauguration of the new department of Chinese Art and Archaeology at the school, and there were present the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden and the Chinese Minister.

Mr. YETTS said that hitherto the teaching bodies in this country had confined their attention to the language and literature of China. This new department, made possible at the initial stage by the generosity of Sir Percival David, gave opportunity for a fuller understanding of the great civilization which was the parent of all Far Eastern culture. It must help our friendly relations with China.

Though the Chinese had been ardent antiquarians for at least 2,000 years, their attention had been centred chiefly on their script, so that other archaeological research had been given a secondary place. The presence of neolithic implements in the soil of China had long been recognized, but the Chinese had never contemplated the possibility of a Stone Age in the past of their own race. The racial and cultural origins of the Chinese presented a problem which had not yet been solved. Professor J. G. Andersson, the Swedish archaeologist, made the first attempt to bridge the gap between prehistoric man and the civilized Chinese. He had thrown further light on Chinese origins by his discoveries since 1921, at various sites in China, of painted neolithic pottery which had features in common with pottery of the same type in Western Asia and Europe. Perhaps this similarity testified to communication between the proto-Chinese and our forefathers some 3,000 years B.C.

As a fact which might provide a clue to the enigma of Chinese origins, Mr. Yetts stated that bones of the elephant had not been found in the earliest reputed habitat of the race in Northern China. Nor was there any tradition that the elephant was indigenous to that region. Yet the Chinese often pictured it in archaic script and used it as a motive in early decorative design. This postulated a familiarity with the animal, which was difficult to explain unless the Chinese originally had close connexion with the South.

The famous discovery near An-yang, in 1899, of thousands of inscribed fragments of bone, dating from the twelfth century B.C., was discussed by the lecturer. He showed that they were archives of the Imperial diviners. This was the site three years ago of the first scientific excavation carried out by the Chinese. Hitherto archaeological exploration had been confined mainly to the outskirts of Chinese civilization—in Eastern Turkestan, Mongolia, and Korea—and it had been done by foreign, not native, enterprise.

An account was given by the lecturer of the rich finds of manuscripts and painted banners in a cave-shrine on the western frontier, which had not been opened since it was walled-up more than nine centuries ago. Many were brought back by Sir Aurel Stein in 1907, and later some by Professor Pelliot and others. The lecturer ended by paying a tribute to the late Stephen Bushell as a pioneer in introducing to the Western world a general knowledge of Chinese art and archaeology.

The Corporation are considering the desirability of widening London-street, Mark-lane, in view of the increasing traffic to and from Fenchurch Street Station.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

OCTOBER ORDINATION EXAMINATION

The Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry announces that the following candidates satisfied the examiners at the General Ordination Examination held in October:—

PART I.—Anderson, A. J. G., Chichester; Austerberry, A. G., Kearsley Hall; Beaumont, Petrie, P., Cuddesdon; Bickersteth, E. H., Ridley Hall; Bissell, P. H. G., Lichfield; Brocklehurst, J. G., Wells; Burbidge, E. H., Canterbury; Burne, W. D. E., Chesham; Burnett, L. F., Cuddesdon; Carlisle, R. G. R., Ely; Chetwynd, D., Canterbury; Clarke, R., Wycliffe Hall; Cockburn, H., Oak Grove, Fallowfield; Cockett, H. W., Chichester; Colquhoun, F., B.C.M. Coll.; Cotton, H. R., Kelham; Davis, V. F., Cuddesdon; Durell, J. R., Westcott Ho.; Ellston, P. A. N., Wycliffe Hall; Etherington, F. G. H., Cuddesdon; Evans, T. D., Lichfield; Furse, R. J., Wells; Freeman, R. W. G., Westcott Ho.; Frost, J., Chesham; Gardner, D., Egerton Hall; Gardner, A. C., Bp.'s Gibb, W., Chesham; Glenn, S. J., B.C.M. Coll.; Goldie, F. E., Wells; Grimah, W. A., Lichfield; Gross, H. E., Wells; Hancock, W. F., Lichfield; Harvey, C. A. W., Edinburgh; Hoskins, C. B., Canterbury; Hill, D., Dorchester; Hill, R. C., Wells; Hodson, M. A., Wells; Hook, H. R., Salisbury; Hoskins, J. P., Wells; Hutts, A., Westcott Ho.; Jones, A. J., Lichfield; Jacoby, S., Ripon Hall; Jessop, G. L., Ridley Hall; Jones, W. E., B.Sc., Man., Lampeter, E., Ely; Leatherbarrow, J. S., Wells; Mabit, C. E. G., Chichester; Marcock, C. A., Crediton; Mann, W. T., Chichester; Mc Scott Ho.; Moon, T. R., Dorchester; Morgan, R. G. T., Llandaff; Moses, E., Mert, M. H., Highbury; Nash, A. H., Kelham; Perry-Gore, A., Westcott Ho.; Pitt, Highbury; Richardson, S. A., Wycliffe Hall; Robinson, D., Lichfield; Sadleir, E. T., and Shaw, C. C., Westcott Ho.; Sheen, A. P., Sarum, D. A.; Simmonds, E. W., and Strens, N. P., Lichfield; Smedley, E. W., Wycliffe Hall; Thompson, F. J., St. Stephen's Ho.; Timmins, R., Kenrick Hall; Vale, R. G. S., Ely; Vaughan, A. B., Mirfield; White, P. D., Wycliffe Hall; Winsor, F. P., and Woods, F., Westcott Ho.; Youngs, C. W., St. Aidan's.

Subject to taking one paper again.

PART II.—Alexander, H. C., Ridley Hall; Arnold, A. L., Dorchester; Barber, J. A., Wycliffe Hall; Bellingham, C. F. W., and Berry, O. R., Ridley Hall; Bardell, A. H., Kelham; Bowyer, J. T. H., St. Stephen's Ho.; Briggs, B. W., B.C.M. Coll.; Brunskill, J. C., Wells; Calaminus, O. P. A., B.A., Lond.; Carroll, E. I., Cuddesdon; Cobb, A., B.C.M. Coll.; Cobman, T. R., and Coop, F. W., Wells; Cornwall, J. W., Cuddesdon; Doherty, W., St. Aidan's; Easten, E. J. A., Chesham; Emerson, D. B., Ripon Hall; Evans, D., Fowke, W. H., Cuddesdon; Francis, R., Ely; Freeman, R. W. G., Westcott Ho.; Goldie, F. E., Wells; Gow, A. H., St. Stephen's Ho.; Grainger, W. E., Wycliffe Hall; Green, C. E. G., Ely; Green, C. F., B.C.M. Coll.; Griffiths, O. A., Warminster; Grubb, H. V. H., Chesham; Haigh, N., Dorchester; Healey, K., Lincoln; Hirst, M. E., Chesham; Hodge, D. J., Lincoln; House, T. W. J., Wycliffe Hall; Irwin, P. K., Ely; Jones, W. E., B.Sc., Man.; Keeling, J. N., Chesham; Killick, E. T., Westcott Ho.; Lambert, G. L. E., Lincoln; Lance, J. du B., Cuddesdon; Lancaster, R., Ely; Lauriston, J. E. C., Cuddesdon; Lea, R. E., B.A., Man.; Lewis, H. D., Lewis, R. M. L., Chesham; Lorimer, J. H., Cuddesdon; Mann, E. N. C., Wells; Mason, H. C., Cuddesdon; Meldrum, F. A. L., and Moffet, W. B., B.C.M. Coll.; Moore, E. H., Canterbury; Moses, E.; Musgrave-Brown, F. C., Wycliffe Hall; Pearmain, H. A. J., Highbury; Pedder, J. M., Lincoln; Perkins, C. A., Lichfield; Pickering, T., B.A., Cantab.; Pilling, W. E., Highbury; Ramage, J. E., Llandaff; Redfern, E. R., Lincoln; Rees, A. H., St. Stephen's Ho.; Robins, A. E., Chesham; Robinson, S. C., Westcott Ho.; Scott, A., Ridley Hall; Shirland, W. J., Burgh; Thomas, G. W. C., Wycliffe Hall; Thompson, P. J., St. Stephen's Ho.; Trimingham, J. F. D., Ridley Hall; Walsh, J. O. E., Lincoln; Weekley, E. T., B.C.M. Coll.; White, E. D., Wycliffe Hall; Whitehorn, E. H., Cuddesdon; Whitworth, E. W., Lichfield; Wilson, M. W., Salisbury; Wilmot, E., Ely; Wood, H. J., Ridley Hall; Woodforde, C., Wells.

The following satisfied the examiners with the limitations stated:—

PART I.—†Deakin, S. W., and †Goodwin, H., Wycliffe Hall; *†Hoskyns-Abrahall, A. L. E., Westcott Ho.; †Johnson, E. A. E., Salisbury; †Jones, R. O. A., St. Aidan's; *†Masters, W. H., Chichester; *†Oliver, W., St. Aidan's; *Price, R. W., Wells; †Pugh, J., †Roach, W., Lichfield; †Townson, E. H., St. Aidan's; *†Williams, J., St. Aidan's; †Wraith, H. L., Chesham.

PART II.—†Crittle, W., B.C.M. Coll.; †Dewey, M. E., Ely; †Eastwood, D. T., Wells; †Fitzgerald, G. E., Ely; *Hervey, F. A. R., Salisbury; *Holmes, D. de L., Salisbury; †Kirkham, F., Lichfield; †Mason, D., Lincoln; *Price, R. P., Wells; †Salter, H. A., Lichfield; †Thomas, E. W., Westcott Ho.

† Satisfied the examiners in Hebrew.
* Exempt from Greek. † Exempt from Latin.
‡ Subject to taking one paper again.

INSTITUTIONS IN NORFOLK

The Bishop of Norwich has instituted the REV. ROBERT MEIKLEJOHN, formerly chaplain to the Missions to Seamen at Cardiff, to the rectory of Felbrigge with Metton, Norfolk; the REV. H. P. BROWN, lately rector of Dicoot, to the united benefice of Kirby Bedon with Bixley and Whitlingham, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Rev. E. H. Kinder; the REV. C. D. HARBORD, to the vicarage of Hindolvestone, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; and the REV. WILLIAM CLARK, to the united benefice of Deopham with Hackford, Norfolk, on the presentation of Clare College, Cambridge.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES

CHURCHMEN'S KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR FAITH

The BISHOP OF BRADFORD, speaking at the Bradford Diocesan Conference yesterday, said it had been said, he knew not on what authority, that the laity of the Church of England were the worst educated of all denominations in the principles for which they were supposed to stand, and in the history of their Church. Exaggerated statements of that kind often had a real substratum of truth. It was most certainly true that many among them could do with a deal more knowledge of their Bibles, Prayer-book, and formularies, so that they could test for themselves statements made on most doubtful authority by partisans who repeated, parrot-wise, catchwords and phrases as authoritative voices of the Church when they would not bear the searchlight of Holy Scripture or Early Church history upon them. When he ventured in a Church periodical to challenge a custom which had been claimed as not only ancient and laudable, but as binding on their Church, he was violently attacked, but no real answer was given him from either Scripture or the Early Church, to which authorities alone their Church appealed.

The BISHOP OF ELY, addressing the Diocesan Conference at Cambridge yesterday on the attitude of youth towards the Church, pointed out that in the Lambeth Report it was urged that the clergy should not only use and maintain existing organizations for the young within the Church, but should also study other youth movements, such as the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides. On the other hand, he said, it was vain for the young to complain of the grey hairs and bald heads in Church assemblies unless they themselves were willing to take their share in Church life.

THE SALE ROOM

The only outstanding lot in Sotheby's sale of porcelain and pottery yesterday was a silver lustre dessert service, consisting of 21 pieces, decorated with vine pattern in resist lustre between formal flowers on yellow ground, which sold for £130 (Vandekar). A rare resist lustre jug, with applied scroll handle, the oviform body decorated with a fruiting vine in blue on silver ground, produced £35 (C. Davis).

THE "DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK"

With the issue for 1931 the "Daily Mail Year Book" (Associated Newspapers, 1s. net) reaches its thirty-first year. It contains as usual much information in little space, including the 100,000 small things which everybody is supposed to know and nobody can carry in his head. Examples of its large variety, taken by chance, are the review on one page of women's fashions, and on the next an explanation of the tangled problem of Chinese politics. Lady Hosie, the author of the latter, tells how the ingenuity of the Chinese mind was extended to a tramway strike. Mr. C. E. M. Joad contributes a lucid article on the general causes of unemployment, and the question is statistically explored by Mr. G. N. Barnes. While Major Walter Elliot, M.P., condemns the Government for a lack of courage, Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., suggests improvements in Parliamentary procedure. A healthier state of the national physique is noted by Dr. Saleeby, but Sir Max Pemberton is not so cheerful in discussing the national interest in sport. Motoring and flying, the Navy and finance, are treated by authoritative writers; and Mr. J. L. Baird records the progress of television. The thousand little biographies are a good feature of the more customary contents.

SOUTH WALES AND SPANISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

An Anglo-Spanish Society, the object of which is to extend the trade of South Wales with the Spanish-speaking countries of South America, is to be formed at Cardiff. The movement has the support of prominent business men and educational representatives, and will be formally inaugurated at a meeting to be held on Monday evening next. Mr. E. F. Moroney, of the Board of Trade, Cardiff Docks, who is the provisional secretary, explained yesterday that it was proposed to approach the Dockers' Department of the Anglo-Spanish Institute of London to open a branch at Cardiff in which great business houses could secure at first hand information about trading facilities between the port and South America. It was also proposed to form a central library for dockmen at which would be kept all the circulars issued by Spanish-speaking countries, and to make application to the education authorities in South Wales for facilities for the teaching of Spanish in schools and colleges.

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The CHRISTIAN YEAR in The Times

"Saturday Sermons" is the name popularly given to the articles on religious topics which have now been appearing in *The Times* week by week for many years. The title is convenient, though neither in form nor in intention are they sermons. It would be true to describe them as frank discussions of certain aspects of Christian morals and of difficulties of faith and conduct.

From among the articles that have appeared during recent years a selection has been made and reprinted in volume form. It has, as the title suggests, been compiled in the chronological sequence of the Christian Year.

7/6

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CITY NOTES

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS

RESULT OF ELECTRICITY ISSUE

If the suggestions put forward by the Commonwealth statistician to Mr. Fenton, the acting Prime Minister, for checking the fall in prices by manipulating the currency were adopted, Australia would take a fresh step down the slope to financial chaos and ruin. Mr. Wickens realizes that artificial stability of prices could only be achieved at the expense of something else—namely, the currency. In spite of the world's experience since the War Mr. Wickens thinks that is a minor evil. He proposes that an "equitable price level" should be selected, and that when the price level tends downwards the currency should be increased, and when an opposite tendency develops it should be curtailed. To determine what is an equitable price level would be a task beyond the compass of most men, for price level is not a question of equity. It is determined by the ratio of demand to supply, which is constantly changing, mainly through causes not subject to human control. Even if Mr. Wickens were successful in solving the puzzle of an equitable price level, he would find it extremely difficult in face of the opposition of producers to prevent it from rising if market conditions warranted an advance. Europe's experience during and after the War shows that instability of currency, far from being a minor evil, is greater than instability of prices because in practice it causes both to be unstable. Stability of price which results from a constant relationship between supply and demand is one thing, but price stabilization under all and any circumstances means the elimination of the very agency of adjustment which alone can restore equilibrium between supply and demand. Projects of this kind revolve within the same orbit of economic ideas as those of the new Farmers' National Union which has just been organized in Saskatchewan. This union has decided to enter the political field with a view to enabling farmers to obtain from the Government a guarantee of the costs of production. If prices and costs of production were artificially stabilized in Australia and Canada neither of these countries could regain their position in international trade, because they would have deprived themselves of the only weapon by which they could resume their place in the world's markets.

Australian Mercantile Meeting

Mr. R. H. Caird, the chairman and managing director of the Australian Mercantile Land and Finance Company, was commendably frank in his reference yesterday to the causes of the crisis in Australia. Mr. Caird, it will be noted, differs from Mr. Wickens in his view that depreciation of the Australian pound is a minor evil. Owing to the difficulty of remitting moneys from Australia to London, and the heavy loss on such remittances, the company is compelled to exercise the strictest economy with its cash resources on this side. Mr. Caird perceives that one of the evil consequences of Australia's heavy borrowings after the War (about £250,000,000) was that it rendered possible the maintenance of artificially high wages, fixed without reference to what industry could really afford to pay. In his opinion, but for the flow of borrowed money, the wage awards of the Arbitration Courts would long ago have been shattered by economic forces. Mr. Caird is confident that the cost of production will be brought down, and he mentioned that the Australian Workers' Union had agreed to a reduction of shearers' wages. In common with other people who know the country best, Mr. Caird is a firm believer in the future of the Commonwealth, and no one will question his view that if the August agreement between the Australian Premiers were firmly adhered to, the recovery in Australian credit would be very marked.

Central Electricity Allotments

Allotments of the Central Electricity Board's issue of £6,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock offered at 95½ were available yesterday morning and showed that the amount had been subscribed more than 10 times over. It was found necessary to rule out applications for the minimum amount (£50), but those who applied for amounts between £100 and £500 received £50. Applications for larger amounts received only 7 per cent. The market in the scrip was very active. There was a keen demand for it both on the part of institutions and private investors, and the closing price was ¾ premium.

Another Electric Issue

The Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Company has called a meeting of shareholders for December 8 to authorize an issue of 750,000 £1 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares which will bring the total up to £1,950,000. It is understood that the shares will be placed privately. The purpose of the issue is to repay £220,000 of bank loans and to meet further capital expenditure required by the growth of the business. The "A" Ordinary shares of the company last year received a dividend of 8 per cent., and the "B" Ordinary shares 7½ per cent. On the basis of the profits for last year the dividend on the increased Preference capital will be covered more than one-and-a-half times.

The Chinese 4 per Cent. Loan of 1895

In the interests of holders of bonds of the Chinese Four per Cent. Loan of 1895 it is advisable to refer briefly to negotiations that have recently been conducted between certain bondholders and the banking agents for the loan. It may be recalled that some eight years ago the discovery was made that plates for the printing of the coupon sheets of this loan were in Soviet hands and that in consequence the agents for the loan, the Banque Internationale de Commerce, called for the deposit of the bonds and returned them with new coupon sheets of a different pattern. Some holders in detaching the July, 1930, coupon tore it in such a way as to remove the margin at the top—a not unnatural thing to do—and were surprised to receive a hint that when they came, in July next, to lodge the bond for redemption, repayment would not be made owing to this mutilation. As a result of negotiations an assurance has been given by the agents (in Paris) of the loan that provided the part of the margin still remaining attached to the two coupons due January 1 and July 1, 1931, is presented with the bond at maturity payment will not be refused on account of the mutilation of the margin last July. Care should therefore be taken by all holders to ensure that the remaining portion of the margin is left intact when detaching the remaining coupons.

Turkey's New Default

A notice of interest to holders of Turkish bonds is published to-day by the Ottoman Debt Council. Although Turkey has once again defaulted upon her obligations by failing to complete certain payments by the due date—November 25—in spite of the agreement reached as recently as June, 1928, a special distribution nevertheless will be made to the bondholders on December 1. This is possible owing to the Council having at their disposal certain moneys obtained from the liquidation of the old administration of the Ottoman Public Debt and from payments made by the Levant States under French Mandate amounting to £88,185. It is pointed out, however, that this exceptional distribution, which is to be made out of these special sources, does not in any way release Turkey from her obligation to meet the payment due on November 25, nor the other States of their share of the payments due and not yet paid by them. As will be seen from the notice in question, the December payments to the bondholders will be very small.

British Overseas Bank Report

A decline of £19,482, or 12 per cent., in the net profits is disclosed by the accounts of the British Overseas Bank for the 12 months ended October 31. Having regard to the falling off in oversea trade and the decline in commodity prices, the result indicates that in spite of poor conditions the bank has suffered little from bad debts. The dividend on the "B" shares is again 6 per cent., but instead of making a transfer to reserve the directors have decided to add £15,447 to the "carry forward," probably from a desire to retain larger free balances for the time being. Balance-sheet items for the past three years are compared in the following table:—

—	Year ended October 31		
	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Current, deposit and other accounts ..	4,549,187	5,112,907	4,588,988
Acceptances, &c.	3,927,317	4,659,311	4,089,196
Cash in hand, at call and balances abroad ..	2,328,781	2,870,328	2,472,580
Bills discounted ..	1,071,400	1,000,396	887,982
Government securities	353,943	305,068	255,270
Other investments*	589,707	605,852	581,775
Advances ..	2,148,941	2,161,390	2,335,360
Total of balance sheet ..	10,775,181	12,056,449	10,936,355

* Including interests in foreign banks and subsidiary companies.

Naturally many of the items show contraction owing to the fall in prices, but the business of the bank has been well maintained.

Rationalization in Steel

Lord Furness, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the South Durham Steel and Iron Company, mentioned that early this year conversations were carried on between the South Durham company and its neighbours, Dorman, Long and Co., with the object of seeing whether closer working arrangements would be to the mutual advantage of the two companies. He added that the great fall in the demand for all steel products which began early this year showed that under those conditions there was nothing material to be gained from any of the suggestions that had been discussed. Lord Furness said that he had come to the conclusion that until this country was freed from dumping, "no advantage could be obtained from so-called rationalization which involves further large capital expenditure." It may be doubted, however, whether he views rationalization from quite the correct angle. For instance, he said that rationalization in this country of late had become synonymous with irrevocable decrease in the potential production of British steel such as would automatically follow the shutting down of works which in normal times had proved their worth, to say nothing of the resultant diminution of the employment of labour as well as an absolute wiping out of capital. The primary object of rationalization, however, is to lower costs and generally to increase efficiency. To that end production is concentrated in the best equipped works, the less efficient plants being closed down. To this extent only is it true that rationalization is synonymous with an "irrevocable decrease in the potential production." Moreover, as a result of increased efficiency it should be possible for the British industry to conduct, in the long run, a larger business; hence the diminution in the employment of labour should be only temporary. Finally, rationalization involves the wiping out of capital only where that has already been lost or is unlikely to produce any return. There is undoubtedly a strong case for the protection of British steel, but the industry would be well advised to secure at once the benefits of rationalization that lie ready to its hand, and not wait for a tariff which lies outside its control.

Exports of Russian Grain

It was noteworthy that in the debate in the House of Commons on the "Dumping of Foreign Cereals" on Wednesday night Sir Donald Maclean, speaking on behalf of the Liberal Party, said that at the end of October there had been received in this country, "in response to orders that were sent to Russia for it," 6,700,000qr. of cereals, and when he was asked by whom the orders were sent he replied, "Grain traders." A distinctive feature of the Russian grain shipments this year has been that many cargoes have been brought forward unsold by the Soviet Government agencies to ports in this country and on the Continent and have there awaited buyers. To the extent that the grain has been shipped unsold by the Soviet Government it could not be said to have been exported in response to orders by buyers.

Marine Claims on Smaller Incomes

This month has been marked for marine underwriters by some important shipping casualties, of which one of the latest and most costly has been the abandonment of the Greek steamer Kyrsanthi Patera, 75 miles from Cristobal, while bound from Chile for Europe with a cargo of nitrate. The hull is understood to have been valued for insurance at £26,000 and the cargo at £55,000, so that the loss is a substantial one for the market. It followed very quickly on that of the liner Highland Hope, which is expected to involve the British markets in losses exceeding £900,000. These and other casualties have probably attracted the more attention from the underwriting point of view because of the quiet state of business. Not only are cargo premium rates, by general admission, now very low, but, owing to the decline in the volume of international commerce, premium incomes are also generally smaller, and, consequently, losses when they occur represent a larger proportion of the incomes. Experience has again shown that although from time to time there may be a comparative lull in the occurrence of serious casualties yet, sooner or later, these happen and offset a previous period of immunity. At one time earlier in the year it was suggested that there should have been fewer casualties, in view of the large numbers of vessels laid up idle. Such an explanation of any temporary diminution must be a thoroughly unsatisfactory one, for it means not only less international commerce and less employment, but it also spells for marine underwriters less premium on both ships and cargoes.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND DULL

PRICES SLIGHTLY EASIER

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was restricted by the holiday in New York, and in most departments prices showed a sagging tendency. The Gilt-edged market was no exception, most of the long-dated British Government stocks reacting fractionally, but a fairly active business was done in some of the new scrips. There was a particularly large turnover in the new Central Electricity Board issue; the scrip opened at about ¼ to ½ premium, and after touching ¾ closed at ¼ premium. Buyers also continued to favour Gas Light and Coke Debentures, which rose to 2½ premium.

The Five per Cent. War Loan was maintained at 102 15-16, but most other British Government stocks were quoted about ¼ lower. The Five per Cent. Conversion loan fell ¼ to 106. Cape Town scrip hardened to ¼ premium, and the Bloemfontein loan was a little firmer at ¼ discount. The HOME RAILWAY market was neglected, and prices declined to a fractional extent. There were falls of ¼ in London Midland and Scottish (32½), Southern Preferred (66½), and North Eastern Second Preference (40½), while Great Western, North Eastern Preferred, and Metropolitan each closed ¼ lower.

In the FOREIGN market Japanese bonds were not greatly affected by the further news of the earthquake, but dealers marked prices slightly lower in one or two instances. The 1907 "Fives" fell ¼ to 92, and the 1899 "Fours" lost ¼ to 76½. Chinese bonds were steady, the 1912 loan hardening to 52½. One or two Brazilian bonds weakened, the Six-and-a-Half per Cents falling a point to 72. The German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. loan was a little easier at 73¼. South American railway stocks showed a reactionary tendency. Central Argentine fell 1½ to 60½ in spite of the receipt by the company of another favourable telegram regarding crop conditions in its zone. B.A. and Pacific and B.A. Western each fell 1. San Paulo Ordinary was marked down 4 points to 155-160, and Antofagasta gave way 1½ to 42.

The OIL market was easier as a whole. Anglo-Persian and Burmah each closed 3-32 lower at 2 15-16 and 3 19-32 respectively. Royal Dutch was not better than 24¾ at the close, showing a net loss of ½; Shell, after being 3 25-32 bid, closed without change on the day at 3½. Lobitos at 1 7-16 and V.O.C. at 1¼ were firmer. Mexican Eagle declined to 7s. 1½d., and Canadian Eagle were also easier at 7s. 3d. The RUBBER market was idle and dull. There was also scarcely anything doing in the Tea group.

The MISCELLANEOUS market was neglected, business being still further narrowed by the holiday prevailing in New York. The tendency for internationals was towards slightly higher prices after the opening. International Nickel hardened in the course of the day from 18¾ to 18⅞, Brazilian Traction from 28¼ to 28⅜, and Hydro Electric from 27½ to 27¾. Columbia Graphophone were firm at 2 5-16. British industrials as a whole were inclined to ease slightly in the absence of business. There were small falls on balance in Imperial Tobacco (4 11-16), Carreras (5 9-16), Turner and Newall (53s. 6d.), United Molasses (19s.), Unilever (2), Dunlop Rubber (11s. 6d.), and Courtaulds (2 1-32). Wall Paper Deferred rallied to 35s. The electric supply group remained in favour, small gains being established in Metropolitan Electric, Midland Counties, and Newcastle, while in the electrical engineering group Johnson and Phillips rose 1s. to 36s. Among Motor shares Leyland fell 9d. to 53s. 9d. and Thornycroft lost 1s. 6d. to 32s. 3d. The latest statistics relating to retail trade caused an easier tendency for store shares, Harrods declining to 57s. 6d., Debenhams Securities to 5s. 10½d., and International Tea to 19s. 6d. In the Brewery group Bass were dull, and Distillers went back to 60s., but one or two other shares hardened, the market being influenced possibly by the increase in dividend announced by Samuel Allsopp. A fair amount of movement took place in Bank shares, among which the shares of the "Big Five" were quoted slightly higher. Hudson's Bay closed the turn higher at 1 15-16.

Little change took place in South African mining shares. Brakpan continued dull, falling 1-32 to 2 11-16, Modder B fell to 12s. Chartered to 29s. 3d., and Nourse to 10s. 3d. Bwana M'Kubwa, after being 8s. 9d., fell to 8s. 4½d., and rallied to 8s. 6d., showing a fall of 1½d. on the day. N'Changa were lower at 2, but Congo Border improved to 8¼. Tanganyika rose to 1 7-16. Australian gold shares were better on the discussion in the Australian Parliament regarding a bonus to gold producers. The features were Lake View (9s.), Wiluna (15s. 3d.), North Kalgurli (2s. 7½d.), Great Boulder (1s. 4½d.), and Perseverance (7½d.). Santa Gertrudis rose 9d. to 9s. 3d. Trepca were firmer at 6s., and "bear" covering was responsible for a rally to 9s. 6d. in Burma Corporation. Mining Corporation of Canada reacted to 6s. 9d.

BRAZILIAN FINANCIAL MEASURES

TRANSFER OF GOLD TO LONDON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 27

The Caixa de Estabilizacao has been abolished by order of the Provisional Government. The existing gold will be transferred to London, and the Bank of Brazil will assume the functions of the Caixa. For the purpose of guaranteeing an emergency note issue the Government has authorized the freeing of £1,000,000 of gold which will be remitted to London. The notes issued are to be taken out of circulation within six years by the Bank of Brazil, payment to be made in Brazilian Treasury Six per Cent. notes to be taken up not in gold but in Bank of Brazil drafts on London. Foreign and other banks are permitted to resume as from to-day foreign exchange transactions subject to certain restrictions. The conditions laid down are so severe that the position is less favourable than formerly.

The Government of the State of Minas Geraes has authorized the issue of 215,000 contos (about £4,500,000) of what are termed "Minas Treasury Bonds" at 9 per cent., redeemable in five years for the redemption of the State's floating debt.

BELFAST MUNICIPAL FINANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, Nov. 27

The Belfast Corporation proposes to redeem £500,000 Six per Cent. Mortgages on January 4 next, when that amount falls due for redemption, and the Finance Committee has decided to recommend the corporation to create £500,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock to be redeemed on January 4, 1951. This stock is to be issued at par and the mortgagees who are to be repaid are to be given an opportunity of applying for it before it is offered to the public.

The prospectus of the new issue will contain special provision for half-yearly redemption at the option of the holders at par, irrespective of the existing market price of the stock, subject only to the condition that it will not be obligatory on the corporation to redeem more than £20,000 each half year. This innovation was first introduced into municipal finance about 10 years ago by the Belfast Corporation in connexion with the issue of the 5 per cent. stock and certain mortgages. Holders were then given the option of yearly redemption on the same basis, but the principle has now been extended to half-yearly redemptions. If the applications in any half year exceed £20,000, the sum will be applied pro rata and so adjusted that for convenience of handling the stock will be redeemed in multiples of £10.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

The following announcement by Mr. Walter Runciman was issued from Royal Mail House yesterday:—

The statement published to-day that Lamport and Holt, Limited, "may have to go" is incorrect. Lamport and Holt, Limited, are in the hands of a receiver and manager appointed in August, and the company's services are being conducted regularly and punctually under his management. Since August Lamport and Holt, Limited, and its operating subsidiary, the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, are being run more effectively, and very substantial economies have been put into force by the receiver and manager.

** The statement referred to was not made in *The Times*.

MONEY MARKET

LOAN RATES EASIER

ITALIAN EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

In the Money Market yesterday loan rates declined, the pressure for accommodation being less marked, owing partly, it appeared, to the return of application money in connexion with the Central Electricity Board issue. Occasionally 2½ per cent. was paid for new money for the night, but the more general rate was 2½ per cent., and in the afternoon it was obtainable at 2 per cent. Old loans carried at variable rates were continued at both 2 per cent. and at 2½ per cent. As expected the Bank of England return indicated a reduction in market balances. Discount rates were almost unaltered, though 2 3-16 per cent. was generally quoted for three months fine bank bills. Brokers reported sales at 2 5-32 per cent. to home banks and at 2¼ per cent. to Continental buyers, while January maturities were dealt in at 2 7-32 per cent. for spot and at 2 3-16 per cent. for to-day. The New Zealand Government, it is understood, is seeking to place £600,000 of bills in the market, the maturity date being March 14. Gold continues to flow to France, the Bank of England yesterday reporting the sale of £323,000 in bar gold. The Bank of France return, made up to November 21, shows a further addition of £2,680,000 to the stock of gold, raising it to £420,405,000. The note circulation shows contraction, and the proportion of the gold to the note circulation has advanced to 69.7 per cent. Most of the leading foreign exchanges remained adverse to sterling, but there was considerable offering of lire, with the result that the Milan rate moved 6½c. against the lira, closing at 92.84l.

With regard to the £2,000,000 of Chilean Treasury Bills which fall due in January next, we understand that they will be repaid without making any further calls on the London market.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2—2½	2	2¼	2⅝—2¾	2¼	2⅜—2½

Discount (Treasury Bills)	Fine Trade Bills			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
2¼	2⅝	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅜—4

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

—	Nov. 21	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve:—Gold coin and bullion ..	51,709,874	+ 329,847
Silver and copper coin ..	535,575	+ 12,000
Current postal accounts ..	554,591	+ 7,406
Available at sight abroad ..	6,551,405	+ 38,320
Commercial bills discounted ..	7,395,362	— 182,561
Negotiable bills bought abroad ..	19,166,035	+ 34,140
Advances on securities ..	2,847,793	— 66,702
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund dept. ..	5,304,399	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest ..	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets ..	2,074,151	+ 4,863
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation ..	74,148,423	— 549,775
Treasury current accounts ..	6,424,233	+ 98,933
Sinking fund current accounts ..	7,335,061	+ 95,632
Current and deposit accounts ..	9,041,037	+ 495,115
Other sight liabilities ..	326,590	— 36,422
Various liabilities ..	1,916,928	+ 59,027
Total liabilities ..	97,275,344	+ 103,483

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 53.16 per cent. (against 52.88 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

—	Nov. 22	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,481,441,684	+ 2,551,892
Silver in hand	703,774,468	+ 3,320,488
Foreign bills	116,074,863	— 920,201
Discount and short bills ..	1,975,068,473	— 35,655,078
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan, &c. ..	687,379,060	+ 1,192,392
Notes in circulation ..	4,647,775,850	— 60,850,125
Current accounts, deposits, &c. ..	863,579,852	+ 15,003,909
Dividends, interest, &c. ..	88,925,563	+ 754,631
Govt. securities ..	149,525,597	+ 13,886,887

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Owing to the Thanksgiving Day holiday the New York market was closed. The New York rate moved within very narrow limits, and closed unaltered at $4.85 9-16. The discount on forward dollars was 1-16c., one month, and 1-32c. three months, there being again pressure to sell end-December dollars. There was an unusually wide disparity between the Canadian exchange rates for value to-day and for value Saturday, the former being quoted at $4.84¾ and the latter at $4.85½. The discrepancy appeared to be due to an urgent demand for funds for November 28 in connexion with the balance-sheets of important Canadian institutions. Italian lire was offered with some freedom, and the Milan rate underwent unusually wide fluctuation, the closing rate of 92.84l. comparing with 92.77½l. on Wednesday. The discount on forward lire at one month fluctuated between 14c. and 17c. and on three months between 45c. and 52c. At 123.59f. the French exchange showed a slight decline, and the Belgian (34.82½b.), Dutch (12.06½fl.), Swiss (25.07½f.), and German (20.36½m.) exchanges all showed small movements adverse to sterling. Spanish pesetas were cheaper, the Madrid rate closing at 43.62½p., against 43.50p. Eastern silver exchanges were higher, the Hong-kong rate at 1s. 3 13-32d. and the Shanghai rate at 1s. 7 3-32d. The Argentine peso declined 1-16d. to 38 17-32d., and the Rio exchange was slightly lower at 4 43-64d. There was further appreciation in Peruvian currency.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Nov. 27	Nov. 26
New York	8 to £	4.8666	4.85 17/32–19/32	4.85 17/32–85 5/8
Montreal	8 to £	4.8666	4.84 15/16–85 3/8	4.84 15/16–4.85
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58–123.62	123.57–123.62
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81 3/4–82 1/2	34.82 1/2–83 1/4
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.76–92.86	92.75–92.78
Switzerl'nd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06 1/4–06	25.07 1/2–08 1/4
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4–375 1/4	374 1/4–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192 1/4–193	192 1/4–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.45–43.80	43.30–43.65
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/8–108 3/8	108 1/8–108 3/8
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06–12.06 1/2	12.06 1/2–06 7/8
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36 1/4–37 1/4	20.36–20.37 1/2
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58 1/2	34.18–34.51	34.48–34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27 –7.79	27.74–27.78
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	16	163 11/16–15/16
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	4	
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25	
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817	
Cons'nople	Pst. to £	110		
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215		
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66		
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659		
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159		
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150		
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	4	18.15 3/4–16 1/4
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09 1/4–09 3/4	18.08 3/4–09 1/2
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	18.15 1/4–16 1/4	18.15 1/4–18.16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	97 15/16–97 15/16	97 15/16–97 15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 5/32–5 9/32	1/5 5/32–5 9/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 5/32–5 9/32	1/5 5/32–5 9/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/2 15/16–1/3 1/16	1/2 15/16–1/3 1/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 7/16–9/16	2/0 7/16–9/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6 1/2–1/7 1/16	1/6 1/2–1/7 1/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/16–3/16	2/3 11/16–3/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 1/2–07	12.07–07 1/2
Manila	Per peso	24.66d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.909d.	4 23/32–25/32	4 11/16–4 3/4
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38 1/2–38 5/8	38 5/16–11/16
V'paraiso†	8 to £	40	39.88	39.80
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38 1/2–39	38 3/4–39 1/4
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.65	15.85
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.55–10.75	10.40–10.60

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia* ..	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa, and Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia* ..	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand ..	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa ..	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia ..	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador ..	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela ..	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.85	26.95
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03 3/4	5.04 1/4
Nicaragua ..	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador ..	Colones to £	9.73	9.87	9.91
Bolivia ..	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.52	13.45

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £323,476 in BAR GOLD, the withdrawal for export of 22,000 SOVEREIGNS, and the purchase of £50 in BAR GOLD. The day's movements therefore resulted in a net efflux of £345,426.

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Nov. 27—		Nov. 27—	
Bar gold ..	50	Bar gold ..	323,476
		Sovereigns ..	22,000
Net efflux ..	345,426		
Total ..	£345,476	Total ..	£345,476

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,320,038; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to November 26, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £1,831,123.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz.

Silver was firmer, the price rising 1/16d. to 16 9/16d. per oz. for cash and 16 7/16d. for forward delivery.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

—	Nov. 22	Nov. 15
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	16,484	17,064
The reserve against it was held in the following form:—		
Silver coin and bullion in India	12,251	12,272
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,228	3,228
Securities (Govt. of India) ..	867	1,342
Do. (British Govt.) ..	138	222
Total	16,484	17,064

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The most interesting movement in the weekly Bank of England statement made up to November 26 is a contraction of £2,615,394 in the note circulation. As a result of this movement the reserve at £66,448,259, shows an increase of £1,223,009 in spite of a reduction of £1,392,385 in the holding of coin and bullion. The "proportion" has risen from 59 3/16 to 59½ per cent. Government securities and discounts and advances show increases of £1,165,000 and £1,782,000 respectively, the latter movement reflecting the market's borrowing from the Bank on Wednesday. On the other hand, "securities" show a decline of £2,628,000. Stringency in the short loan market is indicated by the decrease of £3,560,000 in bankers' deposits, a movement more than offset by an increase of £3,859,000 in the other deposit accounts. Public deposits show an advance of £1,089,000. The official return is appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:—		Govt. debt ..	£11,015,100
In circulation	£351,124,928	Other Govt. securities ..	223,041,123
In banking department	65,443,641	Other securities ..	11,477,200
		Silver coin ..	4,366,558
		Amt of fiduciary issue ..	280,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion ..	156,568,569
	£416,568,569		£416,568,569

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital ..	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£34,506,247
Rest ..	5,223,684	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	18,868,951	Discounts and advances ..	6,080,597
Other deposits:		Securities ..	22,235,995
Bankers ..	55,001,187	Notes ..	65,443,641
Other accounts	36,812,757	Gold and silver coin ..	1,004,618
Seven-day and other bills ..	1,519		
	£129,361,098		£129,361,098

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or dec. on last week	Inc. or dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest ..	3,223,684	+ 53,930	— 41,087
Public deposits ..	18,868,951	+ 1,089,045	+ 1,436,002
Other deposits:			
Bankers ..	55,001,187	— 3,559,678	— 2,318,261
Other accounts	36,812,757	+ 3,859,389	— 1,387,585
Govt. securities ..	34,596,247	+ 1,165,000	— 23,107,371
Other securities:			
Discounts and advances ..	6,080,597	+ 1,782,443	— 9,183,224
Securities ..	22,235,995	+ 2,628,047	+ 4,355,589
Reserve ..	66,448,259	+ 1,223,009	+ 25,623,008
Note circulation	351,124,928	+ 2,615,394	— 3,431,816
Coin and bullion ..	157,573,187	— 1,392,385	+ 22,191,282
Proportion ..	59 1/2%	+ 5/16	+ 23/32

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The return of the London Bankers' Clearing House for the week ended November 26 shows a total of £788,353,000—a decrease of £111,788,000 compared with the corresponding week last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £39,960,349,000, being £971,457,000 less than for the period to November 27 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Nov. 20	£155,351,000	£5,093,000	£9,254,000	£169,698,000
,, 21	120,160,000	4,940,000	8,481,000	133,581,000
,, 22	75,576,000	5,033,000	8,167,000	88,776,000
,, 24	118,822,000	6,449,000	7,868,000	133,139,000
,, 25	114,977,000	5,189,000	9,215,000	129,381,000
,, 26	130,225,000	4,998,000	8,555,000	133,778,000
Week	£705,111,000	£31,702,000	£51,540,000	£788,353,000

1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Nov. 21	£181,197,000	£5,240,000	£9,193,000	£195,630,000
,, 22	143,135,000	5,586,000	9,186,000	157,907,000
,, 23	96,432,000	6,548,000	9,582,000	112,562,000
,, 25	147,361,000	6,930,000	9,158,000	163,449,000
,, 26	112,237,000	5,231,000	9,142,000	126,880,000
,, 27	129,810,000	4,885,000	9,018,000	143,713,000
Week	£810,172,000	£34,420,000	£55,549,000	£900,141,000

CANADIAN FARMERS' CONFERENCE

QUESTION OF MINIMUM PRICE FOR WHEAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, Nov. 27

Farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces, which are now conferring at Saskatoon, are believed to have agreed to request that the Dominion shall peg the price of wheat at a dollar a bushel. This is believed to represent the cost of production, though accurate data are not obtainable.

Premier Anderson of Saskatchewan has telegraphed to the Federal authorities stating that the interest of Canadian agriculture requires a minimum price of a dollar a bushel for wheat sold in Canada for domestic consumption, adding that this involves 100,000,000 bushels.

The Wheat Pool executive, now in session here, has not yet agreed on the appointment of a general manager. The Pool strongly favours Premier Brownlee of Alberta, while the banks are urging the appointment of Mr. John Macfarland, of Calgary, former president of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, and recently Mr. Bennett's expert adviser at the Imperial Conference.

AMERICAN MARKETS

THANKSGIVING DAY

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day all United States markets remained closed.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 27.—WHEAT opened easy [illegible] cables, and further declined under [illegible] on induced by favourable [illegible] Argentine and a private estimate of 200,000,000 bushels. After a slight rally on "bear" covering, the market further declined owing to the easiness of the cash market, and the close was easy with prices 2¾c. to 2¾c. lower. Dec., 59¾c.; May, 64¾c.; July, 66

FINANCING EXPORTS BY BILLS

SUGGESTIONS FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The export industries of this country are being slowly reorganized, and credit will play a considerable part in the reorganization.

The greater part of the business of the world is done on credit in one form or another. Very few people either can or wish to pay cash down. The more credit they receive the more they will buy. Conversely the more credit you can give the more you will sell. Indeed in many commodities it is essential to give credit if you want to sell anything at all. Therefore the wealthy manufacturer who enjoys good credit has a great advantage over the poor one and the wealthy country over the poor country, which necessarily has poor credit.

In this important factor England has a great advantage over all her rivals except the U.S.A. With that exception England is still the richest country in the world, but we find that foreign exporters are frequently deriving greater advantage from London's cheap credit facilities than British exporters.

Thus, to describe the operation briefly, a foreign exporter carries through a sale of commodities on a two-year credit basis. Through his own bank he obtains an acceptance credit in London of three months. On the maturity of the bill, however, further credit will be obtained by means of another acceptance credit secured from another London house. It may be that by this means the credit is extended through fresh acceptances from other houses until the two years has elapsed and the importer has to meet his obligation to the exporter. Thus the foreign exporter has been able to finance his sale on the basis of a two-year credit by means of the very fine rate at which bankers' acceptances are discountable in the London market.

Foreign exporters by these means obtain an advantage over many of their British competitors, for it frequently happens that the latter find great difficulty in granting a two-year credit to buyers because they are unable to finance them so cheaply owing to their not being able to take advantage of the bill market. Their banks may be ready to finance the credit through loans, but on these the exporter usually has to pay a minimum rate of 5 per cent., which in existing circumstances is about 1 per cent. more than, say, the German exporter would have paid under the method outlined.

£250,000,000 OF ACCEPTANCES

Whose fault is it that foreign exporters obtain better facilities than the British? Do the banks refuse to Britishers the help they give to Germans? Or are British manufacturers ignorant of the possibilities open to them? Or, if they are not ignorant, are they too hidebound by tradition and custom to take advantage of them? For not only is England richer than her competitors, she possesses in the London Money Market the finest machinery of credit in the world. The acceptance houses and discount companies of the City have great resources and unrivalled experience. The acceptance credits granted by the former and by banks amount probably to £250,000,000, and of this vast sum it is safe to assert that 75 per cent. is granted to foreigners. And yet the procedure is so simple that, as one of the chief experts of the market recently wrote, "It is almost as easy to discount a Bill of Exchange in the City as it is to buy a railway ticket."

The foreigner recognizes this. The German selling steel to South America or the Czech selling machinery to the Balkans is always ready to give his customer credit and long credit, and to tide himself over the required period he turns to London. Either direct or through his banker he arranges a credit with a London bank or acceptance house and draws upon it, say at three or six months. If the credit is for a longer period it is easily renewed. To give concrete examples. During the past few months the following exports have been financed by German and other Continental manufacturers by Bills on London—coal, steel, machinery of all kinds, including locomotives, cranes, and ploughshares, potash, cement, paper, wood pulp, books, hosiery, cutlery, shoe-leather, firebricks, furs, watches, champagne, sugar, and so forth.

The list could be extended. Why should not our English exporters do likewise? Suppose a Birmingham manufacturer is exporting to Brazil and the Brazilian demands six or 12 or 18 months' credit. It is said that the banks will always provide money to finance genuine business, but what is the price? Five per cent. is usually the minimum, even in these days of "easy money." An acceptance credit on the other hand costs from ½ to 2½ per cent. per annum, according to the standing of the firm and the nature of the business. The discount rate in London to-day is about 2½ per cent. per annum. The advantages are obvious.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE

Cheapness is not the only and perhaps not the chief merit of this method. "The Bill of Exchange," says *Lloyds Bank Review* for October, "is a convenient way in which a seller of goods can give credit to a buyer." It is the most convenient way. Moreover, the acceptance houses are always looking for business and their commissions are competitive. Bills accepted by them are discounted everywhere at the lowest possible rate because the "Bill on London" is the currency of international finance. Naturally the banks have not encouraged traders to ask for acceptance credits at ½ to 2½ per cent. rather than overdrafts at 5 per cent., and apparently it does not occur to our traders to ask. In any case a wide adoption of the method of financing exports by bills would be of general advantage. The London Discount Market would welcome a large increase in the supply of commercial bills. The banks would not suffer, as exports would be stimulated and the basis of credit broadened. Further, an acceptance credit is a definitely secured and limited liability, and a much more satisfactory form of lending and of borrowing than an overdraft.

POSSIBLE GUARANTEES

It will be said that our basic export industries are already so heavily indebted that they are not in a position to borrow more by acceptance credits. Are they then to be debarred in these difficult times from competing in any business which involves giving credit while the resources of the City are at the disposal of their foreign competitors? Moreover, there exist in some trades, notably in the steel exporters, centralized selling agencies which could offer the collective guarantee of their members and should therefore be in a position to command considerable credit facilities.

The Government recently sent a mission to Scandinavia. I do not know how the coal trade finances its exports to Scandinavia, but the question of credit should present no difficulty. Any colliery or coal exporters' association should be able to command and consequently to offer facilities far beyond the capacity of their Polish or German competitors. What applies to coal applies to cotton, machinery, and chemicals. It should not be necessary to proceed to the formation of "Export Finance Companies" in the various trades, although such a step might be the logical outcome of the methods suggested. The first essential is that English manufacturers must realise the absolute necessity in these days of giving the foreign consumer credit on the best terms. The second is to study the ways and means at their disposal. Much could be done to educate the trader—by the Economic Advisory Council, the Federation of British Industries, the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, and especially by the Macmillan Committee. The present easy money conditions offer a peculiarly opportune moment. Indeed, certain eminent economists to whom these ideas were submitted months ago held the view that the financing of our exports by Bills would develop as a natural consequence of present monetary conditions. It has not done so. The benefits continue to flow to the foreigner, and it is with the object of attracting attention to the facilities which the London Money Market affords that this article has been written.

FERTILIZER COMPANY'S CAPITAL SCHEME

At the general meeting of Lawes Chemical Manure Company on December 17 resolutions for reorganizing the capital will be submitted. It is proposed to return to shareholders 2s. per share in cash and to write off a further 8s. from each £1 share, thus reducing the issued capital by one-half to £164,340. The Preference and Ordinary shares are being treated on an equal footing. This is stated to be in accordance with the rights of the two classes, the Preference shares having no preference over the Ordinary shares as regards repayment of capital. The reduction of the capital will enable the goodwill item, standing at £75,000, to be extinguished, while the fixed assets are to be written down by £34,761.

24th NOVEMBER, 1930

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT

In spite of the Council's pressing representations, the Government of the Turkish Republic has intimated in a telegram dated the 23rd of November that it cannot complete by the due date, 25th November, 1930, the partial payments which it has been effecting since the 1st of June.

At a joint meeting held on the 24th of November, 1930, the two Councils decided therefore to address to the Government a notice officially recording the failure of the Turkish Republic to comply with the engagements which it assumed by the Agreement of the 13th of June, 1928. The full text of this notice is published in the Council's report approved at the aforesaid meeting.

Turkey has only made payments below those imposed upon it by the Agreement, viz.:
up to 14th November 1930 .. .. £T1,666,782
and £ 172,594

instead of £796,715 the amount actually required to meet this maturity. The partial nature of these payments does not permit of their distribution, seeing that Turkey has not thought fit to have recourse to the procedure laid down under Article XVII. of the Agreement of the 13th of June, 1928: only if Turkey had availed herself of the machinery provided by this Article would the Board have been entitled to effect partial payments, as appears from the opinion submitted to the Board by Prof. Gidel on 4th of November, 1930. In consequence of the failure of Turkey to meet its obligations, the coupon maturing on the 25th November cannot therefore be paid except to the extent permitted by the part derived from the payments made by the Levant States under French Mandate, representing the part for which they are liable and which has been duly paid by them (£88,185).

Nevertheless, the Councils, having at their disposal certain moneys obtained from the liquidation—which will shortly be completed—of the old Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, have decided that these funds, which are the property of the bondholders, shall form the subject of an exceptional distribution.

The sums distributed will therefore comprise:—

1. In respect of the coupon, the sum represented by the regular payments made by the Levant States under French Mandate;

2. As an exceptional distribution, the sum represented by the moneys referred to above.

The Council desires to point out that this exceptional distribution, which it is in a position to make on this one occasion, cannot in any way nor to any amount whatever release Turkey of her share of the payment due on the 25th November, 1930, nor the other States of their share of the payments due and not yet met by them.

The Councils expressly reserve the full rights of the bondholders as against these States.

The amounts set apart for distribution as from the 1st December at the paying agencies, for each category of bonds, are as follows:—

(a) LOANS PAYABLE IN POUNDS STERLING

Loans	Due dates	No. of coupon	Gross amount payable in cash, less taxes (1)
			£ s. d.
UNIFIED DEBT	14th September, 1926	46	0 1 4
OSMANIE, 1890	14th September, 1926	—	0 1 1
TOMBAC PRIORITY	14th August, 1926	—	0 1 1
FIVE PER CENT., 1896	14th January, 1927	—	0 1 3
CUSTOMS LOAN, 1902	14th January, 1927	48	0 1 1
BAGDAD, SERIES I.	1st March, 1926	47	0 1 1
FOUR PER CENT., 1904	14th January, 1927	41	0 1 1
FOUR PER CENT., 1901-1905	14th January, 1927	43	0 1 1
TEDJEIZAT ASKERIE	1st March, 1926	42	0 1 1
BAGDAD, SERIES II.	1st July, 1926	37	0 1 1
BAGDAD, SERIES III.	1st July, 1926	29	0 1 1
FOUR PER CENT., 1908	14th January, 1927	35	0 1 1
FOUR PER CENT., 1908	14th December, 1926	34	0 1 1
CUSTOMS LOAN, 1911	1st July, 1926	31	0 1 1
FIVE PER CENT., 1914	14th November, 1926	—	0 1 7
OBLIGATIONS CONS. "B" TREASURY ..	25th November, 1930	5	0 1 6
BONS D'ARRIERÉS, SERIES "A"	25th November, 1930	2	0 1 2

(b) LOANS PAYABLE IN FRENCH FRANCS WITH INCREASE

Loans	Due dates	No. of coupon	Gross amount payable in cash, less taxes (1)
			Frs.
40 MILLION FRS. (CHEMINS DE FER ORIENTAUX)	1st January, 1927	—	5.40
4% 1903, PÊCHERIES	1st May, 1926	47	5.50
SOMA-PANDERMA	1st October, 1926	31	5.40
RODRIDA-SARAA	1st October, 1926	31	5.40
IRRIGATION DE LA PLAINE DE KONIA	Annual interest due on 19th November, 1926	—	In full
BONS D'ARRIERÉS, SERIES "B"	25th November, 1930	2	9.85

(c) LOANS PAYABLE IN FRENCH FRANCS WITHOUT INCREASE

Loans	Due dates	No. of drawing and coupon	Gross amount payable in cash, less taxes (1)
			French frs.
TURKISH LOTTERY BONDS	1st October, 1926	340e	101.95 for each bond drawn and 42.10% on prize winning bonds
	1st December, 1926	341e	
	1st August, 1926	342e	
BONS D'ARRIERÉS, SERIES "C"	25th November, 1930	2	6.35

(1) The equivalent of the amounts shown in this column will be paid to the holders in local currency at the sight rate of exchange on the date of presentation, at any of the places fixed for payment.

[ADVT.]

COMPANY MEETINGS

AUSTRALIAN, MERCANTILE, LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY

REVIEW OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

CAUSES OF THE FALL IN PROFITS

SERIOUS EFFECT OF DROUGHT AND LOW WOOL VALUES

AUSTRALIA'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM

MR. R. H. CAIRD'S SPEECH

The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Australian, Mercantile, Land and Finance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, 20-22, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT HENRYSON CAIRD (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. L. Simpson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I assume you will take the report as read. (Agreed.)

My colleagues and I greatly regret that the account of the year's operations we give you in our report is of such a depressing nature, but the causes which have led to the diminution of our profits were entirely beyond our control.

THE YEAR'S PROFITS

So far as the year's profits are concerned, I think that the severe drought which persisted over large areas of Australia was responsible for the greatest falling off, and it also affected adversely our profit for the previous year.

I do not as a rule give you separately the results of each department of our business, but on this occasion I think it right to tell you that this year we made an actual loss on our properties of £88,641, whereas last year we made a profit of £48,700, thus showing a decline of £137,300.

I give you this information because the greater part of that loss is directly traceable to the drought, which, after lasting nearly four years in Queensland and two years in New South Wales, is now happily ended, and all past experience teaches that we are not likely to have a recurrence for several years, and possibly not for a long time, as the last drought we had of equal severity was as far back as 1902.

We must, however, remember that the fall in the value of wool also affected our station profits; our clip for this year was 6,928 bales and realized £108,216, against 6,558 bales, realizing £167,124, in the previous year.

WOOL PRICES

I cannot forecast the course of wool prices, but as in the last 10 years somewhere about 23,000,000 bales of Australian wool have gone into consumption, and there are no heavy stocks carried anywhere, I think it is reasonable to expect that wool will be one of the first commodities to respond when there is a revival in world conditions of trade.

Owing to the disorganization following the drought, and the financial difficulties in Australia, I am afraid, unless there is a rise in wool prices, we cannot expect anything but a loss on the properties in the current year, but it will certainly be very much smaller than last year, and the position will probably be £60,000 or £70,000 better.

The fall in wool values has, of course, had a prejudicial effect on our commission business, for though the volume of business is maintained, it is obvious that it costs just as much to handle a bale of wool whether it is worth £14 or £25, whereas the commission earned is a percentage on the value realized.

Now I have dealt with the two chief factors that reduced our profits and you can easily understand that they also affected the position of our clients, who are all pastoralists, and consequently increased the demand on us for advances, and also depreciated the property on the security of which we make advances. We have, therefore, had to make reserves against possible loss, and these reservations coming on top of the heavy direct loss on our stations have materially reduced the profit, indeed almost to vanishing point.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE RESERVE

I may be asked why, with a reserve for equalization of £200,000, we do not utilize that reserve to maintain the dividend. I fully appreciate how depressing must be the reduction of the dividend, for I am one of the largest holders of shares in the company, and were it not for the situation I am about to explain I think it is quite likely that I would have been an advocate of a larger distribution.

For the last 27 years I have been on the board of the company our first consideration has been safety, and we have consistently built up our reserves, both external and internal, and it is very fortunate that we have done so for it enables us now to make ample provision for the fall in the value of the Australian pound and the Argentine peso.

I would like you to understand that this provision is a reserve and may not be a loss, and considering the enormous latent resources of both Australia and Argentina, I cannot but regard the drop in both exchanges as temporary, but we are a British company and our figures are stated in British currency, and without the imprimatur of our auditors in the note printed on our balance-sheet, our figures could not be regarded as accurate. To enable our auditors to make that statement and to provide for the dividend and carry-forward we have been obliged to transfer £50,000 of the equalization reserve to profit and loss and the balance—£150,000—to internal reserve, and we thus without touching our capital of £1,400,000 or our reserve of £700,000, show all our assets wherever situated as of the full value of British currency.

Now it may be thought that in adopting this course of making full provision we are overcautious, but considering the present position of world trade and finance, I as your managing director, and as a large shareholder, feel confident that it is the right policy, and after all, the money reserved is not spent, and if and when the exchanges return to normal it will be available and meantime the credit of the company will be greatly enhanced.

THE EXCHANGE DIFFICULTY

Before I go on to explain the exchange position, both with Australia and Argentina, I would like for a moment to say something about the effect of the abnormal state of exchange on our own operations.

You will understand that carrying on business in Australia and Argentina a large part of our profits is made in those countries and in normal times has to be remitted to London to meet our obligations here for debenture interest and for income-tax and other outgoings.

To remit at present, if it could be done at all, would entail a very heavy charge for exchange, and it is therefore our policy to retain all available cash resources on this side, and thus avoid the necessity of paying exchange, and as we cannot tell how long the exchange difficulty will last, we have to watch very closely every penny spent in London. Fortunately we hold a considerable amount of readily realizable gilt-edged securities here, enough, I hope, to last for several years to supplement such remittances from abroad as we may be able to get on reasonable terms.

AUSTRALIAN BORROWINGS

Since the close of the Great War Australian Governments have borrowed about £250,000,000, and in the same period there have been large additions to the amount of capital used in Australia by public and private companies and individuals, and I do not think it is too much to say that the prime cause of the present financial crisis, and the fall in the value of the Australian pound, is the reckless extravagance during the last 10 years and the dependence of the Australian Governments and people on the flow of borrowed money which they fondly hoped would be perennial. (Hear, hear.)

The abrupt cessation of that flow has enforced a reduction of expenditure, and in the long run prosperity will undoubtedly return, but whether that return to prosperity will be rapid or slow depends largely on whether the Australians will be content to cut their coat according to the cloth they have, or will continue to attempt to cut it according to the cloth their leaders imagine they ought to have.

I cannot say exactly what was the cause of the sudden discredit of Australia which dammed the flow of borrowed money, but it coincided with the heavy fall in the world value of Australia's main exportable products, wool, wheat, and metals.

Coming so suddenly it is no wonder that the adverse balance of trade continues and imports far exceed the value of exports. It is only in recent months that there is evidence that the balance is beginning to be adjusted by a material reduction of imports. This is a step in the right direction, so long as it does not merely result in an increase in the cost of local production, but it is to a rise in the bulk and value of exports that we must look for a satisfactory adjustment of the exchange, and until there is a material reduction in the cost of production or a rise in the world values, or both, we cannot hope for real and permanent relief.

WAGES AND ARBITRATION

I have said that the prime cause of Australia's financial difficulties was the flow of borrowed money, but that is only accurate in so far as that flow rendered possible the continued maintenance of the artificial fixation of wages according to the theoretical cost of living without any reference to what industry could afford to pay.

The system of compulsory arbitration, combined with the effects of an ever-increasing protective tariff, is the root cause of the trouble; it has not prevented strikes and these in their turn have ruined, *inter alia*, the coal export trade.

Had it not been for the flow of borrowed money the wages awards of the Arbitration Courts would have been shattered long ago by the insistence of economic forces that could not otherwise have been avoided.

The extraordinary thing at the present moment is that the very people who want to maintain the artificial standard of living are, by their speeches and resolutions, doing their best to damage Australia's credit and making it more and more difficult to raise even moderate loans which in any case it is reasonable to expect that an undeveloped country would require.

Notwithstanding the rather illogical resolutions and fulminations of some of the Labour leaders, which are being so profusely cabled, I decline to believe that a young and virile community of British origin will not have the grit to face the facts and by industry and common sense restore their country to the position of credit Australia deserves to occupy.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

That the cost of production will come down is certain, for in spite of the despairing efforts to fight against inexorable economic laws there is already evidence that men prefer to accept a reduction of wages to a reasonable level, and already the Australian Workers' Union has agreed to a reduction of shearers' rates.

Now I have only a few more words to say about the general situation. If the moderate men of all parties are successful in carrying out the good intentions expressed last August at the Conference of Australian Premiers, the return to stability should be fairly rapid and the road not too hard to travel, but if the wild men are able to stampede the Labour Party into adopting dangerous expedients to stave off the inevitable, then the return to stability must be delayed and the road to it will be very much harder to travel.

THE ARGENTINE DOLLAR

The fall in the value of the Argentine dollar is not so complicated and is due to the fall in the value of her exports combined with the fact that there is no compensating outflow of gold except to a very limited extent to meet actual Government commitments.

I understand that there is a large holding of gold in the Caja de Conversion, but this is at present sterilized in so far as it might assist in redressing the adverse balance of trade. My information is that the new Government is a strong Government, which will not tolerate the subversive tactics of agitators, and it would appear that the return of the dollar to par is dependent in the first place chiefly on the harvests and world prices of the commodities produced, although the permanent stability of exchange is more to be sought in a thorough reorganization of Argentina's currency system, on central banking lines, such as have been so successful in Chile and elsewhere in Latin America. Admittedly the present system is insufficiently elastic to meet sudden changes in the international trading position.

PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS

Now you will want me to say something about the present position and prospects of the company. From what I have already said you will gather that there is an element of uncertainty about the future of world prices and of politics in Australia which makes any forecast of the immediate future somewhat difficult, but I can say this with confidence, that our prestige stands high in Australia, our funds are fully employed, and the volume of our business is well maintained. The properties we own are well improved and in the past have earned good profits, and will no doubt do so in the future, but they will not, as I have already said, do well in the current year, which is natural after such a bad drought, but the loss will be far less than last year, and with that drag out of the way our general profits should make a much better showing than last year.

Of course, the market price of our shares shows a great depreciation, although there has been no great pressure of sales and although the value shown in the balance-sheet is the equivalent of £7 10s. per share. I point this out, for I always regret when holders sell their shares at prices far below the intrinsic value just because we have a temporary setback in our profits owing to drought and low prices.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT

We have always before us the desirability of keeping down the expenses of management, and some reduction has been made owing to the retirement of Mr. Kidd, and the directors have agreed to accept for the current year a reduction of 10 per cent. in their fees—(cheers)—but we have decided that it is not necessary at the present time to make any reduction in the salaries of our officers.

It has been our practice when profits were satisfactory to let our staff participate by paying them a bonus on their salaries; last year this was paid on a reduced scale, but this year no bonus will be paid. All the members of the staff who are liable to taxation have to pay their taxes, and these under present circumstances are likely to be heavy, and as the main part of our salary payments are not governed by awards we think that in the loss of the bonus and in the increased taxation our officers share to a sufficient extent in the sacrifice demanded by the bad times. Those of our staff whose salaries are governed by the awards of the Arbitration Courts are in a different category. The fact that in difficult times the burden of responsibility and anxiety is far greater than when everything is going smoothly has weighed with the board in coming to this decision.

Our general manager for Australia, Mr. A. E. Bond, and the managers of the different offices and their staffs have worked with untiring energy and efficiency, and it would be a poor recompense for their loyal devotion to the service of the company to make any reduction in their salaries if it can possibly be avoided.

I am glad to say that Mr. John Sanderson is paying a visit to our branches in Australia and leaves England next week. I am sure that Mr. Bond will welcome the opportunity of consultation with him, for his long experience of Australian business will be of great assistance to the Australian general manager.

While our profits have suffered in Australia, as I have described already, I am glad to say that, apart from the adverse exchange, our business in Argentina shows gratifying signs of improvement and extension and this year shows an increase of profit of over £3,000. I told you last year that Mr. D. N. Bauer had been appointed manager in Buenos Aires, and I am very hopeful that the various agencies we have undertaken there will prove remunerative and lead to further extension.

BALANCE-SHEET VARIATIONS

There are some variations in the balance-sheet figures about which I should like to give you some explanation.

The capital paid up and the general reserve fund are unchanged at £1,400,000 and £700,000, and those two sums, as I have said, represent a value per share issued of £7 10s. Sundry creditors shows an increase of £155,326, which includes a bank overdraft and sundry amounts in our hands at June 30 for wool sold.

On the assets side cash at bankers, &c., shows a reduction of £26,406.

Treasury Bonds, &c., show no change, but the value at June 30, 1930, was some thousands higher than in the previous year.

This is the item in the balance-sheet on which we rely to carry on in London, as I have already said, while the exchanges remain adverse, and no doubt, as time goes on, it will have to be gradually reduced as it is required.

The next line is loans on land, &c., £3,148,733, and shows a decrease of £84,990 under last year's figure; this line represents our actual business, and had it not been for the necessity of making an exchange reserve, which you will observe is allowed for, this item would have been considerably larger than last year's figure.

EXCHANGE RESERVE

When we came to deal with the exchange reserve we decided that it would be unwise to show it as a separate item on the liability side, and I did not want to swell the sundry creditors by including it in that item, so, after consultation with our auditors, it was decided that the best method was to deal with it by way of deduction from the large item on the asset side. You will appreciate that this exchange reserve is a large sum, as it includes £150,000 transferred from equalization reserve, but we do not disclose the exact figure because there are many complicated factors which entered into the calculations.

The memorandum on the balance-sheet states that provision has been made to cover all differences due to adverse exchange, and I think under the circumstances this is a wise precaution, but it does not follow that this method should be pursued indefinitely. There are a great many assets which may be assumed to be non-transferable, such as our properties, our offices, and wool stores, which represent a sum from which large amounts have been written off for depreciation, and if next year an exchange reserve is still required, as I am afraid is likely to be the case, we may find it advisable to go more closely into the figures and adjust according to the relative practice of other companies, such as, for example, the Argentine railway companies, but in the meantime I think you will agree that we have adopted the safest course.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have endeavoured to place before you a clear statement of the position and prospects of the company, and I hope, and I may say I think, that if I am spared to meet you again next year it will be under much happier circumstances. Already some of the dismal people are beginning to perk up, and it may not be long before we see the "bears" scrambling to cover their sales, and when that happens a rapid amendment of trade conditions may come about.

In my long experience I have seen many crises in Australia, and, so far as our own company is concerned, the consequence of the Bank disasters in 1893, and the drought of 1902, made our position far worse then than it is now; large areas were derelict on our hands, our prestige had sunk to a low level, and the price of our shares had fallen to below £1; and yet we recovered, and I have no doubt we will do so again. So also will Australia recover, if the Government will make the necessary effort. (Hear, hear.)

LATEST CABLE ADVICES

I will now read to you the latest cable advice received from Australia and Argentina.

This is a telegram from Mr. A. E. Bond, the general manager for Australia:—

"Condition of season and stock in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland satisfactory for next three or four months. Owing to restricted outlet for surplus sheep and anticipated heavy natural increase many properties likely to be fully stocked shortly, therefore continuance of present seasonal conditions very desirable. Wheat prospects good; official estimates are: New South Wales, 72,000,000 bushels; Victoria, 55,500,000; South Australia, 33,000,000; Queensland, 4,000,000; Western Australia, 49,500,000."

The following is a telegram, dated November 24, from Mr. D. N. Bauer, our manager in Argentina:—

"Linseed and maize harvests promise heavy yield. Wheat suffering effects rust. Pastoral conditions excellent. Wool crop good. Political situation satisfactory under Provisional Government. Date General Elections not yet decided. Branch business has increased."

I will now move the following resolution, which I will ask Lord Luke of Pavenham to second, and before I put it to the meeting I will do my best to answer any questions that any shareholder present may wish to ask.

The resolution is:—"That the report for the year ended June 30, 1930, with statement of accounts, as before the meeting, be approved and adopted, and a final dividend of 1 per cent., free of income-tax, be hereby declared on 120,000 shares of £25 each, £5 paid, numbered 1 to 120,000, and on 160,000 shares of £5 each, fully paid, numbered 120,001 to 280,000, the same to be payable on November 28 instant."

LORD LUKE of PAVENHAM seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN replied to questions put by shareholders and made further reference to the matters of directors' fees and general working expenses.

The retiring director, Lord Luke of Pavenham, having been re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., re-appointed, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the overseas advisers and the London, Australian, and Argentine officers of the company, and the station managers, for their zeal in the discharge of their important duties.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors having been unanimously adopted, the proceedings terminated.

SLATERS AND BODEGA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND OF 12 PER CENT.

FIXED ASSETS EXCEED CAPITAL BY £442,172

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the amalgamated companies of Slaters and Bodega, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

Mr. R. A. R. FIELD (chairman and managing director of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said he was pleased to meet the shareholders with the report and accounts of another record year; turnover had increased as the result of reconditioning their various establishments, while net profits had responded to their vigilance in controlling expenses. Their Beta Cafés filled a long-felt want, providing fresh food freshly cooked on the premises at tea-shop prices, and it was the desire of the directors to develop this side of the business throughout London and the suburbs.

PROGRESS OF BODEGA SECTION

The Bodega section had continued to progress, and the results proved that the policy of combining catering with the licensed trade was meeting a popular want. The fixed assets of the company were £46,000 in excess of last year and now totalled £442,172 over the whole of the Debenture and share capital of the company. With respect to the cash position, the directors had that under consideration and proposals would be made in due course.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the confirmation of the dividend of 12 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, which was agreed to unanimously.

The meeting concluded with the re-election of the retiring director and the auditors and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1 to November 22, 1930, were £8,124,441, of which £8,393,000 was remitted by purchases of sterling in India and £731,441 was transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Treasury Account of the Secretary of State for India in Council to meet sales of sterling in India.

SOUTH DURHAM STEEL & IRON COMPANY

POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY

EFFECT OF FOREIGN DUMPING

REDUCED HOME PRODUCTION

LOW CONTINENTAL WAGES AND PRICES

LORD FURNESS'S VIEWS ON REORGANIZATION

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of South Durham Steel and Iron Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Middlesbrough.

VISCOUNT FURNESS presided, and after reviewing the accounts said:—A year ago outputs in our industry were fairly large, but these have not been maintained during the present year. In 1929 the national production of steel ingots amounted to 9,500,000 tons, whereas in 1930 (based on nine months ended September) it will probably fall to 7,500,000 tons, a decrease on a full year of no less than 2,000,000 tons. On the other hand, imports of iron and steel show an increase, the quantity for 1929 being 2,816,000 tons, as against 2,868,000 tons in 1930 (based on nine months ended September), an increase of 52,000 tons. Thus, whilst our steel ingot production will probably be reduced by about 20 per cent. this year, the tonnage of dumped iron and steel products will be maintained at the previous year's level.

PRICES OF IMPORTED PRODUCTS

The price of imported sheet bars at September, 1929, was 103s. per ton, and at November, 1930, 73s. per ton, a reduction of 30s. Imported billets at September, 1929, were 102s. per ton, and at November, 1930, 71s. per ton, a reduction of 31s. Imported small bars at September, 1929, were 115s. 6d. per ton, and at November, 1930, 85s. per ton, a reduction of 30s. 6d.

The prices of other imported steel products similarly fell. These figures I think sufficiently illustrate the extent to which our industry is exposed to foreign dumping, made possible largely by the present free import system, to which our present Government adheres, and which their predecessors, whatever their sympathy, did not alter.

The effect of these drastic reductions in the prices of imported products is that many blast furnaces, steel furnaces, and rolling mills have been shut down, and skilled and unskilled men put on the dole. The steel industry is criticized for inefficiency owing to its inability to meet such prices, but the large difference between the wages paid on the Continent and those paid in this country is ignored.

CONTINENTAL WAGES AND HOURS

As compared with British wages, the following figures are representative:—France, 50 per cent. of those paid at British works; Belgium, 47 per cent.; Czechoslovakia, 42 per cent.

To meet world competition large reductions in wages have voluntarily been made in Germany. These figures are heavily against us; but, in addition, longer weekly hours are worked on the Continent than here, and they have nothing like the overhead charges in the shape of taxation that our industry has to carry. With such wages and conditions favouring our foreign competitors, added to their fixed policy of dumping, I do not wonder that they are able to send into this country iron and steel products which in tonnage equal more than one-third of our entire steel ingot production.

I notice that the President of the Board of Trade, in a speech in Glasgow a few days ago, stated that in his opinion the reorganization of the iron and steel industry should take place so as to lower the cost of production on efficient lines without attacking wages, and that such an attack was quite unnecessary to meet foreign competition. I state quite definitely that in my opinion whatever reorganization takes place, with or without Government interference, the industry here could never meet dumped competition where wages are 50 per cent. less than we pay in this country; and if free traders, of which he is such a protagonist, say these products ought to be made here, then it follows that our wages throughout the whole industry should be reduced 50 per cent., as it is obvious the skill of the Continental workers is equal to ours, their plant is quite as efficient, and we can get no more thermal units out of similar fuel than they can.

THE REPORT ON THE INDUSTRY

I understand there has been a report by the Committee of the Economic Advisory Council on the iron and steel industry. I have asked Mr. Talbot, our managing director, who was an important witness in this inquiry, if he had a copy of that report, so that I could see it. Mr. Talbot, though he has applied for a copy of this report, has been denied it, and he informs me that no one else interested like himself in the steel trade has been given one, though he understands that in the cotton industry those interested have been able to discuss their report. It seems an extraordinary thing that the leaders of our particular industry have been treated differently in this respect than those interested in the cotton trade. In these circumstances it does appear somewhat unfair that the President of the Board of Trade should publicly refer to this report, to which the industry has had no access.

Again we are criticized because we do not "rationalize"—a word of so many indefinite meanings. Voluntary amalgamations and combinations have been going on here and elsewhere ever since the formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1900. At that time the idea was to take care of a growing demand by increasing capital and employing more labour, to do away with cut-throat competition and avoid unnecessary duplication of works in the manufacture of the same commodity. Of late, however, "rationalization" in this country has become synonymous with irrevocable decrease in the potential production of British steel, such as would automatically follow the shutting down of works which in normal times have proved their worth, to say nothing, moreover, of the resultant diminution of the employment of labour, as well as an absolute wiping out of capital.

REORGANIZATION SCHEMES

Various ideas have been put forward for the reorganization of the steel trade. One ambitious and extravagant scheme, from an American source, suggests the construction of a modern self-contained plant with an output of 3,000,000 tons of steel per annum at a cost of £60,000,000. Such ideas indicate what little knowledge our critics possess of our supplies of raw materials, manufacturing conditions, and markets. Such a scheme would necessitate the absorption of the raw materials of all manufacturers in any district in which the plant was erected, in addition to which further sources of supplies would have to be found.

It is stated that our costs should be the lowest in the world. Our competitors have equally efficient plant and their raw materials are no more expensive, but to obtain these low costs it would be necessary that our wages should be reduced by 50 per cent. through all stages of production to place us on the Continental level.

Again, to erect a new immense works at a capital cost of £20 per ton of steel, in the heavy trades, would involve financial failure from its inception if interest and depreciation were to be paid on the full capital cost. Even in America, where large and expensive units have been built, a considerable part of the cost of new plant is not charged to capital but obtained from reserves built up from previous profits. To make a gross profit of 10 per cent.—say, 6 per cent. for capital and 4 per cent. for the necessary depreciation and obsolescence—on a capital cost of £60,000,000 would require an average profit of £2 per ton on the 3,000,000 tons of finished steel. Such a profit is absolutely impossible here, and has never been obtained under ordinary trading conditions.

In a unit of this size a large percentage of the output must be in semi-finished products—to-day's damaged Continental price of which is about 75s. per ton delivered into works here. It is obvious that upon such products there would be a very serious loss. So long as foreign steel is allowed to be imported under present conditions it would be unwise to emulate protected countries in their immense units of steel production.

CONTINENTAL ADVANTAGES

The reason why Continental manufacturers are so keen to supply us with large quantities of semi-finished steel at very low prices is not generally realised. The advantage they gain is that it is only up to this stage of manufacture that credits for gas from the blast furnaces and coke ovens, together with by-products, are obtained. The surplus gas, after meeting the works' requirements, is sold to towns for domestic purposes, and also in the form of electricity. These gas and by-product credits are essential in a very large unit which embraces semi-finished steel as well as other varied manufactures.

It will be readily understood that if we are debarred from making semi-finished steel owing to dumping, and so are unable to obtain these credits, we must recast our ideas as to what constitutes an economical unit; the size of the unit would need to be much smaller, especially as here consumers of plates, sections, sheets, &c., are widely distributed over different parts of the country. Overseas markets which we have supplied are being gradually closed against our products because of their own manufacture of steel in those countries, and this condition would also have to be considered.

RATIONALIZATION AND DUMPING

In the early part of this year certain directors of our companies, under the direction of our managing director, had conversations with our neighbours, Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., Limited, with the object of seeing whether closer working arrangements would be to our mutual advantage. The great fall in the demand for all steel products which began in the early part of this year showed that under these conditions there was nothing material to be gained from any of the suggestions that had been discussed, and I have come to the conclusion that until this country is freed from dumping no advantage can be obtained

INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA, & TELEGRAPH WORKS

EFFECT OF THE FALL IN PRICES

IMPROVED OUTLOOK

SIR JOHN FERGUSON ON REORGANIZATION

The SIXTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN FERGUSON, K.B.E., M.P. (the chairman), presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Your directors very much regret the result of the year's trading, and the consequent appearance on the balance-sheet of a debit to profit and loss account of £72,161. The gross profit for the year is £96,702, as compared with £208,396 for the previous year. This wide difference requires explanation. A large proportion of this loss is attributable to the phenomenal fall which has occurred in the prices of raw materials. The very low figure to which rubber has fallen must be well known to you. As a consequence the values of our stocks have suffered accordingly.

In addition, while our sales of Palmer tyres were increased, the cost of selling was much heavier, resulting in a greater loss for this section of our business. Regarding our Burton factory, we regret that owing to insufficient turnover this section of our organization again shows a loss. Whilst recording an increase in sales, Persan has not yet returned to a profit-making stage. The 1930 result was approximately £700 worse than that for 1929, due to an increase in their proportion of general overhead expenses.

SILVERTOWN AND BURTON PRODUCTS

We have again to report a decrease in sales at Silvertown, although the amount of the decrease is not so large as for the previous year. The sales of Silvertown products decreased by 3.9 per cent., but as there has been a decrease in selling prices averaging 4.6 per cent. the volume or quantity of goods manufactured is slightly greater than last year.

The work of erecting the new steam and power plant was completed last February, and the economies anticipated have been fully realized. Indirect and non-manufacturing wages and salaries are less by £2,342, but owing to the decreased sales the ratio to sales has increased from 16.2 per cent. to 16.6 per cent. Our motor tyre trade shows an expansion during the year. We advertised more widely, with the result that our sales increased by 30 per cent.

With regard to our general India rubber products our sales declined by 5.9 per cent., due largely to the much reduced selling values in force during the year, which were 8 per cent. lower than those ruling during the previous year. The sales of our ebonite products declined by 4.7 per cent.

With reference to our Burton works we have to report a lower turnover than for the previous year. The total output of cycle and motor-cycle rims was maintained at the same figure as the previous year, but owing to lower selling prices the turnover was less. There has also been a slight falling off in our sales of ebonite goods and roller coverings.

FOREIGN BRANCHES

Taken together, our foreign branches show an increase in profit over the previous year, the greatest improvement being shown in the figures for our New Zealand branch. With regard to our Persan branch, the main features of the year have been an expansion of sales and progress in the modernization of factory equipment. The larger output at times strained our resources as regards plant and necessitated extra expenditure in the reconditioning and repair of fairly old machines, so that to some extent the advantage of increased output has been offset in this particular year by the heavier charges involved.

Taxation under all heads was greater, and there has been unusual depreciation of all kinds of raw materials, due to the unparalleled fall of market prices. An added burden has made its appearance for the first time in the application, since July, of the French National Insurance Act. These items have combined to increase our overhead expenditure.

REORGANIZATION WORK

Two years ago certain changes were made in the constitution of the board of your company. Immediately we began to examine the position of every department and section of the business, but with a company of the magnitude and ramifications of this company it was absolutely necessary to proceed carefully with the work of reorganization. We had to consider with the greatest care what might be the result of any action we took in one department affecting another.

When we had arrived at a full appreciation of our trading position we immediately took steps to put into effect the rigorous scheme of reorganization which we are now in a position to submit to you. In June last one of your directors, Mr. W. F. Lloyd, was appointed a joint managing director.

Accounting and clerical sections were amalgamated, office machinery of the most up-to-date kind was installed, and the amount of work was reduced to a minimum compatible with efficiency. At our factories clerical work is being reorganized on the simplest lines. Wherever it is possible we are now using machines to do work previously done manually.

The changes already effected have necessitated the discharge of many of the company's employees and have resulted in a reduction of our overhead charges amounting to a substantial sum per annum. We are easing the burden in the case of discharged employees of long service as far as the funds at our disposal for the purpose will allow.

THE PRODUCING DEPARTMENTS

With regard to our producing departments unprofitable shops have been, or are being, closed down where it is considered that their products cannot be profitably manufactured within a reasonable time. Other shops, manufacturing products of a similar nature, are being amalgamated in order to reduce the cost and improve the efficiency of the management.

In all shops efforts are now being concentrated on reducing the cost of manufacture. This is being accomplished by the introduction of time and trouble saving devices, simplifying the methods of production, and by providing a better incentive for our workpeople to cooperate with us; by that I mean an extension wherever possible of the system of payment by results. I might mention that in one case this has resulted in the increase of the output per man by no less than 27 per cent.

I would like to make it quite clear that it is not our policy to reduce wages. We believe that the quickest way to reduce cost of production is to secure the cooperation of our workpeople by allowing them to share in the results effected—that is to say, lower cost of production and higher wages go together.

The large number of dismissals which the various schemes of economy have necessitated applies to our clerical staff and not to those engaged on production, whose numbers are actually being increased.

SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS

With regard to service to our customers, programmes of work are being arranged at our factories in such a way as to reduce times of delivery, while improvements are being made in our products by the use of better quality materials and better workmanship.

Turning now to our selling organization, territories allocated to our various branches are being modified so that they may be worked more economically. Certain branches have been amalgamated in order to reduce expenses, while at the same time the number of salesmen is being increased. The net effect of the changes that have been and are being made in our selling organization is to reduce the cost of selling, and at the same time increase the strength of our sales force.

The results of the changes that have been made in our selling organization up to date are already evident. Our sales are increasing on a declining market. Much more has yet to be done in the way of organization, but the results already achieved convince me that the outlook for your company has very much improved. It is with much regret we find ourselves adding to the unemployment burden of the country, but the result of our work will be to increase our output, and we are confident that before long we shall be employing more workpeople than we are at present.

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. W. F. LLOYD having replied to questions, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

ANGLO-ECUADORIAN OILFIELDS

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT

SUCCESSFUL DRILLING POLICY

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

LORD FORRES'S REVIEW

The TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The RT. HON. LORD FORRES, P.C. (the chairman), presided.

Mr. JAMES RENNIE, F.C.I.S. (assistant general manager and secretary), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—In these depressing times we are glad to present you with a report which is better than that of the previous year. The figures show an improvement all round. The production of oil was, in round figures, 189,000 tons, as compared with 160,000 tons for the preceding year.

The number of wells completed during the year increased, although, as a matter of fact, we are, in pursuance of a conservative policy, using fewer drilling rigs. On June 30, 1929, 18 wells were in course of drilling. On June 30, 1930, the number was 10. The apparent anomaly arises from the lesser depths in a shallow area of the field to which our attention has in the main been directed. This policy has been advantageous.

SHALLOW DRILLING

Concentration on shallow drilling has enabled us to maintain and, in fact, raise production—in spite of the fact that the productive volume of these wells is less than that of the deeper ones—because the wells are drilled in about one-fourth of the time. Four crews drilled about the same footage as previously obtained by six. The shallow area is, therefore, especially suitable for exploitation when the sales value of crude oil is low as at present.

The total footage drilled during the last three years was:—

1928	1929	1930
63,000	142,000	180,000

In previous years I have mentioned that during the earlier stages, before we had a surplus of income over expenditure, our development account for well sinking mounted to upwards of £500,000. Adopting the view of the value of this wasting asset taken by, I think, all the best companies, it is our policy when it is possible to write off the expenditure, that is, the wages involved in well sinking in any year, at the end of the succeeding year. Thus, on June 30, 1930, you will see we have written off the expenditure which was incurred on that item during the year ended June 30, 1929.

This policy is enjoined by the vicissitudes of the business and to maintain working capital for the sinking of new wells. To reduce the original outlay we recommend that a further special allotment of £23,456 should be placed to the credit of development account, bringing it down to £550,000, that a dividend of 3½ per cent., less tax, should be declared, and that the remaining sum of £77,621 should be carried forward to next account.

LOW PRICES FOR OIL

You will recognize that this is a conservative handling of the financial situation, but I cannot come before you without alluding to the depressing outlook which at the moment faces the oil industry. There may be in our case exceptional reasons why we should escape some of the worst of the debacle in oil prices, but in the main we must suffer with the rest. At the present time there is no indication whatever of better prices being obtained for oil, in view of over-production of the world and the large stocks which exist. In these circumstances it is essential to maintain our financial strength and to conserve the resources of the company.

In looking over the figures of the accounts, if there are any items regarding which a shareholder desires further explanation, I will be very glad, at the end of my remarks, to endeavour to give it. There is nothing abnormal in the accounts of the year. There has been a further increase of sales of refined products in the local market, but this only absorbs a small portion of our production of crude oil.

HIGH QUALITY MAINTAINED

The high quality of our oil continues, and, indeed, has improved during the year to an average of 40.4 Baumé, as compared with 38.75 for the preceding year. This, you will note, is a very high-grade oil.

There have been certain developments on the Field owing to our progress and the increase of population. A new salt-water pumping installation and tanks have been erected, a slipway for our launches, additional and improved workmen's dwellings, and a native hospital have been built. All these were necessaries. We do what we can to improve social conditions of the workmen and their families. In addition to a hospital we provide for education. There is an average attendance of 243 boys and girls in the schools on the Field.

We have during the year extended installations for gas compression, by which means we effect repressuring and gas lift in the wells, and obtain a certain amount of casinghead gasoline.

The rainfall was light. The health of the camp has been good. We have no epidemics to record during the year.

WORK AT PORT OF LA LIBERTAD

The work at the port of La Libertad has continued to grow. Over our pier we discharged during the 12 months 10,200 tons of foreign and 1,800 tons of local cargo, besides shipping 172,000 tons of oil and oil products. We also landed and disembarked 473 passengers, so that we have created quite an active port where nothing previously existed.

A change has taken place with regard to the *personnel*. During the year we dispensed with the services of 33 Polish drillers who had completed their contracts. We have, in process of time, trained a number of native drillers, who, under suitable supervision, have learned to do the work efficiently. The change makes for considerable economy, not only in view of the high pay demanded by the Polish drillers, but the cost of transportation to and from Ecuador is saved.

The minds of shareholders may have been disturbed by the number of political revolutions which have occurred in South America during the last 12 months. While these events are unwelcome to traders and industrialists, owing to the fluctuations which they cause in exchange and the uncertainties attendant upon them, I should say for your comfort that, as a rule, the ultimate effects upon business and upon an enterprise such as ours are unimportant and need not cause any great measure of alarm to shareholders in South American enterprises of a solid character.

SERVICES OF OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Before sitting down I would like to say a few words of commendation of the services of our managers and staff. I am sure that if the shareholders knew, as I do personally, the life they have to lead when working for our interests under the blazing sun of a tropical climate they would very heartily send them their thanks. I am sure it would be your wish that I should convey to them your recognition of their services.

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, as submitted to this meeting, be and they are hereby received and adopted; that a dividend of 3½ per cent., less income-tax, be paid, that £23,456 0s. 1d. be applied in further reduction of development account, and that the sum of £77,621 5s. 4d. be carried forward." I will ask Mr. Pott to second the resolution, but before putting it to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be asked.

Mr. A. H. POTT seconded the resolution, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. H. C. R. WILLIAMSON, the retiring director, Mr. W. Howard-Williams, C.B.E., was re-elected.

Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. were reappointed auditors, and a hearty vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, directors, and the staff the proceedings terminated.

WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LIMITED

REVIEW OF COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

FOREIGN COMPETITION AND DUMPING

MR. ALAN V. SUGDEN'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Wall Paper Manufacturers, Limited, was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.

Mr. ALAN V. SUGDEN (chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Referring to the accounts, the following are some of the relevant figures for the year:—

	1930	1929
Balance brought in ..	£295,795	£302,176
Profit on Trading, &c.	672,916	794,198
Balance for Appropriation	680,996	795,795
Land, Buildings, and Plant	2,367,984	2,126,676
Goodwill	1,223,815	1,374,365
Investments	993,046	1,202,123
Subsidiaries	1,778,820	1,717,243
Stock-in-Trade	830,345	782,144
Debtors	181,406	226,755
Bills Receivable	66,817	71,544
Cash	2,684	128,766
Issued Share Capital ..	4,600,000	4,600,000
Debentures	1,014,214	1,016,484
Creditors	359,337	491,681
Reserve Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000

ORDERS AND SALES

It is with regret, though it cannot occasion surprise having regard to the present trade depression, that I must refer to a decline in sales which set in about the end of May and has been in evidence practically every week up to the present. The largest decrease is in our export trade, where unsold supplies purchased last year militate very seriously against anything more than very small purchases to freshen up stocks. This decline is manifest in every oversea market, though the degree varies as between one and another.

We experience a good deal of competition in wallpaper, both from abroad and from other manufacturers at home, and the prevailing depression has resulted in a good deal of price cutting, mainly from foreign sources, which partake of the nature of dumping and represent an effort to keep plant running, regardless of cost. During the past 12 months about 15,000,000 pieces of foreign wallpaper have been sold in this country to the displacement of home production.

We are, however, in the happy position that while the bulk of our eggs may be said to be in the wallpaper trade basket, we have a growing element through our interests in the manufacture of paints and other articles.

These secondary products are rallying well to the support of the parent industry.

INCREASED WALPAMUR TRADE

With regard to Walpamur, this company continues to increase both its trade and variety of its products, and makes steady progress in the industrial paint section of the trade.

The laboratories carry on an unceasing campaign to improve still further the high standard of the company's paints, and, in addition to the testing by chemists at every stage of manufacture, the paints undergo exposure tests, and also accelerated weathering tests by ultra-violet rays and other means. This policy of intensified research and testing provides our customers with real safeguards, and, in exchange, brings us their confidence and support. The company has throughout the year given the greatest attention to developing its "service" to both merchant and decorator customers. The Walpamur Company is not interested in and does not touch wallpapers.

CRETONNE FACTORY PROGRESS

Our cretonne factory at Uxbridge makes satisfactory progress, and the products known on the market as "Eton Rural Fabrics" are appreciated for their distinctive qualities of design, colour, and technique.

The figure at which the subsidiaries stand in our balance-sheet is more than represented by tangible assets.

CANADA

A dividend of 10 per cent., amounting to £27,788, against 6 per cent. last year, or £16,593, has been received, and 7 per cent. interest on our Gold Bonds, while the proportion due for cancellation has been repaid to us.

At the moment Canada is feeling the prevailing depression acutely, but it is our belief that, according to the normal experience of the Dominion, she will probably recover sooner than we shall.

THE RESERVE FUND

The absence of a recommendation to add to this fund does not imply that your directors consider £1,000,000 an adequate reserve for a company of this magnitude for all time, nor do I wish to forecast what the board may recommend to the shareholders in future years, in relation to the two questions of goodwill and reserves. It would appear sufficient to deal with the matter each year as it arises, and having regard to existing circumstances at the time.

An ample reserve fund is highly necessary, and the retention of considerable sums in the form of quickly realizable securities is very desirable not only for business contingencies, but for expansion on the lines of past developments.

We recommend an allocation further to strengthen the pension schemes of £20,000, as against £50,000 last year.

DIRECTORATE

In the changes which occur on the board a strong element of younger blood is in evidence. This is in accordance with the board's deliberate policy of linking up with the future direction of this great business young and progressive men who have made their mark in the ranks of its managers. Such promotion is a recognition of merit, and as such it is valued.

Your directors are in the main whole-time managers of mills, businesses, or departments, and their qualification to sit on this board is their actual personal knowledge of and ability in the business. It is through their personal direction and ability that profits are won, and it is in their collective wisdom round our boardroom table that policy is laid down.

Whatever results we have been able to give in the last decade (during which period the aggregate profits have been in the region of 5½ millions), it is my belief that this principle of direction by highly trained specialists has been a large contributive factor. The directors and their relations hold one-fifth of the share capital of the company, which supplies evidence of their financial interest in the continued success of the undertaking. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing in your name our grateful thanks to the retiring directors for their long and honourable service.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to refer again to the loyal and intelligent cooperation we have had during the year from the whole of our employees and staff, and to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Wall Paper Industrial Council for its activities in facilitating the smooth running of our relations with labour.

Mr. HAROLD W. SANDERSON seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and officials of the company.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPRINTING

A company called the Compagnie Européenne des Tickers has been formed in Amsterdam with a capital of 220,000 guilders. The founders are Reuters (London), Havas (Paris), Wolffburg (Berlin), Agence Telegraphique Suisse (Berne), and Fernschreiber (Berlin). The new company is established primarily to provide an international teleprinter organization in connexion with the news agencies allied to Reuters on the Continent.

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO

THE COMPANY'S CLAIMS

DISAPPOINTING OPERATING RESULTS CONTINUE

THE OUTLOOK

The FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Interoceanic Railway of Mexico (Acapulco to Vera Cruz), Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. RICHARD POPKISS, M.Inst.C.E., who presided, said:—Mr. W. S. Poole, the chairman of the company, has requested me to tender his apologies for his absence, which is a result of doctor's orders arising from his having contracted a very troublesome cold.

Appreciating the admirable qualities of balance and judgment which he displays as chairman of the company, I am sure that all present to-day deeply regret his enforced absence. (Hear, hear.)

In deputizing for him I do not hesitate to say that I feel sure that we all wish Mr. Poole a speedy recovery. (Hear, hear.)

He has asked me to read the notes of the speech that he had intended delivering himself, which are as follows:—

NO PROGRESS IN CONNEXION WITH CLAIMS AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

The year 1929 was the third completed year of the prescribed period provided under the 1927 scheme, and the fourth year of operation of our system since its return to our operating managers, after retention and operation by the Mexican Government for nearly 11½ years.

At the time of our last meeting the year under review was nearing its close, and it can come, therefore, as no surprise to you to observe from the directors' report that at December 31, 1929, no settlement of the claims against the Mexican Government had been obtained. In fact, as I shall explain presently, up to date no progress can be reported.

Pending such a settlement, and in circumstances previously reported to you, we are not in the position to present a revenue account for the year to December 31, 1929, or a balance-sheet at that date. Under the terms of the Companies Act, 1929, we were under obligation to present such accounts unless we obtained a dispensation from the Board of Trade. We, therefore, approached the Board of Trade in the matter, and they—in view of the facts placed at their disposal—granted consent to your directors laying before you a meeting's profit and loss account made up to June 30, 1914, being the date at which the last complete and audited accounts of the company are available.

The net revenue accounts for the year ended June 30, 1914, together with the balance-sheet at the same date, in form adjusted to comply with the Companies Act, 1929, are, therefore, appended to the report of the directors, and are the subject of formal submission to you for adoption to-day.

1929 OPERATING RESULTS AND THE CURRENT OUTLOOK

Mainly in view of considerations to which I shall shortly refer, we still have to regard as tentative the returns from Mexico at present in our hands, and are able, therefore, to put forward to you only approximate figures covering net results for the year 1929.

In spite of a continuance of operating conditions so onerous to the railways generally, there was a further slight contraction in working expenses during the year under review as a result of small economies in administration by the management in Mexico. This contraction, coupled with a small increase in both passenger and goods receipts, reduced the net loss on working in 1929, arrived at on the basis of the returns from our operating managers, to some £2,400, as against the comparable figure of some £24,000 for 1928.

As a consequence, according to the figures of returns received from our operating managers since January 1, 1926, our total debit at net revenue account at December 31, 1929, becomes approximately £4,100,000. This large debit has, of course, mainly arisen owing to the non-payment of accrued interest on Debenture stocks and rentals of the leased lines with interest thereon, but also includes some £289,000 in respects of operating losses incurred during the first three years of the prescribed period laid down by the present scheme of arrangement.

Turning to the 12 months since last we met and the operations of the current year, you will recall that at our last meeting I mentioned that we were then on the eve of a Presidential election in Mexico. This passed off in a constitutional manner, although the day of President Ortiz Rubio's inauguration was marred by a deplorable incident, from which, however, we were relieved and pleased to hear he has since completely recovered without permanent ill-effects.

In President Ortiz Rubio Mexico has, in direct succession to General Calles and Señor Portes Gil, a man of character and integrity, who has happily gathered round him a Cabinet of administrative ability and experience.

In these circumstances the year 1930 opened in a way which gave us reasonable grounds for optimism. Traffics showed signs of expansion, and we had very good reason to feel that determined efforts were being made to grapple with the question of operating expenses.

EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP EXPENSES A CONTINUOUS DRAIN ON REVENUE

Unfortunately, the cost of maintenance is a very adverse operating factor. We have frequently called your attention to this since the return of the properties. It tends to become more acute as year succeeds year without the company having placed at its disposal funds with which to rehabilitate its properties.

Our operating accounts as they reach us are burdened with considerable charges which are a direct consequence of the deteriorated condition in which the lines and rolling stock were returned to our operating managers in 1926.

This continuous drain on revenue account in respect of extraordinary maintenance and upkeep expenses has become almost overwhelming during the current year. I am afraid that it is a problem that cannot adequately be dealt with until the Mexican Government recognizes in tangible form its just liabilities to the company.

Since the assumption of office by the present President and his Cabinet, circumstances in Mexico generally, although marking definite advance as regards internal affairs within the Republic, have been inopportune as far as successful pursuit of our claims is concerned, whether through official channels or through direct and private negotiation with the Mexican Government.

THE EXTERNAL DEBT AGREEMENT

In the spring of this year negotiations were opened up by Mr. Montes de Oca, the Mexican Finance Minister, with a view to a settlement of the External Debt. The *ad referendum* agreement eventually arrived at with the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico is now, we understand, before the Mexican Congress for ratification.

While, when ratified and adopted by the parties concerned, the carrying into effect of the Debt Agreement will doubtless represent a further determined effort towards the financial rehabilitation of Mexico in the eyes of the world, and is therefore likely eventually to be of considerable indirect benefit to those commercially interested in the Republic, its period of negotiation has meant the almost complete preoccupation of those in charge of the national finances.

THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S RECENT MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Rubio, in his recent Message to Congress accompanying the 1931 Mexican Budget, stated that he believes it indispensable that confidence shall be fully restored throughout the Republic by the maintenance of the national finances on a sound basis, by the carrying out of the country's internal and external obligations, and by the extension of full protection to the interests of both Capital and Labour.

We have noted this statesmanlike utterance with intense satisfaction. It is to be hoped that our friends the Mexican Government will see to it, and that soon, that a way is found of meting out justice to our companies, whose railways have done so much to assist in the development of the resources of that great country.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The formal business having been duly transacted, Dr. G. T. MOODY proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff at home and abroad, which was unanimously approved.

THE TRANS-OCEANIC TRUST

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT PERIOD

CURRENT YEAR'S OUTLOOK

HON. W. B. L. BARRINGTON'S SPEECH

The THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the Trans-Oceanic Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's office, 41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

The HON. W. B. L. BARRINGTON (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Alfred J. Barnes) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—First of all I have to apologize for Mr. Baring's absence. He has been rather indisposed lately; he had come up specially for this meeting, but unfortunately he did not feel well enough to attend.

The report and accounts having been in your hands for the statutory period, you will no doubt follow the usual procedure and take them as read. (Agreed.) You will observe that on this occasion we have incorporated the previous year's figures in the accounts in the hope that they may be of interest for the purpose of comparison.

The gross revenue, consisting of dividends actually received, underwriting commission, and transfer fees, totals £84,157, an increase of £4,879 over the previous year's figure.

Full details of expenditure are shown on the debit side of the revenue account, and the various items, with the exception of bank and Debenture interest, show little change as compared with the corresponding amounts of the previous year. It is, of course, unnecessary for me to state that the increases in bank and Debenture charges are the natural outcome of a growing company.

APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS

The surplus revenue, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, is shown in the appropriation account, and amounts to £51,512. From this figure must be deducted payments made in May last in respect of the interim dividends of 2½ per cent. on both the Preference and the Ordinary stock, totalling £19,375; "Subsidiary Depreciation Reserve," £10,540, to which I shall refer later; and "Debenture Stock Discount and Issue Expenses," totalling £2,202, which needs no explanation.

After appropriating the sums enumerated above, your directors recommend that of the balance of £19,395 the sum of £19,375 should be utilized for the payment of final dividends of 2½ per cent., less tax, on the Preference and Ordinary stocks, bringing the total distribution on each class of stock up to 5 per cent. for the year, and leaving £20 to be carried forward. Revenue, after deducting all expenses, including "Debenture interest" and "Preference stock dividend," was at the rate of 8.69 per cent. on the Ordinary stock.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I would now draw your attention to the balance-sheet. Taking the liabilities first, "Issued Share Capital" remains unaltered at £1,000,000. "Debenture Stock" shows a small increase of £8,238. "Bank Overdrafts" amount to £95,709, against nil for the previous year. These changes reflect the policy which your directors adopted of taking advantage of low interest rates for bank loans in financing the purchase of certain additional investments instead of attempting to finance these purchases by forcing the trust's Debentures at reduced prices on a somewhat disinterested market. It was felt that low money rates would eventually result in a renewed demand for investment trust Debentures. This policy has already proved justified. Since the close of the financial year under review £33,000 additional Debentures have been sold, and owing to the obvious attractiveness of the security we do not anticipate any difficulty in placing the remainder in due course.

The other liabilities as shown by the balance-sheet, "Purchases made for future delivery" and "Sundry Creditors," require little explanation. The latter consists entirely of reserves for income-tax and the audit fee.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

On the other side of the balance-sheet, the book value of our chief asset, "Investments," exceeds the previous year's figure. The report contains full details of the holdings and other particulars as to analysis, distribution, &c., and therefore I will confine my remarks to values.

You will recall that last year when addressing you I referred at some length to the abnormal conditions then prevailing. Depression has since become intensified, and as a result a valuation of the investments of your company taken as at October 31 last showed, after deduction of all reserves, a depreciation of 14.31 per cent. The remaining assets, "Sales for Future Settlement," "Sundry Debtors," and "Debenture Discount and Issue Expenses," are self-explanatory.

As the analysis which I have just given you reveals, your company, in common with all investment trusts, has passed through a most difficult year, but, when the universal extent of the political and economic disturbances is taken into consideration, I believe you will agree that the final results are not unsatisfactory. The depreciation of the securities held by the subsidiary on October 15 last has been written off, so that this company is now well placed to take advantage of any revival of interest on the Stock Exchange.

PROSPECTS OF A RECOVERY

While your board are hopeful that the depression which has now lasted over 18 months may be nearing the end, they are also aware that general recovery must be slow. There will possibly be several false starts, and in times such as these we must not allow fluctuating investment valuations to overshadow the fact that orthodox investment trusts must be judged primarily by their earning power. The results of your company to date satisfy this test, and from estimates calculated on a conservative basis we hope in November next to be able again to report a satisfactory income.

That, gentlemen, concludes the remarks which I have to make. Should anyone require further information on any particular points I shall be happy to give it to the best of my ability.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts as submitted be hereby received, approved, and adopted; and that there be declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, on the Preference stock (making 5 per cent. for the year), and of 2½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary stock (making 5 per cent. for the year), both dividends being payable to stockholders registered as at November 11, 1930."

I shall ask Mr. Benson to second that resolution, but before putting it to the meeting will endeavour to answer any questions that may be asked.

Mr. GUY H. BENSON seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously without question or comment.

The Hon. W. B. L. Barrington and Major T. E. Baring were re-elected directors; Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. were reappointed auditors, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD

TONNAGE OF THE PORT

At a meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board yesterday, the CHAIRMAN (Mr. Arthur W. Bibby) stated that the accounts showed that the rates received on vessels during the year ended July 1 amounted to £1,397,568, an increase of £17,918 over the previous year, but owing to the decrease in the rates and dues on goods of £96,965 the total income from rates and dues on ships and goods showed a net decrease of £79,047.

It was interesting, he said, to note that the number of vessels paying dock tonnage rates and harbour rates during the past year was 20,771, and that this figure had been more or less the same since the Board was constituted in 1858. The figure in that year was 21,352, and the tonnage of the vessels was 4,441,943. The tonnage for last year, however, was 21,314,820, nearly five times as much and a record for the port. There was a surplus on the year's working of £267,338, and of this amount £100,000 had been set aside to the sinking fund, £11,980 had been applied to the fire and marine insurance account to replace the amount withdrawn, £31,421 to renewals and depreciation, and the balance, £74,037, had been carried to the unappropriated receipts account.

COMPANY RESULTS

SAMUEL ALLSOPP DIVIDEND

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Lonely Reef Gold Mining ..	Fin. 10	15	Jan. 31	20	25
Santa Gertrudis ..	Int. 7½	Same	Jan. 8	—	—
Second Cons. Trust	Int. 3	Same	Dec. 18	—	—

Paraguay Central Railway.—The directors announce a distribution of interest on the Six-and-a-Quarter per Cent. "D" Income Debenture stock amounting to 2½ per cent. for the year ended June 30 last. For the previous year the distribution on this stock was 5 per cent.

Samuel Allsopp and Sons (Brewers, of Burton-on-Trent).—The directors recommend a dividend of 8½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year ended September 30 (against 8 per cent. last year). The sum of £25,000 (against £25,642) is to be placed to reserve and £59,769 is to be carried forward (against £31,850). The dividend now announced does not apply to the company's new issue of Ordinary shares.

Camp Bird Limited.—Interest on the 7 per cent. Preference Dividend Funding Certificates for the year ended June 30 last has been declared, payable on December 31. The dividend on the 8 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares, free of British tax, for the half-year ending December 31, 1930, is payable January 1. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary shares since 1927-28, when 16¼ per cent. was distributed.

Sterling Securities Investment.—The board has decided to defer consideration of the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares on account of the year to May 31, 1931, until the termination of the financial year. The company made a considerable investment in the shares of the Selected Land and Property Company last March. No dividend on that investment can be expected until the accounts of that company to March 31, 1931, are made up, while revenue from other investments has declined through the world-wide depression in trade.

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK

The net profit of the British Overseas Bank for the year ended October 31 amounted to £140,446 (against £159,928 for 1928-29), and £56,130 was brought forward. As already announced, the dividend on the "A" and "B" Ordinary shares is maintained at 6 per cent. A further £5,000 is to be applied to reduction of premises account, but nothing is to be placed to reserve or to pensions fund, which received £25,000 and £10,000 respectively last year. The amount carried forward is increased to £75,577. Meeting, December 9.

PERMAS RUBBER

The accounts of the Permas Rubber Company for the year ended June 30 show a loss of £1,487 (against a profit of £2,188 for 1928-29), which reduces the amount to be carried forward to £5,275. No dividend has been paid since 1926-27. Last year £500 was placed to taxation reserve and £2,000 was added to reserve. A crop of 309,300lb. was harvested during the year (against 306,252lb.), of which 288,750lb. realized an average gross price of 7.30d. per lb. (against 9.77d.), and the balance has been taken in the books at a valuation. Meeting, December 9.

SUSSEX BRICK COMPANY

The directors of the Sussex Brick Company report a profit of £34,588 for the year ended September 30 (against £32,919 for 1928-29). A final dividend of 15 per cent. is recommended on the Deferred shares, making 22½ per cent. for the year (unchanged). £5,000 is again placed to depreciation reserve, and £1,500 (the same) is provided for employees' welfare and staff bonus. After these allocations the carry-forward is increased from £8,505 to £9,455. At the meeting to be held on December 5 a resolution will be submitted to increase the capital to £350,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 Deferred 1s. shares.

VIPOND CONSOLIDATED MINES

The report of the Vipond Consolidated Mines states that the mine and mill were in continuous operation during the year ended July 31 and produced bullion to the value of $896,398 (against $797,114 for the previous year) representing a recovery of $7.91 (against $7.93) per ton from 113,329 tons milled (against 100,540 tons). The cost of production was $4.80 per ton milled (against $5.15). The operating profit amounted to $385,974 (against $300,544). After providing for depreciation, taxes, &c., the balance of $357,840 brought forward is increased to $660,207. The reserves are estimated at 163,525 tons of the value of $8.23 per ton, raising the value of the reserves to $1,346,000. This represents an increase of about 36,000 tons in the reserves and approximately $300,000 in their value as compared with last year.

GREENWICH INLAID LINOLEUM

The net profit of the Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum (Frederick Walton's New Process) Company amounted to £56,208 for the year ended September 30 (against £53,822 for 1928-29), and £14,797 was brought forward. The directors have placed £10,000 (against £5,000) to general reserve, increasing it to £195,000, and £4,000 (against £3,500) to the bonus and benevolent funds. They now recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (the same), and, after providing for this and the Preference dividend, £13,389 remains to be carried forward. In arriving at the profits the trading results of the subsidiary company have been brought into account, the company is controlled by Michael Nairn and Greenwich, who hold practically all the Ordinary shares. Meeting, December 5.

HULL BREWERY

The accounts of the Hull Brewery Company for the year ended September 30 show a net profit, after placing £20,000 (against £14,965) to reserve for improvements, &c., to properties and plant, of £76,115 (against £70,751 for 1928-29). The dividend on the Preference shares absorbs £9,100, and the total distribution on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 13¾ per cent., of which 3¾ is described as a bonus. General reserve and general depreciation fund are again to receive £5,000 each, and £5,385 (against £5,875) is provided for a bonus to the staff, but nothing is to be transferred to properties insurance fund, to which £2,000 was added last year. It is further proposed to write off the balance of redeemable bonds issue expenses amounting to £7,490 (against £575) and to carry forward £41,998 (against £36,357). Meeting, December 5.

WATERLOW AND SONS

Net profits amounting to £162,205 are shown by the accounts of Waterlow and Sons, stationers, printers, lithographers, &c., for the year ended September 30 last, this comparing with £171,546 for the preceding year. A reduction from 10 per cent., to 9 per cent., tax free, is to be made in the final dividend on the Deferred Ordinary shares, making the total for the year 11¼ per cent. (against 12½ per cent.), tax free. This total dividend requires £79,350 (against £86,250), while the Preference share dividend absorbs £21,500 and the Preferred Ordinary share £35,100. The reserve fund is again to receive an addition of £20,000, bringing it to £300,000, with the result that the carry-forward is reduced from £50,996 to £47,251. The action brought by the Banco de Portugal against the company is now being heard in the High Court of Justice. Meeting, December 5.

LAWES' CHEMICAL MANURE

The accounts of Lawes' Chemical Manure Company for the year ended June 30 show a loss of £4,295 (against a loss of £4,749 shown for 1928-29). This loss is arrived at after providing for the net loss on the trading of the subsidiaries and also after providing for the loss on exchange to date, but before charging depreciation. Allowing for credits balance of £1,062 brought forward, there remains a debit on profit and loss account of £3,142, which is written off under the proposed capital reorganization scheme. Referring to the fertiliser section of the business, the report states that conditions

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Nov. 27.—Wheat.—Demand for cargoes remained dull and with erratic price movements in American overnight markets, private reports as to the Argentine crop, and a weak Canadian session, prices were maintained with difficulty. For a part cargo of West Australian, per Formia, early Dec., Manchester paid 27s. 3d. Pacific white (part cargo), afloat, was held for 28s.; and Dec. and Jan. for 28s. 9d.; while for Australian on the way, shipping-shipped, Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan., 27s. 9d. was naked. Rosafe 64lb. afloat loading, was obtainable at 25s. 6d.; and Jan.-Feb. coast at 25s. 9d. Parcels sold shortly at occasionally better prices. The effect of smaller Russian shipments having already been discounted. For No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Minnetrian, afloat, and per Athenian Meryera, Dec. 15-30, 28s. 6d. was paid; while to London and Liverpool New South Wales, per Ferndale, afloat, made 27s. 3d. Choice white Karachi, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, changed hands at 28s. 9d. For Russian (on sample), afloat, 28s. 6d. was paid.

The wheat futures market closed with values 6d. to 9d. lower yesterday. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Nov., at 24s. 3d.; Jan. at 24s. 0½d. to 24s. 4d.; and March at 24s. 6d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	MANITOBA GRADE				
Nov. ..	24 4	24 3	24 2	23 11	24 5
Jan. ..	24 5	24 4	24 3	24 0	24 6
March ..	25 0	24 11	24 9	24 6	25 1
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec. ..	23 5	23 2	23 1	22 10	23 7
Feb. ..	23 8	23 5	23 4	23 1	23 10

MAIZE opened firm with shippers asking 6d. per qr. advance, but buyers did not respond, and with lower opening prices from Argentina sellers were easier. La Plata, afloat, shipping-shipped and Dec., was offered at 19s., and Jan.-Feb. at 18s. 9d. Buyers showed quietly steady. La Plata, per Bellucia, afloat, sold at 17s. 3d.; Dec.-Jan. at 17s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb. at 17s. 9d. to 17s. 4½d. and 17s. 6d.; and Feb.-March at 18s. 6d.

BARLEY was quiet and rather lower on the day. Persian, Nov.-Dec. and Jan., 19s. 6d.; and Feb., 19s. 9d.; and No. 3 Canadian Western, Nov.-Dec., at 15s. 6d.

OATS were rather firmer. Mixed coloured and/or tawny Chilean, Dec., sold at 11s. 6d. and 11s. 7½d.; for La Plata, Dec., 11s. 1½d. was asked, 11s. 6d. for Jan., and 11s. 9d. for Feb.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in very quiet demand with prices irregular. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, early Dec., 26s. 6d.; No. 2, 26s.; Rosafe, 62½lb., afloat, 23s. 6d.; 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 24s. 4½d.; 64lb., 24s. 7½d.; Barusso, 62½lb., Jan.-Feb., 24s. 4½d.; 63½lb., afloat, 24s. 6d.; and Plate, 62½lb., Dec.-Jan., 26s. 3d.; and white Western Pacific, Dec., 27s. 9d. Business covered New South Wales, end Nov. loading, at 27s. 3d., while to Manchester, Barii, 62lb., afloat, made 23s., West Australian new crop, Dec., 27s. 3d. net, and New South Wales, end Nov. loading, at 27s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet and easier. Graded wheat futures opened 3d. to 1d. per central lower, owing to a larger estimate of the Argentine crop and fine weather there. There was also pressure to sell Russian cargoes awaiting orders, a poor c.i.f. trade, and weak Buenos Aires and Winnipeg advices. The market closed easy and 2d. to 3½d. per central lower. Sales were 400 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	5 0½	5 0¾	4 10½	5 0	4 10½	5 1½
March ..	5 3	5 3	5 1¾	5 3	5 1¾	5 3½
May ..	5 5	5 5	5 3½	5 5	5 3½	5 5½

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were easy with a fair trade at 9d. per quarter decline, in sympathy with Argentine advices. La Plata, Dec.-Jan., sold at 17s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. and Jan.-Feb. at 17s. 10½d. to 17s. 9d.; afloat, was quoted 17s. 9d. to 17s. 6d., according to position; Dec.-Jan., 17s. 4½d., Jan.-Feb., 17s. 7½d., and Feb.-March, 18s. 5d. Spot parcels were firm with a good trade at 1d. per central advance for La Plata, which was held at 4s. 1d.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were steady but quiet.

FLOUR remained quiet but steady.

BRISTOL, Nov. 27.—English wheat was in very small supply at 28s. to 30s. per qr. on rail; foreign sorts had a good trade at better prices. No. 2 Manitoba, 30s. Imported barley was in demand at 24s. to 25s. for malting and 22s. to 40s. for secondary quality. Imported descriptions were firmer, as Russian offerings are coming to an end, but a large business is passing. Danubian and Azoff, 15s. English oats were quiet at 18s. to 22s., but foreign varieties were in active request at 16s. to 17s. Maize was dearer on higher shippers' offers. River Plate, 18s. 6d. to 19s. Beans were dull at 28s. to 32s. Straight-run flour was quoted 26s. 6d. to 27s. per sack; sharps, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; bran, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.

MAIDSTONE, Nov. 27.—Wheat, barley, and oats unaltered. Feeding stuffs firm and dearer.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 27.—English wheat in fair request at 28s. to 28s. per quarter, on rails. New English beans, 28s. 6d. to 29s. per 504lb., sacks included; peas, 24s. 6d. per 1040lb., ex elevator. Cheshire oats, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt., on rails. La Plata maize, 4s. 5d. per cental; No. 4 yellow African maize, 4s. 10d. per cental, ex elevator. Straight-run flour, 24s. 6d. per sack, ex mill. Wheatfeed dearer. Bran, 6s. to 6s. 9d. per cwt.; thirds, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt., sacks included.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Trading continued restricted and prices were easy. Best King Edward, £6 to £6 10s.; second grade King Edward, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; British Queens, Majestic, Edipse, and dark soil King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton; German, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bag (50 kilos), ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were ample supplies on offer, but business was rather slow. Quotations:—English Cox's Orange Pippin apples, 4s. to 12s. per half-sieve, Bramley Seedling apples, 5s. to 10s.; Blenheim apples, 6s. to 8s. per bushel. Nova Scotian apples, 16s. to 27s. 6d. per barrel. Oregon Newtown apples, 11s. to 13s.; British Columbian apples, 8s. to 11s. per box. Australian Cleopatra grapes, 1s. 2d. to 2s.; Colmar grapes, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; Muscat grapes, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Almeria grapes, 18s. to 27s. 6d. per barrel. English Comice pears, 7s. 6d. to 12s. per half-sieve. Californian Comice pears, 10s. 6d. to 12s. per half-case. Winter Nelis pears, 14s. to 17s.; Anjou pears, 14s. to 16s. per case. Kent cobnuts, 8s. to 9s.; English walnuts, 8s. to 9s. per 12lb. French walnuts, 6s. to 11s. per pocket. Naples chestnuts, 21s. to 24s. per sack. Tunis dates, 4s. to 7s. per dozen cartons. Canary bananas, 13s. to 24s. per crate. American cranberries, 15s. to 16s. per 8lb. Chilean potatoes pineapples, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. each. South African pineapples, 2s. 6d. to 3s. Spanish oranges, 12s. to 14s. to 24s.; Jaffa oranges, 16s. to 18s. per case. Messina lemons, 12s. to 16s. 6d. per box. Florida grape fruit, 18s. to 24s.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 17s. to 21s. per box. Spinach, 2s. to 3s. per box. Cauliflowers, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; lavvers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen. Chicory, 2s. to 3s. per bag. Scotch kale, 1s. 6d.; turnip-tops, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel. Brussels sprouts, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per half-bag. Turnips, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—There was a fair demand and with supplies moderate prices remained steady and unchanged. Best meadow hay was quoted £5 5s. to £5 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £3 10s. to £6; best clover, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Business in spot cotton remained quiet, though local merchants took up fair lines of Peruvian sorts. American was in small demand at 1 point decline. Middling, 5.88d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also quoted 1 point lower. Persian fair, 5.83d.; g.f. smooth, 6.38d.; g.f. Tanguis, 6.48d. Egyptian remained at previous rates. F.g.f. Sakellaridis, 9.40d.; f.g.f. Upper, 6.62d. African were 1 point lower. Middling fair, 5.85d.; g.f. East, 6.83d. East Indian unchanged. Total sales, 8,000 bales, including 7,000 American.

American futures opened quiet at a decline of 2 to 3 points and showed little activity afterwards, light offerings being offset by scattered buying, chiefly for account of Continental and Bombay interests. Values at midday were unchanged to 3 points down. The holiday in America reduced interest during the afternoon, and the market fluctuating narrowly under small professional operations. The close was quiet but steady at 1 point advance to 4 points decline.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened at a decline of 3 points on lower Alexandria advices, and after moderate trading and minor fluctuations closed quiet, unchanged to 2 points lower. Nov., 8.53; Dec., 8.29; Jan., 8.42; Feb. and March, 8.51; April and May, 8.64; June to Aug., 8.75; Sept., 8.93; Oct., 9.03; Nov., 9.08. Upper contracts closed quiet at 5 points advance to 2 points decline. Nov., 6.48; Dec., 6.42; Jan., 6.45; Feb., 6.55; March, 6.57; April, 6.63; May, 6.70; June, 6.77; July and Aug., 6.82; Sept., 6.90; Oct., 6.99; Nov., 7.10.

Empire futures finished steady and generally 2 points lower on the day. Nov., 5.46; Dec., 5.56; Jan., 5.59; Feb., 5.56; March, 5.60; April, 5.66; May, 5.80; June, 5.79; July, 5.91; Aug., 5.89; Sept., 5.90; Oct., 6.04; Nov., 6.06.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,000	9,870	100	500	669	44,041
Brazilian, &c.	560	1,656	—	—	—	1,128
Peruvian, &c.	1,000	4,500	—	—	131	1,709
African, &c.	150	600	—	—	—	29
Egyptian, &c.	300	1,700	—	—	—	10
E. Indian, &c.	50	630	—	—	104	1,025
Total bales:						
This week	4,000	19,000	100	500	904	48,027
Last week	4,000	19,000	100	700	101	59,144

Delivery	Prev. Futures	To-day's Official Settlement prices	Prev. closing values
November	5.64	5.64	5.64
December	5.64	5.80	5.64	5.67	5.63	5.63
January	5.70	5.87	5.69	5.74	5.69	5.70
February	5.75	5.75	5.73	—	—	5.74
March	5.82	5.80	5.81	5.88	5.82	5.83
April	—	—	5.85	—	—	5.87
May	—	5.94	5.92	6.00	5.94	5.96
June	—	—	5.96	6.05	6.05	6.00
July	—	6.03	6.01	6.10	6.04	6.05
August	—	—	6.04	—	—	6.08
September	—	—	6.07	—	—	6.11
October	—	6.14	6.12	6.20	6.15	6.16
November	—	—	6.15	—	—	6.19

The Alexandria General Produce Association quotes fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Advanced, Dec. ..	11.43	11.36	11.40
Feb. ..	11.75	11.73	11.31
Sakellaridis, Jan. ..	16.50	16.56	16.56
March ..	16.98	17.08	17.06
May ..	17.40	17.55	17.50

Receipts to-day, 7,457 bales, against 7,852 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 27.—There was no improvement in business, all sections of the market being rather quiet. While looms were again arranged for India, no substantial fillers were mentioned. A few light whites were sold, and white domestics and shirting cloths were occasionally mentioned. China took some bleaching cloths, but on the whole that market was quiet. Continental buyers booked a few lines for Scandinavia and Central Europe. Amended, in addition to paying some attention to bleaching and dyeing cloths, were also interested in sheetings and warp sateens. There was no improvement in West African business, and Egypt was dull. The Near East sent rather more inquiry. Home trade buying was of fair extent. Spinners of American and Egyptian yarns experienced a quiet day and prices were again unsatisfactory.

WOOL

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Buyers were in full attendance at the Colonial wool auctions to-day, when offerings of 9,583 bales were brought forward. Of this amount, 8,219 bales were composed of greasy and scoured merino qualities from Australian sources, in which Continental buyers were prominent operators on the basis of late values. Chief among the greasy selection was the "Retro" clip of 350 bales from Queensland, which realized 14d. for the best lots; another good line "J.A./Braeside" with 300 bales made 13d. in several instances, and 470 bales of "Goulamulla" new clip greasy sold within the range of 7d. to 11d., the latter price for combing grades, similar descriptions from 240 bales of the West Australian "Austin Downs" clip selling at 12½d.

South Australia contributed a liberal assortment of scoured merinos, the best "Waverley" combing realising 19d.; a like value was also obtained for the best combing from 235 bales of the New South Wales "Yarcannia" new clip, while the finest of this class of wool was shown in several bales from Queensland under the mark "Rangelands," which realised 21d. The smaller supply of crossbred from New Zealand sold readily, the major portion being secured for Yorkshire at 9½d. for the best greasy halfbred and 7¾d. for slipe crossbred lambs. Withdrawals were rather more numerous today, chiefly among Victorian and South Australian scoured merino pieces, and lambs, also Cape wool, the limits in most cases being above buyers' views.

The catalogues comprised 1,972 bales from New South Wales, 1,858 from Queensland, 743 from Victoria, 1,782 from South Australia, 1,864 from Western Australia, 1,123 from New Zealand, and 242 from the Cape.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—The eighth and final series of the auctions of East India wool for the current year have been arranged, and will take place at the new salerooms in Water-street, commencing on Tuesday, Dec. 9, and closing on Thursday, Dec. 11. Offerings during the three days total 13,550 bales, and approximately comprise 1,145 bales Joria white, 244 bales superior Vicanere white, 2,189 bales Vicanere white, 766 bales Kandar white, 796 bales Bibruk and Harnai, 959 bales Jesulmere and Marwar, 118 bales ginned, 4,655 bales yellows, 2,286 bales black and grey, 86 bales native, 97 bales Busserah and Persian Gulf, and 209 bales goat hair. The Busserah wool and goat hair will be offered on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 3 p.m.

BRADFORD, Nov. 27.—The position of the wool textile industry of this district has not been improved by the sales in New Zealand and London this week. So far from values for both merino and crossbred wools being placed on a more stable basis uncertainty has been increased with the result that new business is partially and fully manufactured goods is more difficult to secure. The finer qualities of merino wools at the London sales have not disclosed the strength expected because of the hardening of prices for merino tops and the improved consumption of late and this has shaken the degree of confidence acquired by many spinners of botany yarns. They still have their machinery well employed on old contracts, but new orders are scarce and they are now less willing to purchase in excess of their actual requirements. The weakness at the opening of the new selling season in New Zealand has reduced the crossbred section to a worse position than ever. Prices are only nominal, and it is not believed that the lowest point has yet been touched so great is the quantity of crossbred wool in sight and so small the demand. Prices of tops are about as follows, those for crossbreds being only nominal:—Sixty-fours, warp, 25d.; average, 24d.; fifty-sixes, 16d.; fifties, 13½d.; forties, prepared, 10½d. per lb.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Nov. 27.—SUGAR.—Home refined in fair request at previous prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s.; T. L. granulated, 18s. 9d. Homegrown granulated, prompt, Nov.-Dec., quoted 18s. 6d., and Eli Town beet, ex factory (3d. less ex London); Kelham, 18s. 6d.; Bardney and Brigg, Dec., quoted 18s. 9d.; Anglo-Scottish, Nov.-Dec., quoted 19s. to 19s. 1½d., ex factory; T. L. ex refinery, quoted 18s. 3d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 19s. to 22s.; Mauritius, 96 per cents., Dec., quoted 9s. 9d.; sellers, c.i.f. White, Java, Nov.-Dec., quoted 7s. 8½d.; Jan.-March, 7s. 9d.; B R B, Dec., 7s. 9d.; German crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 7½d., sellers, c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 7½d.; Jan.-March, 8s. 10½d., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 9d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 6d., value, f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Dec., quoted 9s. 3d., value; Peruvian, 96 per cent., afloat parcel, sold at 5s. 6d.

Raw sugar futures eased under renewed selling and lack of support, closing steadier. Dec. delivery sold from 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d. to 4s. 7¼d.; March from 5s. 10½d. to 5s. 10¾d. to 5s. 11d.; May from 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 1¾d. to 6s. 2d.; Aug. from 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 4¾d. to 6s. 4½d.; Dec., 1931, at 6s. 7¼d. to 6s. 7¾d. Calls (88 per cent beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	5 3	4 3	5 3	4 4½	5 3	4 4½
Dec. ..	4 7¼	4 7	4 7¾	4 7	4 8	4 7¼
	NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.					
Jan. ..	5 0	5 7	5 8½	5 6½	5 8	5 7
March ..	5 10½	5 10	5 10½	5 10¼	5 11	5 10½
May ..	6 1¼	6 0¾	6 1½	6 1	6 2	6 1¼
Aug. ..	6 4¼	6 4	6 4¼	6 4	6 4½	6 4¼
Dec., 1931	6 7½	6 7¼	6 7½	6 7¼	6 7¾	6 7½
	White sugar futures were quiet. Calls:—					
	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	7 9	7 7	7 9	7 7	7 7½	7 6
Dec. ..	7 9	7 7	7 9	7 7	7 7½	7 4½
March ..	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 6¾
May ..	8 3	7 7½	8 2	7 7½	8 3	7 10½

COFFEE.—The spot market was quietly steady; no auctions were held to-day. Futures, nominal.

COCOA.—Accra, fair fermented, Nov.-Jan., quoted 25s. 6d. per cwt., value; Dec.-Feb., 25s. 6d., sellers, f.o.b., London contract; Dec.-Feb., to Continent, 27s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Futures were quiet and easier; no sales being reported. Calls (Acera cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4.45 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	29 0	27 6	29 3	27 6
Jan.	28 7½	27 6	29 0	27 3
March	28 6	27 6	29 0	27 3
May ..	28 7½	27 0	29 0	27 3½
July ..	28 9	27 0	29 0	27 3

TEA.—At auction 6,870 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were on offer. Prices were fully up to last sale rates for all teas under 1s., but some irregularity was noticeable in good tippy sorts. Dust and fannings sold from 6½d. to 1s. 9½d.; broken tea from 7½d. to 1s. 5d.; leaf from 9½d. to 1s. 2d.; broken Pekoe from 8½d. to 1s. 8d.; broken orange Pekoe from 9½d. to 2s. 6½d.

RICE quiet. Burma, No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in shipper to Continent and U.K., sold at 8s. 6d.; No. 3, doubles to Continent and U.K., sold at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d., spot, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Siam, spot, 25s. 3d. per 100 bags. Scotch kale, 1s. 6d.; turnip-tops, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel. Brussels sprouts, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per half-bag. Turnips, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.

RANGOON BEANS quiet. Hand-picked, white, spot, quoted 9s. 3d. per cwt.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 11½d., sellers, c.i.f. U.K.

SAGO FLOUR quiet; Nov.-Dec. quoted 9s. 1½d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java flake, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt.; Nov., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake, Singapore, Dec., 12s., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Nov.-Dec., quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 23s. 9d.; Nov., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper opened steady, but closed firm for shipment. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 7¼d. per lb.; Lampong, Dec., 7¼d. to 7¾d. to 7¾d. to 7¾d., sellers. Lampong, Dec.-Jan., 7¼d. to 7¾d. to 7¾d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Oct.-Dec., quoted 6⅝d.; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., sold at 6¼d.; Jan.-March at 6½d. to 6¾d.; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., at 10¼d. to 10⅝d.; Jan.-March at 10d. to 10⅜d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves opened quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¾d. to 11¾d.; Oct.-Dec., 1s. 1d., sellers, c.i.f.; Madagascar, spot, sold at 1s. 3¼d. Pimento quiet; spot quoted 6½d.; Nov.-Dec., 5½d. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were dull and barely steady. Smoked sheet, spot and Dec., sold from 4⅜d. to 4½d. per lb. and buyers; Jan.-March at 4⅝d., and buyers; April-June from 4¹⁵/₁₆d. to 4¾d., and buyers; July-Sept. from 5d. to 5¹⁵/₁₆d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec. from 5¾d. to 5¹⁵/₁₆d., and buyers; crêpe, spot, at 4½d., and buyers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, Dec.-Jan., sold at 4½d., c.i.f., New York. Para grade steady; hard fine, spot, quoted 6¼d., sellers.

GAMBIER steady. Good marks, Nov.-Dec., quoted, 28s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N, orange, basis fair, quoted, 86s. 6d. per cwt.; A C, 95s., sellers. Futures:—T N, Dec. delivery, quoted, 77s., buyers; March delivery, sold at 80s. Shipment market quiet. TN, in bags, Nov.-Dec., and Jan.-Feb., quoted, 75s. sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Nov. 27 gives:—Spot and Dec., Rs.34, buyers; Jan., Rs.34, buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were steadier in tone on more inquiry and fair sales were done at last rates to 5s. per ton dearer. Grade J., Nov.-Jan., quoted, £24 per ton, value; K., sold at £22 10s., and buyers; L, No. 1, quoted, £22 10s., value; No. 2, sold at £22 5s., and sellers; M, No. 1, at £22 5s., and sellers; No. 2, at £21 15s., and sellers, c.i.f. African sisal steady. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, Nov.-Jan., quoted, £22 15s., sellers; Jan.-March, sold at £23, and sellers; f.a.q., Nov.-Jan., quoted, £22, value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal steady. About 12,000 bales were recently sold to Russia on the basis of £23 for good white, c.i.f.

JUTE was an idle market, but previous prices were maintained. First marks, Nov.-Dec., quoted, £16 2s. 6d. per ton, buyers; Dec.-Jan., £16 2s. 6d., buyers; Jan.-Feb., sold at £16 5s., and buyers; Feb.-March, quoted, £16 10s., value; lightings, Nov.-Dec., and Dec.-Jan., quoted, £14 15s., value; bearts, Nov.-Dec., £15 15s., value; Daisee, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., quoted, £14 5s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., £16, sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Nov. 27 gives:—Firsts, spot, Rs.29 4a., sellers; lightings quoted at Rs.26.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS steady. 10oz. spot, London, quoted, 18s. 7½d.; Dundee, 18s. 1½d.; Jan.-March, 18s., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted, 15s. 3d.; Jan.-March, 14s. 4½d.; sellers, per 100yds.; Liverpool twills, spot, quoted, 61s. 6d.; Jan.-March, 55s. 9d.; B., spot, 52s.; Jan.-March, 48s. 9d.; sugars, Jan.-March, 56s. 9d., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA firm. Singapore, f.m.s., Dec., quoted £16 12s.⁶d. per ton, sellers; Jan. sold at £16 12s. 6d., and sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Nov.-Dec., quoted £17 12s. 6d., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Dec., quoted £16 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., one port, Mixed (no Pad.), Nov.-Dec., quoted £16, value; South Sea, kiln-dried, £15 17s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

IVORY.—Messrs. Hale and Son give the arrivals to date since the last auctions as follows:—East African, Sewa's, West Coast African, 2 tons 2cwt.; rhino horns, 2cwt., making a total of 2 tons 12cwt. Deliveries for same period, 24 tons 13cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—The Sugar Exchange opened 1d. to 1d. lower, and closed steady at a net decline of 2d. There was business in the Liverpool variation contract, cane 96 degrees, Dec. arrival, at 5d. rebate, c.i.f., Liverpool. Basis 96 per cent. non-preferential ex-public warehouse, Liverpool:—

Month	Opening Sellers	Opening Buyers	3.10 p.m. Call Sellers	3.10 p.m. Call Buyers	Closing Sellers	Closing Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	6 0½	5 11½	6 0	5 11	6 0½	5 11
Dec. ..	6 0½	5 11½	6 0	5 11	6 0½	5 11½
Jan. ..	6 2	6 1	6 1½	6 0½	6 1½	6 1
March	6 4½	6 3½	6 3½	6 2	6 4	6 3½
May ..	6 7½	6 6½	6 6½	6 6	6 7½	6 7
Aug. ..	6 10	6 9½	6 9½	6 9	6 10	6 9½
Dec. ..	*7 1	—	7 1	7 0	7 1	7 0½
Jan. [1932]	7 2	7 1½	7 2	7 1	7 2½	7 1½

* Paid.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Nov. 27.—LINSEED was steadily dull and show at about previous rates. Calcutta, Dec., to London, £13 7s. 6d.; April-May (new), £11 2s. 6d.; bold Bombay, Dec., £13 (new.); March-April (new), £11 7s. 6d., sellers; La Plata, Nov., to Hull, £11; Nov.-Dec., £10 10s.; Dec.-Jan., £9 18s. 9d.; Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, £9 17s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Dec.-Jan., to Hull-Continent, £11 2s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb. (new), £11, sellers. CottonSEED was easier. Egyptian black, Dec., to Hull, £6 5s.; Dec.-Jan., £6 3s. 9d.; Salonikaris, Dec., £5 15s.; Dec.-Jan., £5 13s. 9d., sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan. (new), £5 2s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was firm. Bombay, Dec., to Hull, £12; Feb.-March (new), £11 5s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were steady but quiet. Coromandel (machined), Dec., to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £12 1s. 3d.; Jan., £11 17s. 6d.; Feb. and March, £11 15s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were firmer. To Liverpool-Hamburg, Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan., £11 12s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb., £11 12s. 9d., sellers, buyers 2s. 6d. less. LINSEED OIL was steady at barely yesterday's quotations. Spot, £27 10s.; Dec., £23 15s.; Jan.-April, £21 12s. 6d.; May-Aug., £20 10s.; Sept.-Dec., £21 10s., naked. RAPE OIL was firm and a further 10s. per ton higher. Crude, extracted, £31; technical, refined, £32 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian, crude, £23; refined common edible, £28; and deodorized, £30, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged. American, spot, 35s. 6d.; Dec., 35s. 9d.; Jan.-April, 36s. 6d.; Russian, spot, 32s. 9d. per cwt.

HULL, Nov. 27.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed for spot at £24 10s.; Nov., £24 5s.; Dec., £23 5s.; Jan.-April, £21 10s.; May-Aug., £20 15s.; East Indian, spot, £26 10s.; Baltic, spot, £28 10s. COTTON OIL, naked. Egyptian crude, spot, £23; edible refined, spot, £25 10s.; technical, spot, £25 5s.; deodorized, spot, £27 10s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £25. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £29; deodorized, spot, £33. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £25; deodorized, spot, £28 10s. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £29 10s.; refined, spot, £31 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR, and COD unchanged. Net cash terms, ex mill.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Nov. 27.—COPPER.—In spite of a cut of 50 points in the New York price of electrolytic to 10¼c. per lb., the standard market opened comparatively steady, with £47 10s. paid for three months. This was followed by a little realising, and down to £47 6s. 9d. was accepted for this position. Later, sellers of forward displayed increased reserve, and the interim loss was fully recovered. The market closed steady, with cash £47 12s. 6d., three months £47 15s., and wire bars £47 17s. 6d. Settlement price, £47 10s. In the afternoon Feb. sold at £47 10s. to £47 12s. 6d., and three months at £47 12s. 6d. to £47 15s. In the afternoon the market was quiet, with prices steady and unchanged; electrolytic was quoted £51 to £53, and wire bars £53.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 250 tons sold at £117 7s. 6d., c.i.f., a fall of 45s. Influenced by easier Straits advices, the market opened with an easier tendency, and three months sold at about 10s. below the last business of yesterday, subsequent close of the session that the market was well supported, and on balance cash was 2s. 6d. lower, with three months unchanged. Sales, 600 tons; cash at £113 7s. 6d. to £114 2s. 6d.; Dec., £113 10s. to £113 15s. to £113 10s.; Jan., £114 to £114 5s. to £114 to £114 2s. 6d.; Feb., £114 to £114 12s. 6d. Settlement price, £114 5s.; three months, £114 to £115 10s. Settlement price, £114. In the late trade, January sold at £114 15s. to £114 17s. 6d., and three months at £115 5s. to £115 7s. 6d. English common tin closed steady at £115 10s., ex-Government.

LEAD had a fair inquiry, but with liberal supplies prices were easier, and the balance near dates were 1s. 3d. lower and forward unchanged. Sales, 500 tons; Dec. at £15 17s. 6d.; Feb. and March, £15 18s. 9d. Settlement price, £15 17s. 6d. Late business was confined to March at £15 18s. 9d. English closed steady and unchanged at £17 10s.

SPELTER was steadier, owing to an improved trade demand, with near and forward 2s. 6d. higher on balance. Sales, 600 tons; Dec. at £14 10s.; Feb., £14 16s. 3d.; March at £15 to £14 18s. 9d. Settlement price, £14 5s. At the second session prices were 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. easier.

TUNGSTEN quiet at 16s. to 16s. 3d., basis I.C.'s f.o.b. South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English unaltered at £24 to £25 per ton, ex-works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery, £85 per ton. ANTIMONY quiet: English regulus, £36 to £37 10s.; and foreign, spot, £25 to £25 10s. per ton, ex-warehouse. WOLFRAM was quiet with all grades quoted 15s. to 16s. per unit, c.i.f. NICKEL was maintained at £170 per ton. PLATINUM.—Refined, £6 10s. to £7 per oz. QUICKSILVER was quiet at £22 7s. 6d. to £27 10s. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

COPPER—	To-day £ s. d.	Previous Day £ s. d.
Std. cash	47 10 0 to 47 12 6	47 10 0 to 47 12 6
Three mths.	47 12 6 — 47 15 0	47 12 6 — 47 15 0
Electrolytic	51 0 0 — 53 0 0	51 0 0 — 53 0 0
Wire bars ..	53 0 0 —	53 0 0 —
TIN—		
Std. cash ..	114 0 0 — 114 2 6	114 2 6 — 114 5 0
Three mths.	115 7

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	..	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Pay-day	..	Dec. 4	Dec. 18	Jan. 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅞	52	Consols, 2½%	58½ 58⅛	-⅛
88⅛	81⅝	Do. 4%	92¾ 93	-⅛
103¼	99⅛	War Loan, 5%	102⅞ 103	..
101⅞	99½	Victory, 4%	100⅝ 100⅞	..
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	94⅝ 95⅛	-⅛
95⅛	90	Do., Sm. Bds.	96⅜ 97⅛	-⅛
95⅝	90	Conversion, 3½%	81¾ 82	-⅛
80¼	72⅞	Do., 4%	100⅝ 101¼*	..
100	93	Do., 5%	105⅝ 106¼	-¼
101⅜	97⅜	Treas., 5% '33-35	103 103¼	..
100	96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	101 101¼	..
98⅜	94⅞	Do., 4% '30-32	101¼ 102	..
97½	93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	101 101⅛	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2¾%	62¼ 63¾	..
66	60¼	Do., 3%	69 70	..
65⅝	60	Local Loans, 3%	68⅞ 69⅛	-⅛
84⅝	80	Tyval 3% '23-53	83 85	..
266	239	Bank of England	269 271	..
82⅞	77⅛	Egyptian, 5%	84 86	..
71¼	60	India, 3½%	64⅝ 65¼	..
61¼	50½	Do., 5%	55¼ 56¾	..
51⅛	44	Do., 5%	46½ 47½	..
101⅝	98	Do., 5½%	102⅞ 103⅛	..
82¾	80¼	Do. 4% '50-55	87⅛ 88¼	..
109	105⅛	Sudan, 5½%	108¼ 109¼	..
66⅝	60	Ldn. City, 3%	68 69	..
76¼	70	Do., 5%	79¼ 80¼	..
104⅜	99¼	Met. Water, "B"	67½ 68½	..
104⅛	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104¼ 105¼	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	67 70	..
67	58⅜	Do., "A"	68 69	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3%	90 91	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½%	75 76	..
64	58	Pr. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
		"A"	.. ..	..
83⅛	76¼	Do., 4% "B"	85¼ 86½	+⅛
104	93	Do., 4¼%	102⅛ 103½	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	91 96	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	81 86	+1
91⅛	86¼	Can. 4% '40-60	94½ 95	..
85⅜	79⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	87¼ 87⅝	..
95¼	87⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	97¼ 97⅝	+⅛
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	86¼ 87¼	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	85¾ 86¼	..
113¼	106½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	110⅛ 111	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	104½ 105	..
85½	81⅜	N.Z., 4% '34-44	88¼ 89¼	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 5% '29-49	80¾ 81¼	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 5% '45-65	85 86	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	54 55	..
94¾	90½	Do., 4% 1933	84 89	..
99½	98¼	Do., 5% '45-65	75 80	..
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	77 82	..
104	98¼	N. Zeal., 5% '45-65	104½ 104¾	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	98¼ 99¼	+¼
89⅝	82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	88¼ 89¼	..
88⅝	82⅝	Do., 3½% '40	90¼ 90¾	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% '45-65	81¼ 82¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	104½ 105	..
100	89	QTd., 5% '40-60	75 80	..
81	73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	61 66	..
104¼	98¾	S. Af., 5% '45-75	104½ 104¾	..
91⅛	86¼	Do., 4% '43-63	92 92½	..
99⅝	89	S.A.'st., 5% '45-75	88 89¼	..
102¾	97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	103½ 104	..
95⅞	79½	Tas'a., 5½% '40	72 77	..
99¼	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	78 83	+1
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	57 62	..
99⅝	91	W.Aus., 5% '45-65	87 92	..
90⅛	86	Do., 3½% '20-35	77 82	..
81⅝	72	Do., 4% '42-62	61 66	+1

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Nov. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¼	Arg., 4% Rescission	86 88	..
80	Do., 4% 1900	79 81	..
92	Do., Port Cap., 5%	91 93	..
104¼	Austrian, 4%	103½ 104⅛	..
109¾	Belgian, 7%	109 110	..
79	Berlin (City of), 6%	78 80	..
45⅛	Brazil, 4% 1889	44 45	-⅛
53⅛	Do., 4% Rescission	52 54	..
54⅛	Do., 5% 1913	53 55	..
71½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	70 72	..
76	Do., 6½% 1927	74 76	-1
56	Buenos Aires, 3½%	55 57	..
75	Bulgaria, 7%	75 78	..
90½	Chile, 6% 1926	89 91	..
85	Do., 5% 1911	83 86	..
104	Do., 7½% 1922	102 104	..
99½	Chinese, 5% 1896	99 100	..
88¼	Do., 4½% 1898	87 88	..
68	Do., 5% 1912	52 53	+½
61½	Do., 5% 1913	67½ 68½	..
30	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	26 31	-1
54	Do., Hukuang, 5%	33 36	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8%	109 111	..
71⅞	Egyptian Unified	70 72	..
20⅝	French, 5%	20⅛ 20⅞	..
20⅝	Do., 4%	20¼ 20⅝	..
105	Midl. 6%	104½ 105½	..
105	Nord, 6%	104½ 105½	..
105	Orleans, 6%	104½ 105½	..
105⅞	P.L.M., 6%	104½ 106½	..
110¾	Scine (Dept. of), 7%	110¼ 111¼	..
100¾	German, 7%	100¼ 101¼	..
76	Do., 5½% 1930	72½ 74½	-½
63½	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61 64	..
81	Do., 5% 1914	79 81	..
81	Do., 7% Refugee	100 101	..
102¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	90½ 91½	..
18¼	Hungarian, 7½%	101½ 102½	..
100¼	Italian, 3½%	17½ 18½	..
77½	Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	99½ 100½	..
76	Japan, 4% 1899	76 77	-¼
102	Do., 5% 1907	91½ 92½	-¾
95¼	Do., 6% 1924	101¼ 102¼	..
104½	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94¼ 95¼	..
16⅛	Mexican, 5%	14½ 15¼	..
58	Perm. 6% 1928	51 56	+1
82	Polish, 7%	80 83	..
43½	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43 43	..
42½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	41½ 42½	..
2	Russian, 4% 1889	1 2	..
2	Do., 5% 1906	1 2	..
79½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	76½ 77½	-½
84½	Do., 7% 1930	82 84	..
104¼	Siamese, 6% 1924	103½ 104¼	..
113¼	Turkish, 4% Unified	71½ 81½	..
59¾	Uruguay, 5½%	59 61	..
41½	Peruvian Corporation	4 5	..
32½	Do., Pref.	31 33	..
102	German Potash, 7%	100½ 101½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

—	—	Great Western	67¼ 68¼	-¼
—	—	Do., 4% Deb.	84½ 85½	..
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd.	100½ 102	..
—	—	Do., 5% Pref.	94½ 95½	..
32¾	—	L. Mid. and Scottish	32 33	-½
—	—	Do., 4% Deb.	81¼ 82¼	..
—	—	Do., 4% Gtd.	78¼ 79¼	-¼
—	—	Do., 4% Pref.	64 65	..
6¼	—	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	6 6½	..
17	—	Do., Pref.	16¼ 17	-¼
—	—	Do., 3% Deb.	58 59	..
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	74½ 75½	..
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	56½ 57½	-¼
—	—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	40 41½	-½
69½	—	Metropolitan	68½ 69½	-¼
76½	—	Met. Dist.	66 67	-¼
25¾	—	Southern, Defd.	22¼ 23	-¼
67¼	—	Do., Pref.	66 67	-¼
—	—	Do., 4% Deb.	84¼ 85¼	+¼
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd.	100 101½	..
24⅛	—	Do., 5% Pref.	91 92	..
104½	—	Underground, £1	24 4½ 24 10½	..
—	—	Do., Income	103½ 105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

48	—	Antofagasta, Cons.	41 43	-1½
—	—	Argentine Gt. West.	64 66	..
—	—	Argentine N. Eastn.	26 28	..
77	—	B.A. Gt. Southern	72½ 73½	-½
70½	—	B.A. and Pacific	69½ 70½	..
65	—	B.A. Western	59½ 61½	-1
45	—	Canadian Pacific (£25)	44¼ 44½	-1
65	—	Central Argentine	59½ 61½	-1½
65	—	Central Uruguay	62 64	..
22	—	Cordoba Central	12½ 14½	..
65	—	Do., 2nd Pref.	20 22	..
29	—	Costa Rica	28 30	..
75	—	Entre Rios	68 70	..
—	—	Int. Cent. America	10 13	..
28	—	Leopoldina	6 6	..
6	—	Mexican, 1st Pref.	4 5	..
2⅞	—	Nitrate (Bearer)	2¾ 3	..
165	—	San Paulo	155 160	-4
7	—	United of Havana	5 7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	61¹⁵/₁₆	..	Lloyds, A	64 9	+3d
Alexanders	69 3	+3d	Martins	7⅝	-1⁵/₁₆
Anglo-S. Am.	5½	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅛	..
Bk. of Aust.	7	+⅛	Midland, £1	79 0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅞	-1⁵/₁₆	Do., £12	.. ..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	59½	+½	Nat. of N.Z.	95½	+1½
Bk. of N.S.W.	29	..	Nat. of S.A.	5⅝	..
Bk. of N.Z.	53/6*	-6d	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Barclays, A	59½	..	Nat. Egypt	27¾	..
Do., B	57/9	+3d	Nat. India	42½	..
Do., D.C.O.	26 0	..	Nat. Prov.	14¹⁵/₁₆	+1⁵/₁₆
B. Overseas	5⁹/₁₆	+⅛	Ryl. of Can.	58	..
Can. Com.	48	+½	Ryl. of Scot.	356½	+½
Char. India	16⅞	..	Stand. S.A.	15¼	..
District	64/6	-3d	Un. of Aust.	8	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	4¹⁵/₁₆*	..	Un. Discount	9¹⁵/₁₆	-⅛
Hambros	8⅝	..	Westminster	79/9	+6d
Hong-kong	113	-½	Do., £1	52/3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	21¼	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14⅛*	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Prudential	25	..
Britannic	16	..	Do., "B"	40/9	..
Com. Un.	24⁵/₁₆	..	Eagle Star	8¼	..
Empr'rs'Liab.	12½	..	R. Exchange	6¾	..
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	-3d	Scottish "A"	16⅝*	..
Guardian	10⅝*	..	Sea	74/6	..
Ldn. and L.	28⅛	..	Sun. Insur.	.. ..	..
Ldn. Assur.	10¼	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	81/0*	..
N. Brit. & M.	36	..	Sun Life	55	..
Nthn. Assur.	16⅝	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6¹³/₁₆	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	11¹⁵/₁₆	..
Bleachers	17/3	-3d	Fine Spinners	21/0	..
Borax, Def.	7⅛	+⅛	Hoyle, J.	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	21 4½	..	Impl. Chem.	19/6	-1½d
Brit.Celanese	8/6	-6d	Do., Def.	5/6	-1½d
B. Cl. Dyers	3 7½	-3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
Brit. Enka	4/6	..	Linen Thread	1¼	..
Calico Print.	9/3	-3d	Lister	12/6	-5d
Can. Celanese	2⅛	..	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Ch'se Amer.	3	..	Ryland's	16/6	..
Coats	59/0	..	Salt Union	1⁵/₁₆	..
Cook, Son	7/6	..	Salts (S'W'rs)	2/3	..
Courtaulds	2¹³/₁₆	-1⁵/₁₆	Snia Viscosa	8/3	-3d
			Wardle& Dav	1¹³/₃₂	..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Am. Elec. In.	22/3	..	Hydro Elec.	27¾	+¼
Atlas	22/0	..	Johnson&Ph.	35/0*	+1/0
BarcelonaTr.	25	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	43/6	+6d
B'mouth&Pt.	62/0	..	Mex.L't. Com.	51	..
Braz. Trac.	26⅝	+⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	75	..
Brit. Insuld.	70/0	+6d	Mid.Counties	28/9	+3d
Brush Elec.	106	..	N'ern Elec.	25/3	+3d
Callenders	65/0	..	Perak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	55/6	..	Siemens	21¼*	..
Crystal Pal.	50/9	-3d	Teleg. Const.	17⅛	..
Ekcles Elec.	41/0	..	Vic. Falls	21⅜	..
Gen. Elec.	47/0	..	Whitehall, Pf.	25/3	..
Hanley's Tst.	6*	+1⁵/₁₆	Yorkshire	54/6	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	61¹⁵/₁₆	..	Lloyds, A	64/9	+3d
Alexanders	69/3	+3d	Martins	7⁹/₁₆	-1⁵/₁₆
Anglo-S. Am.	5½	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅛	..
Bk. of Aust.	7	+⅛	Midland, £1	79/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅞	-1⁵/₁₆	Do., £12	.. ..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	59½	+½	Nat. of N.Z.	95½	+1½
Bk. of N.S.W.	29	..	Nat. of S.A.	5⅝	..
Bk. of N.Z.	53/6*	-6d	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Barclays, A	59½	..	Nat. Egypt	27¾	..
Do., B	57/9	+3d	Nat. India	42½	..
Do., D.C.O.	26 0	..	Nat. Prov.	14¹⁵/₁₆	+1⁵/₁₆
B. Overseas	5⁹/₁₆	+⅛	Ryl. of Can.	58	..
Can. Com.	48	+½	Ryl. of Scot.	356½	+½
Char. India	16⅞	..	Stand. S.A.	15¼	..
District	64/6	-3d	Un. of Aust.	8	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	4¹⁵/₁₆*	..	Un. Discount	9¹⁵/₁₆	-⅛
Hambros	8⅝	..	Westminster	79/9	+6d
Hong-kong	113	-½	Do., £1	52/3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	21¼	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14⅛*	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Prudential	25	..
Britannic	16	..	Do., "B"	40/9	..
Com. Un.	24⁵/₁₆	..	Eagle Star	8¼	..
Empl'rs'Liab.	12½	..	R. Exchange	6¾	..
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	-3d	Scottish "A"	16⅝*	..
Guardian	10⅝*	..	Sea	74/6	..
Ldn. and L.	28⅛	..	Sun. Insur.	.. ..	..
Ldn. Assur.	10¼	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	81/0*	..
N. Brit. & M.	36	..	Sun Life	55	..
Nthn. Assur.	16⅝	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6¹³/₁₆	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	11¹⁵/₁₆	..
Bleachers	17/3	-3d	Fine Spinners	21/0	..
Borax, Def.	7⅛	+⅛	Hoyle, J.	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	21 4½	..	Impl. Chem.	19/6	-1½d
Brit.Celanese	8/6	-6d	Do., Def.	5/6	-1½d
B. Cl. Dyers	3 7½	-3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
Brit. Enka	4/6	..	Linen Thread	1¼	..
Calico Print.	9/3	-3d	Lister	12/6	-5d
Can. Celanese	2⅛	..	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Ch'se Amer.	3	..	Ryland's	16/6	..
Coats	59/0	..	Salt Union	1⁵/₁₆	..
Cook, Son	7/6	..	Salts (S'W'rs)	2/3	..
Courtaulds	2¹³/₁₆	-1⁵/₁₆	Snia Viscosa	8/3	-3d
			Wardle& Dav	1¹³/₃₂	..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Am. Elec. In.	22/3	..	Hydro Elec.	27¾	+¼
Atlas	22/0	..	Johnson&Ph.	35/0*	+1/0
BarcelonaTr.	25	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	43/6	+6d
B'mouth&Pt.	62/0	..	Mex.L't. Com.	51	..
Braz. Trac.	26⅝	+⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	75	..
Brit. Insuld.	70/0	+6d	Mid.Counties	28/9	+3d
Brush Elec.	106	..	N'ern Elec.	25/3	+3d
Callenders	65/0	..	Perak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	55/6	..	Siemens	21¼*	..
Crystal Pal.	50/9	-3d	Teleg. Const.	17⅛	..
Eckles Elec.	41/0	..	Vic. Falls	21⅜	..
Gen. Elec.	47/0	..	Whitehall, Pf.	25/3	..
Hanley's Tst.	6*	+1⁵/₁₆	Yorkshire	54/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	6/9	..	ImperialTob.	4¹³/₁₆	-1⁵/₁₆
Am. Dred. Dl.	3/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	57/9	..
Apollinaris	2/0	..	Int. Nickel	18⅝	-⅛
Assd. Cement	25/-	-5d	Kreuger & T.	23⅝	-⅛
Bevril Def.	37/5	..	Lambert	2¾	..
Brit. Alum.	33/11½	-4½d	Lautaro, Pf.	2⅝	+1⁵/₁₆
Brit. Am. Tb.	5/3	..	Do., Def'rred	4½	..
Brit. & S.Pwr.	12/0	..	Lever 7% Pf.	24/-	-1½d
Brit. Match	24/7½	..	Liverpool Nt.	6/3	..
Brit.Oil Cake	28/0	..	London Brick	40/3	-1½d
Brit.PortCm.	2¹³/₁₆	+⅛	Marconi Mar.	1¹³/₁₆	+⅛
Brit. Ropes	2/6	..	Do., Cas.	⅝	+⅛
Cth.&W.'ply	12	..	Mather & P.	1⅞	..
Do.7½%'A'	25⅛	+⅛	Nairn M.&C.	17/6	..
Do.5½%Pf.	72½	..	P. & O. Def.	40/6	..
Carreras' A	58¹⁵/₁₆	..	Phillips (G.)	19/9	..
Col. Graph.	2¹⁵/₁₆	+⅛	Pinchin J'son	40/6	-6d
Crittall	20 7½	..	Prim. Hldgs.	24/0	..
Cr.&Bl. 1 Pf.	11/7½	..	Royal Mail	12½	..
Cunard St'm.	16/0	..	Rud.Arc. Mt.	6/5	-3d
Dunlop Rbr.	11/6	-1½d	8th. Met. Gas	105	..
E. Ready'd B.	18/6	..	Spitfers	21/9	-3d
Finlay Jar.	4	..	Swed.Mtch.B.	13¹⁵/₁₆	-1⁵/₁₆
Furness W.	33/5	..	Tate & Lyle	11¹⁵/₁₆	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19/9	..	Tarapaca, Nit.	4/6	..
Gaumont Br.	15/10½	-6d	Turner & N.	53/6	..
Globe Tel. ..	14¼	..	Utd. Dairies	32/3	..
Grasschop'rs	2¹⁵/₁₆	..	Utd. Molasses	19/-	-6d
Harris'n&C.	4³²/₃₂	..	Unilever	2	-1₃₂
Imp.Con.Gas	350	..	Utd. Tob.(6/-)	4	..
Imp. Smelt.	12/6	..	Wall PaperD.	35*	+6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	4/0	..	Howard & B.	13₃₂	-1₃₂
Armstrong	0/6	..	Lambert	50/0	..
Babcock&W.	52/0	+3d	Pease & Ptns.	1/6	-1½d
Baldwins	2/1½	+1½d	Platt Bros.	5/0	..
Bengal	5/4½	..	Powell Duff	6/0	+3d
B.S.A.	8/0	..	Richds. West	2/6	..
Bolsover	14/5	..	Ruston & H.	3/6	..
BrownJohn	2/0	..	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/0	..	Staveley	20/9	..
Consett	6/1½	+1½d	Stew.&Ld.Def.	25/7½	..
Cory (Wm.)	59/0*	-5d	S. Durham	18/9	..
Dorman Long	4/6	..	Swan Hunter	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale	0/6	..	Tata Deb.	98	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6	..	Thomas, R.	1/3	..
Guest, Keen	26/4½	-1½d	Vickers	7/4½	-1½d
Hadfields	6/3	..	Workington	2/6	..
Harld.&W.P.	5/10½	+1½d	Weardale Df.	20/0	..
Hopkinson ..	24/0	..	Yk.Am.A&D	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	27/0	-3d	National Bus	23/3	..
Dennis Bros.	34/6	..	Rolls-Royce	40/6	..
Ford	65/6	..	Rover (8/0)	5/9	..
Guy Motors	10/3	..	Singer	18/6	..
Humber	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	4/9	..
Imp.Airways	18/6	-3d	Smith, S., Pf.	2/9	..
Leyland	53/9	-9d	Thornycroft	32/3*	-1/6
Lucas, J.	68/0	+6d	Tilt. & Brit.	34/3	..
Morris,7%Pf.	22/3	..	T.S. Motors	6/0	..
Napier, D...	9/6	..	Tilling, T..	4¹⁵/₁₆	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/3	..	Hoare	62/0	+3d
BarclayPerk.	25/9	..	Ind, Coope	63/9	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	55/6	-3d	Meux's	35/0	..
Benskin's	57/0	..	Mitch'y & B.	55/6	..
C.of Lon.,Df.	12/0	-3d	S. African	5/6	..
Courage	60/0	..	Taylor Wlkr.	32/9	+3d
Distillers	60/0	-6d	WalkerP.&C.	19/3	..
Guinness	107/5	+3d	Watney, Df.	57/9	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aërated B.	18/9	..	Lewis, Ptd.	47/0	..
Army & N.	3⅜	..	Lipton	4/1½	..
Barker	56/9	..	Lyons, "A"	42³²/₃₂*	-1₃₂
Boots Pure D	5⅞	..	Maple	29/0	..
Carlton	24/0	..	Map. & Webb	8/3	..
Debenhams	5/10½	-1½d	Maypole,Def.	4/7½	..
Fredk.Hotels	7/6	-6d	Savoy Hotel	27/0	..
Gordon Htls.	10/7½	-3d	Selfridge, Ptd	23/0	..
Harrods	57/6	-6d	Smart Bros.	7⅛	..
Harrds(B.A.)	14/3	..	Spi'rs&P.10/-	18/0	..
House&G.B.	14/3	..	Waring & G.	6/0	..
Internat. Tea	19/6	-1½d	Whiteley	43/9	+9d

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	31/0	..	Dalgety	7¾	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	17/0*	..	Forestal	13/3	..
Aust. Est. M.	43	..	Goldsbr. Mt.	20/0	..
Aust.Merc.f.p.	3	..	Hudson's B.	1¹³/₁₆	+1⁵/₁₆
Brit. N.Born.	4/3	..	Kassala Cot.	1/2	..
City Ld.Real	17/0*	..	N.Z.L. & M.	80	..
Cordova	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	21⅜*	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/0	-1½d	L. Asiatic	2/7½	-4½d
An.-Dutch	25/0	-1½d	Lumut	1¼	..
An.-Java	0/10½	..	Malacca	⅝	..
An.-Malay	1³²/₃₂	..	Malayalam	17/0	..
Bah. Ltas	⅜	..	Mendaris	1/2	..
Bajoe & Kldeel	18¹³/₁₆	..	Merlimau	1 1/4½	..
Batu Tiga	12/6	..	Pataling	¼	..
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	Perak	1 1/10½	..
Bukit Mert'm	1/6	..	Rembau Jeleh	16/3	..
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	24/3	-3d
Cons. Malay.	2/9	..	Sarawak	0/9	..
Duff Devt.	²³²/₃₂	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..
E. Asiatic	1 4½	-1½d	Semah	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	12/0	..	Sialang	1¹¹/₁₆	..
Gula Kalumpang	⅝	..	Straits Rbr.	21³²/₃₂	..
Highlands ..	1	..	Sum. Para.	1/9	..
Java Invest.	1³²/₃₂	..	Tandjong	1¹¹/₁₆	..
Java United	1³¹/₃₂	..	Tanjong Mal.	2³²/₃₂	..
Jugra&Carey	9/6	..	Telogoredjo	9/6	..
Kapar Para	1³¹/₃₂	..	U. Serdang..	2/6	-1½d
Kuala Lump.	1¹¹/₁₆	..	U.Sua Bet'ng	2¹¹/₁₆	..
Labu	1¹¹/₁₆	..	U. Sumatra	1/0	..
Lanadron	5/16	..	U. Temlang	1/3	..
Linggi	1¹¹/₁₆	..	Vallambrosa	3/9	..

TEA

Amal. Est..	17¼	..	Eastn. Prod.	3⅝	..
An.-Ceylon	24/9	..	Empire ..	1½	..
Assam Co. ..	28/3	..	Galaha ..	29³²/₃₂	..
Assam Front.	20/9	..	Imperial Tea	30/7½	..
Bogaw'Tawa	5¹⁵/₁₆	..	Jhanzie	2¼	..
Brahmap'tra	3 1½	..	Jokai	22³²/₃₂	-1₃₂
Brit. Indian	42/6	..	Jorehaut ..	59/6	..
Budia Beta	60/0	..	Lanka Plant.	1⅞	..
Carolina ..	2¹⁵/₁₆	..	Lebong ..	76/0	..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅝	..	Lungia ..	10/6	..
Chargola ..	8/9	..	Makum ..	53/0	-6d
Chubwa ..	3¹³/₃₂	..	Nedeem ..	3/6	..
Cons. T. & L.	17⅞	..	New Dimbula	5/6	..
Darjeeling ..	27³²/₃₂	..	NuwaraEliya	5½	..
Darj. Cons.	3½	..	Pabbojan ..	51³²/₃₂	-1₃₂
Deundi ..	13/6	..	Scot. T. & L.	23³²/₃₂	..
Dooars ..	38/0	..	Singlo ..	23¹⁶	..
DoomDooma	3¾	-9d	Travancore	43/6	..
Eastn.Assam	3⅜	..	Upper Assam	36/6	..

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Gen. Union. 24½ ½ ½ ½
Gen. Stat. and Bldg. Soc. 4s. 15s. ½ ½
Gen. Stat. and Bldg. Soc. 5% 21 21½ ½ ½ ½
Do. 5% Pref.. 19/6 ½
Gen. Trust. 5/-
Gramlon. 10/-
Great and Gen. 15½ 15½ 9-9 ½ ½
Liverpool and Lon. and Globe. 4% Deb. Thames and Mer-
Do. 5% Pref. 80½ ½ ½
Lombard Banking. 20/-
Lon. and Lancashire. 24½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Lon. and Provincials. 23s/19/3 90½ 23s/19/3
Lon. and Scottish. 23s/19/3 90½ 23s/19/3
Do. 5% Pref. 95½ ½
Pearl Life. 21/- 21½ ½
Phœnix. 2/6-3 4/-
Prudential. 10/- 10½ ½
Do. 5% Pref. 87
Rec. Life and Gen. 4% Deb. 77 6
Sec. Consolidated. 5% Deb. 93½ ½ 4½
Sec. Guarantee. 126
Sec. Industrial. 13/- 14½ ½
Sec. Mercantile. 150 48 8
Sterling. 227/-
Do. 5% Pref. 98½ 3½ ½
Trustees Corp. 240
Do. 4½% Pref. 89
Utilities and General. 5% Pref.. 80
Winterbottom. 5% Pref.. 86½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aberdeen Ceylon and Eastn.. 12/- 12/-
Clyde and Mersey. 5% Pref.. 82½
E. of Scot., 5% Deb., 95½ ††

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Assd. Anthracite. 4/- 9/9 -/7½
Do. 7% Pref.. 15/11½ ½
Babcock and Wilcox. 25/3 -/6 -/3 -/6 2/- 2/-
Baldwins, Non-Convert. 61½ Deb.. 59 ½
Beardmore. 7½% Pref.. -/7½
Bengal. 3/11 3/7½ 4/- 5/3 -/3 -/3
Brown (John), "A" 7% Pref.. 3/-
Do.. "B" 7%. 1/6
Canadian Colls. 5% "A" Deb.. 44½ ½
Do. 5% "B" Deb.. 14½ ½
Cory (Wm.). 59/- 8/9
Do.. 5% Pref.. 92/6
Dorman, Long. 4/6¼
Do.. 5½% Deb. 96½
Fairbairn Lawson. 1/3½ 0/10½ -/10½ 1/3½
Do.. 7½% Notes. 66½ ½ ½
Gosd. Kem. 26/- -/6 -/3
Do.. Pref. (free of tax). 5½ ½
Do.. 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax). 19/1½ -/1½ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Do.. 4% Deb.. 81½
Harland and Wolff. 6% Pref.. 5/10½ -/11¼ -/10½ -/9
Horden Collieries. 17/10½
Do.. 5½% Deb.. 90½
Lysaght. 5½% Deb.. 102½ 3½ 3
Marsha. -/6
Pease and Partners. 1/6 -/6¼
Peters. 22/3
Powell-Duffryn. 5/10½
Do.. 7% Deb. 95½ 6 5½ 6
Projectile and Eng.. 6/-††
Ruston and Hornsby. 3/4½ -/7½ -/7½
Scaife. 20/3 -/3
Stewarts and Lloyds. Debd.. 23/3
Thomas (Richd.). 7% Deb.. 95½
Thornycroft. 31/3 2/6 1/3 -/3 2/6
Vickers. 7/-
Do.. 5% Non-Cum. Pref.. 16/10½
Do.. 5% Cum. Pref. (††). 18/11½ 18/- -/3 18/- -/3
Weardale. Debd.. 20/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman. 21/10
Darwins. W. H. Allman. 2/3 Pref.. -/3 -/1½
Duffield Iron. 2 3¼ -/6 -/3¼
Sensible Heat Dist. 1-3††
Staveley Coal and Iron. 20/- 20/3 20/-
Tredegar. "A" (14/- pd.). 6/1½†† -/3 -/3
Do.. "B." 10/3

MINES

Ashanti. 32/4½ -/7½ -/4½
Bechuanaland. 6/5½
Cent. Prov. Manganese Ore. 53/9 2/6 -/9¾
Consol. Gold of S. Africa. 20/3¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/11¼ 1/6 -/3 -/6 -/3
Do.. 2nd Pref.. 15/6 -/6
De Beers. 40% Pref. (Bearer). 91½ ½†† 11½ ½ 27½ 3½ 11½
Do.. Debd.. (Bearer). 5½ ½ 7½ 8½
Do.. Pref. 65½ 71½ 7-7½ -/9 -/9 70/- 70/-
Lond. Tin. 3/3½ -/3½† 7/10½
Do.. 7½% Pig. Pref.. 5/- 4/10½
Nyasa. 1/9 10/9¼ 9/7½ -/9
Van Ryn. 3/4¼ 2/5½ -/6
Zoroaster. 6/9 -/6
Zoroaster of India. 4/3 -/3
Pahang Consol.. 7/- -/3 6/10½
Rio Tinto. 5% Pref. (Bearer). 84/4½
Do. Debd. (Bearer). 87/11½
Sth. Crofty. 1/6-2
Tanganyika Concessions. 27/9¼
Tekka Corp.. 46/3 -/3 7/6 6/3
Van Ryn. 7/1½ -/6½ -/12
Vereeniging. 31/10½ 2/6
Wahl. 12/3 -/3 -/9 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseve.. -/6 -/6 -/-
Golden Horse-Shoe (New). 9/9¼ -/3
Gt. Boulder Prop.. 1 3½ -/2 -/3¼ -/2
Hampton. -/6 -/4
Lake View and Star. 8/11½ -/3 -/4½ -/9 9/0¼ 8/9 -/7½ -/9
Mount Lyell. 9/0 4½ -/6 -/7½ 9/-½ 9/-½ -/-½
North Broken Hill. 38/3
Sulphide Corpn.. 4/11½ 3
Wallaroo and Moonta. 5/7½ 5/7½ 5/7½ 5/7½
Wiluna. 15/- 15/-A -/11½ 15/- -/3 -/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Aver Hitam. 11/9 -/4½
Burma Corpn.. 9/5¼ -/6 -/3¼ -/4½ -/6 -/3¼ -/3½ -/6 -/4½
Champion Reef of India. 7/- 7/-
Chemical Corpn.. 7/4½
Fabulosa. -/4½†† -/5½††
Gopeng Consol. 39 4½
Hongkong. 7/- 7/-
Killingtail (ex. at 6/-. 2/3 pd.). 7/6A†† -/9††
Malayan Tin Dredging. 17/4½ -/4½ -/7½
Mexican Corpn.. 4/11½ 3
Minerals Separation. 95/7½†† 6/3††
Mining Corp. of Canada. 7/9¼ -/6 -/6 -/12½ 6/10½ 7/- -/3
Mining Trust. 6/- 7/11¼ 8/- 7/11¼ 8/-
Mount Elliott. 19/6
North Broken Hill. 38/3
Panama Corp.. 13/12
Pandora River. 3/12½ 3/-
Rezende. 17/4½
Rosario Copper. 2/6 -/7
Rosario and Sml. Con. 4% Deb.. 79½
Rosario and Sml. Con. 5% Deb.. 84½
Selukwe Gold Estates. 4% Deb.. 80½ 79½
Selukwe Tobacco. 2/6 6 6 6
Sherwood Starr. 1/3 -/3 -/3
Sungei Besi. 7/7½
Tanjong Kling. 11/7½ 12/11½ 11/10½
Tronoh. 5/9 -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/10½ 6/2¼ -/2¼ 6/- 6/- 6/-
Tronoh. 14/- -/6 14/-
Vipond. 3/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European. 14/12½ -/4½
Anglo Amer. 15/3
Do.. 6% Pref.. 82¼ 2
Anglo-Diamond. 8/11½ -/3 -/6 -/9 -/11½ -/3 -/13¼
Bantjes. 3/4 3/5¼ -/11½ 4/0¼ 3/9 3/8½
Bevans Mynkura. 5/6 6/7½††
-/6 -/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/6
Cam and Motor. 12/6 -/6
Chimp-Eylands. 5/10½
Cons. Diamond. 5/3†† 5/- 5/-
Do.. 7½% Pref.. 5/10½
Cons. Main Reef. 18/3 -/3
Crown Mines. 72/6 -/11½ 1/6¼ 3/- -/11½
Durban Roodepoort Deep. 11/3 -/3
East Rand Prop.. 7/9 -/4½ -/11½ -/6
Eersteling. 1/6
Geldenhuis Deep. 8/11½ -/11½
Gen. Min. and Finance. 10/7½
Glynn's Proprietary. 4/6 -/6
Gold Fields Rhodesian. 5/4½ -/9
Government Areas. 31/3 -/3 -/6
Johannesburg Cons.. 32 4½ -/3 1/9 2/3 -/3 1/9
Kaleka. 1/-
Langlaagte Est. 23/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/3
Lond. and Rhodesian. 1/7½ -/7½ -/6
Lydenburg Plat. 10/1¼ 9/-
Lyttl Gold Areas. 3/4½
Meyer and Charlton. 15/6 -/9
Modderfontein. 4 5/-
Modderfontein Deep Levels. 27/-
Modderfontein East. 22/3½ -/9 3/4½
Do. Changes. 39 4½ 40/- 38/9 40/- 39/4½ 40/- 39/4½
New Kleinfontein. 3/- -/4½ 3/-
New Modderfontein. 61/10½ 2/9 3/12½ 1/16½ 3/- 2/6 3/- 2/6 4/3½ 1/16½
New State Areas. 40/- 37/8½ -/6½
New Stern. 6/9
Nigel Coal. -/3††
Nourse Mines. 1-3††
Pioneer. 3/6½ 4/-
Premier Gold. 9/- 9/3 -/10½ -/11¼ 2/- 6/9¼ -/9
Randfontein. 12/3 -/3½ -/6 -/9¼ -/6
Do.. 6% Debs.. 97½
Rand's. 3/6 -/3
Rhodesia Broken Hill. 1/7½
Rhodesian-Katanga. 18/1½ -/9
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer.. 14/6
Rhodesian Corpn.. 1/3 -/3½ -/3 -/2¼ -/11½
Roan Antelope. 15/-
Robinson Dep., A." 16/-
Do.. "B." 9/- 9/- 8/9¼ -/9¼ -/9½ -/9 -/11½
Selukwe. 2/9
Simmer and Jack. 2/4½
S. African Townships. 1/3½
S.W. Africa Co.. 16/1½ -/3
Springs. 60/- 1/1½
Sub Nigel. 54/6 -/6 -/9 -/9
Sunrise. 1/- -/1½
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay. 98/9
Transvaal Gold. 5/-
Van Ryn. 3/7½ 3/4½ -/4½ 6/9½ -/3
Wankie. 24/- 3/- 4/- -/3
W. Rand Consd.. 8/5¼ -/5 -/5¼ -/3½ -/3¼ -/5¼ -/7½ -/5¼ -/6¼ -/6
W. Springs. 12/9†† -/7½ -/5¼ -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/9
Willoughby's. 7/7½
Witwatersrand Deep. 3/6 -/3½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston. 1/4½ -/6 -/6 -/7½
Bank of the Gambia. 2/6
Bisichi. 5/1½ -/1½
Ex-Lands Nigeria. 1/9††
Faull. -/6½
Gaboon. 1/- -/6¼ -/6¼
Naraguta Extd. Areas. -/3††
Tequah and Abosso. 2/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/7½

NITRATE

Lautaro. Nos. 240001 to 420000 and 550001 to 1212000, Bearer. 50/7½ 1/3 -/3 50/- -/7½ 50/- -/7½ 1/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro. 24 1½ 1½

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian. 10/9½ -/6 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/9¼ -/9½
Anglo-Persian. 60/3¼†† 60/- 59/6½ 60/- 59/9¼
Do.. 6% Pref.. 24/11½ -/11½ -/4½
Do.. 6% Pref.. 25/3¼ -/6
Do.. 7% Pref.. 101¼
Brit. Controll. 7%. "A" Deb.. 103½A††
Burmah. 74/10½†† 5/1½ 3/6 1/16½ 3/6††† 3/6
Do.. 5% Deb.. 99½
Do.. 5½% Deb.. 103½†† 3

Canadian Eagle. 7/6 -/6 -/3¼ -/4½ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/6 -/3¼ -/1½ -/7½ -/3¼ -/3½
Lobitos. 27/6 -/6¼
Mexican Eagle. 7/- -/6¼
Do.. 8% Pref.. 17/6A
Shell. Transport (Regd.). 75/11½ -/7½ -/7½ -/10½ -/11¼ -/7½ -/11¼ 3/- -/3¼ -/6 -/3½ -/7½ -/3 -/3¼ -/6 -/3 1/11¼ -/11¼ -/7½
Do. (Unregd.). 75/11½ 6/3†† 5/7½ 6/3 5/7½ 5/-
6/3 5/11¼ -/11¼ -/7½
Do.. 7% Pref.. 25/3 -/11½ -/3 -/11½ -/3 5/- 5/-
Spies. -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American. 14/3 -/6
Apex (Trinidad). 1/3½ -/3 -/3½ -/6 -/11½ -/3½ -/3
Baku Consd.. A." Pref.. -/1
Brit. Burmah. 4/3½ -/9 -/9 -/3
Brit. Controlled. 1/4½ -/6 -/6 -/6
Do.. 7% Prefd.. 24/6½ -/7½ -/9½ -/9 -/6
Petroleum Storage. 25/- 3†† 6/- 4/6 5/3½
Do.. Debd.. 2/6½
Standard Export. 8% Non-Vtg. Prefd.. 103½ 3¼ 4½
Tocuyo of Venezuela. 5/10½
Trinidad Leaseholds. 25/4½ -/7½ -/4½ -/7½ 6/6 -/3 5/3¼ -/3¼
Utd. Brit. of Trinidad. 4/4½†† -/7½ -/6 -/6¾ -/4½ -/3 -/4½
Ural Caspian. -/4½ -/5
Venezuelan Concess.. 31/3 -/3

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra. 9/-††
Anglo-Dutch of Java. 25/3†† 5/- -/11½ -/3 5/-
Anglo-Java. -/10½†† 1/-
Do.. 7% Deb.. 80
Anglo-Malay. 5/-
Anglo-Sumatra. 22/6 3/- 2/6 3/-
Bertam Cons.. 2/6 -/7
Castlereagh. 1/5 -/5 -/6 -/6
Djasinga. 6/9
Dunlop Plant.. 6% Pref.. 20/9 1/11½ 20/9
Harrisons and Crosfield. 29/-
Jelai Estate. 13/6
Jokai. 56/10½ -/10½
Kisan Kevan Hills. 35 4½
Namdang. 27/-
Nedeem. 56/3
Pandan. 14/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Adams Peak. 22/11½††
Assam Agency. 1/-
Assam-Docaars. 35½††
Bogwantalawa Dist.. 76/3††
Dalla Bedde. 58/9
Halem. 19/9 20/-
Lunuva. 40/9
Ragalla. 60 4½ -/4½
Soutlin. 1st. 22/6 -/6 2/-
Stanmore. 6½ Debs. (Reg.). 98½ ½

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American. 194 3
Anglo-American. 6% Prefd.. 103¾ 2½ ½
Anglo-Portuguese. 19/-
Cables and Wireless. 7½% "A." 23¼ ½ ¾ 3 3 ¼ ¾
Do.. "B." 11½
Do.. 5½% Pref.. 73 2½ 3 2½ ½ ½ 3 2½
Cuban. 5% Bds.. 85½†
Eastern. 6% Pref.. 66†† 5½
International. 29
Jutland. 5½% Bds.. 102¼†† ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi. 12/4½ 12/-
Radio Corp. of Amer.. 81 7½ ¾ 4 ½ ⅝ ⅝

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine. 6% Pref.. 20/-
Do.. 4½% Deb.. 68 8
Do.. 5% Deb.. 51¼ ¼
Barcelona Traction. 26¼ 5½ ¼ ½ ¼ ¾ ½ ¼ ⅛
Brit. Columbia. 5% Perp. Pref.. 96
Do.. 4½% Perp. Deb.. 86½
Brit. Elect. Tract.. 8% Pref.. 128
Do.. Debd.. 1400 1400
Do.. 6% Pig. Pref.. 130 1 129½
B.A. Lacroze. 5% Cons. Mt. Deb.. 66 ½
London and Sub.. 5% Pref.. 10/9
Do.. 4½% Deb.. 75½
L.G.O.C.. 5% Deb.. 100

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

will be found on page 27, column 4

London United. 5% Pref., 2/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½
Mexico. 5% Bds. (Endsd.). 61½
Shanghai. 7/4½
Toronto Sub.. 4½% Deb.. 48½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B'ham. and Dist.. 6% Prefce.. 20/3 -/3 -/3
Hants. and Dorset. 6½% Prefce.. 21/3 -/3 -/3
Scot. Tract.. 21/3A
Sunderland Dist.. 6/7½

WATER WORKS

Monte Video. 11¼
Prov. of B.A.. 23/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lowestoft. New (7½). 11¼††

NEWS

CONGO BORDER DRILL HOLE RESULTS

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING.—The sales of coal by the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended November 22 amounted to 115,000 tons.

TAQUAH AND ABOSSO MINES.—The values of the reef beyond the fault in levels Nos. 17 and 18 North, referred to in the last quarterly report, are now advised as 44s. 6d. over 50in., and 42s. 9d. over 45in. respectively.

SULPHIDE CORPORATION.—During the four weeks ended November 15 there were milled 11,327 tons of Central mine ore, producing 1,995 tons of leady concentrates (including 59 tons from the de-leading plant), which assayed 51oz. silver and 70 per cent. lead, together with 2,625 tons of zinc concentrates assaying 4oz. silver, 2 per cent. lead, and 53 per cent. zinc per ton.

WAIHI GOLD MINING.—During the 21 days ended November 15 there were crushed 17,654 tons and 6,148 fine ounces of gold and 32,111 fine ounces of silver were produced. No. 3 Level, Favona Lode (460ft. East of No. 6 Shaft Crosscut).—Driven to the West 27ft. in ore worth 17s. 3d. per ton; driven to the East 28ft. in ore worth £1 16s. 9d. per ton. No. 9 Level, Martha Lode East (in 3 crosscuts, Eastern Area).—West 34ft. driving East in ore worth £2 4s. 6d. per ton. No. 11 Level.—Dominion Lode East of McNamara Crosscut (in Junction Eastern Area).—North 22ft. in ore worth £2 1s. 3d. per ton; next 19ft. in ore worth 9s. per ton.

N'CHANGA COPPER MINES.—Diamond Drill Hole B.23.—The hole has entered the lower or river lode horizon, and the following preliminary results are reported from 'he core :—

	Recovery	Total Copper	Sulphide Copper
	%	%	%
2.093ft. to 2.145ft. ..	19	below 1·0	1·8
2.145ft. to 2.150ft. ..	38	2·4	1·3
2.150ft. to 2.155ft. ..	67	1·9	3·4
2.155ft. to 2.160ft. ..			

OCTOBER RUBBER CROPS

Company	1930 Lb.	1929 Lb.	Company	1930 Lb.	1929 Lb.
Bakap ..	19,500	18,850	Krubong ..	17,600	15,341
Batu Caves	55,000	52,520	Kuala Kubu	24,000	25,500
Beranang	54,300	43,500	Lenggeng	28,290	45,293
Bernam—			Merlon ..	17,000	23,372
Perak	66,330	84,045	Parambe ..	33,438	42,298
Brooklands	121,000	132,400	Rimadulik ..	22,000	19,581
Buk. Pari ..		84,000	91,402	Serak ..	84,000	91,402
Jong ..	83,000	80,000	Rasi Trav.	156,140	151,560
Buk. Sebatang		6,100	16,500	Rasuah ..	6,100	16,500
Selangor	89,198	73,749	Roebourne	26,500	21,500
Ceylon Para	147,878	148,697	Seafield ..	89,802	103,108
Chembong.	108,000	97,300	Selangor Riv.	129,000	141,080
Dorane—			Semenyih ..	73,400	63,200
Kande	38,450	45,880	Seremban ..	87,559	72,620
Hld. Streams	27,598	34,290	Singapore	112,124	105,950
Igalkande ..	28,152	29,713	Sungei Chek	85,850	91,270
Jeng ..			Sungei Rinchi		
Landor	89,000	92,116	ing ..	80,000	83,000
Kali (Java)	22,300	20,500	Sungei Say-		
Karak ..	46,274	46,861	ong ..	24,112	24,705
Kerong ..	188,281	—	Sunnyguana	103,922	113,050
Kinta Kellas	90,000	110,200	Telegorodjo	414,140	531,790
Klanang ..			Vallambrosa	120,000	117,000
Prodana	101,741	96,333	Woodend ..	31,396	46,942

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Receipts for week to date given*	Decrease	Aggregate decrease from April 1*
Brss. Traction(Ord.)	£3,714,877‡	574,561	1,460,000 (Jan. 1)
Do. (int) ..	£2,199,765‡	191,665	92,791
Madras and Sthn. Mahratta (New)	Rs.11,09,000	9,14,227	91,59,819
S. Indian (Oct. 25)	Rs.9,23,206	4,22,540	15,44,544

* Unless otherwise shown.
† Operating results were adversely affected throughout the month by the disorganisation of business due to the revolution. Owing to the impossibility of receiving remittances from Brazil, the average exchange rate for September was used in converting the October results, which rate was much lower than that applicable to the corresponding month last year.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE EGYPTIAN SALT and SODA COMPANY, Limited.

£100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Clause 7 (3) of the Trust Deed dated the 7th July, 1902, that the DEBENTURES of the above issue numbered as follows, of which are given below, were, in accordance with Clause 7 (4) of the said Trust Deed, DRAWN on the 11th November, 1930, at the Registered Office of the Company, 40 and 41, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, for payment at par on the 31st December, 1930 (interest ceasing to accrue from that date) in the presence of Sir Henry Sergeant King, K.C., Vyvian Yorke, the Trustee of the said debentures, Ralph H. Du Boulay, London Agent of the Company, and of John Dalton Venn, Notary Public of the City of London :—

22 DEBENTURES of £100 each.

Nos. 45, 59, 78, 81, 84, 92, 103, 125, 155, 223, 235, 309, 336, 656, 728, 730, 735, 748, 862, 964, 965, 995.

And the holders of the above drawn bonds are hereby called upon to surrender the same to the National Bank of Egypt, 6 and 7, King William-street, E.C.4, on the 31st December, 1930, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., together with coupon No. 16 and subsequent coupons annexed thereto.

DAVID M. JAMIESON, Secretary.

Alexandria, 27th November, 1930.

THE NEW TAMARUGAL NITRATE COMPANY, Limited.

FOUR per CENT. INCOME BONDS.

DRAWING No. 13.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbers of Income Bonds were this day drawn, with the usual formalities, at the Office of the Company, Finsbury House, Blomfield-street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. Robert Melvin Walker, Notary Public, at which Income Bonds are to be paid off at par, at the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, Valparaiso, on the 1st day of January, 1931, when the interest thereon will cease.

For the convenience of holders in this country, arrangements have been made under which the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, of 117, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, will receive bonds from holders for collection, and holders should communicate with that Bank should they wish to avail themselves of this method of collection.

NUMBERS of INCOME BONDS DRAWN.

45 Income Bonds, Nos.

36	45	49	85	103	132
139	144	191	200	215	243
253	255	305	332	348	363
406	439	452	457	474	529
560	568	593	605	609	622
640	691	715	736	738	749
766	810	814	821	824	828
843	862	892			

For £100 Sterling each £4,500

172 Income Bonds, Nos.

52	64	67	80	155	171
195	225	231	239	240	255
313	316	322	336	346	370
378	417	441	471	526	598
639	683	685	720	803	809
816	818	848	851	884	914
919	934	975	1013	1034	1004
1005	1007	1034	1061	1090	1096
1126	1133	1161	1172	1181	1221
1263	1271	1276	1350	1363	1369
1375	1394	1403	1421	1431	1441
1447	1459	1471	1495	1524	1525
1542	1582	1615	1644	1650	1682
1705	1724	1735	1753	1769	1791
1809	1817	1822	1844	1929	1933
1934	1958	1988	2001	2045	2047
2065	2089	2215	2222	2249	2268
2280	2289	2331	2335	2346	2351
2356	2358	2399	2412	2418	2427
2462	2488	2502	2512	2521	2528
2545	2558	2562	2615	2620	2636
2644	2669	2690	2709	2717	2723
2744	2753	2759	2762	2766	2778
2781	2793	2815	2822	2826	2837
2868	2879	2881	2883	2888	2890
2903	2924	2950	2956	2992	2997
3002	3006	3058	3066	3087	3093
3116	3128	3163	3204	3218	3228
3237	3250	3252	3326		

For £10 Sterling each £1,720

217 Income Bonds, amounting together to the sum of £6,220

By Order,
W. O. M. WALTON, Secretary.

Office :—Finsbury House, Blomfield-street, London, E.C.2. 25th November, 1930.

4 PER CENT. EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION TRUST CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.

In pursuance of the conditions set forth in the Indenture of Trust, and in terms of the Certificates, notice is hereby given that the undermentioned CERTIFICATES amounting to twenty thousand pounds were this day DRAWN for redemption on the 1st January, 1931, when interest thereon will cease, in the presence of Mr. Falcon Spicer Harvey, of 57, Lombard-street, E.C.3, the duly authorised Agent of the Trustees, and Mr. Henry Golding Freeman, of the City of London, Notary Public :—

16	25	59	144	268	297
365	423	445	503	512	513
535	549	622	631	634	677
725	733	785	912	947	956
1050	1106	1166	1176	1285	1311
1565	1377	1379	1447	1463	1541
1578	1611	1624	1627	1650	1826
1883	1912	1919	1924	1946	1984
2020	2043	2084	2119	2175	2198
2299	2305	2309	2474	2522	2532
2556	2601	2625	2648	2711	2713
2791	2869	2875	2898	2943	2997
3163	3169	3192	3284	3364	3430
3492	3498	3528	3575	3594	3597
3774	3820	3858	3895	4021	4094
4160	4303	4412	4443	4520	4539
4608	4620	4628	4672	4711	4737
4868	4882	4890	4963	4971	4972
5039	5067	5074	5289	5435	5462
5494	5525	5541	5564	5566	5592
5688	5705	5797	5818	5850	5895
6003	6008	6016	6065	6106	6193
6220	6228	6251	6267	6302	6327
6359	6368	6372	6381	6385	6435
6481	6496	6497	6507	6562	6623
6818	6849	6896	6921	6935	6938
7066	7124	7180	7221	7236	7245
7272	7286	7304	7312	7313	7337
7348	7399	7469	7507	7512	7573
7650	7653	7658	7682	7696	7745
7923	7993	8033	8103	8135	8152
8373	8381	8443	8478	8490	8542
8566	8572	8603	8627	8676	8678
8815	8830	8861	8881	8913	8963
9003	9022	9023	9039	9050	9051
9087	9111	9134	9162	9186	9204
9306	9324	9364	9387	9399	9438
9493	9517	9530	9532	9570	9593
9731	9735	9738	9749	9751	9813
9874	9946	9982	10048	10160	10254
10287	10360	10427	10434	10473	10503
10616	10683	10701	10704	10755	10801
10845	10855	10858	10866	10913	10948
11084	11174	11085	11199	11242	11246
11312	11325	11337	11378	11410	11419
11482	11494	11500	11502	11518	11546
11637	11662	11663	11672	11702	11753
11812	11840	11980	11936	12043	12107
12119	12192	12260	12324	12414	12499
12549	12633	12709	12714	12715	12816
12842	12876	12882	12917	12926	12979
13032	13081	13113	13142	13179	13168
13274	13283	13390	13477	13483	13499
13538	13618	13645	13682	13746	13765
13878	13913	13984	14001	14034	14041
14181	14185	14246	14291	14338	14343
14359	14407	14514	14534	14553	14587
14953	15008	15038	15058	15087	15099
15199	15246	15421	15406	15408	15468
15547	15569	15576	15592	15616	15665
15933	15960	15986	16009	16013	16029
16052	16138	16167	16190	16294	16322
16403	16438	16481	16551	16568	16661
16690	16696	16697	16723	16742	16757
16844	16856	16864	16872	16895	16910
17028	17041	17088	17134	17137	17152
17248	17250	17272	17300	17327	17360
17405	17444	17461	17614	17649	17717
17859	17893	17983	18054	18119	18174
18203	18212	18221	18276	18324	18327
18387	18429	18444	18504	18508	18541
18582	18663	18678	18702	18820	18851
18888	18911	18920	18921	18933	18955
19018	19052	19076	19127	19148	19183
19314	19346	19402	19542	19627	19632
19770	19850	19883	19907	19908	20014
20097	20197	20218	20222	20237	20261
20271	20275	20298	20376	20470	20472
20525	20542	20587	20601	20668	20836
20853	20958	20959	21090	21107	21145
21223	21232	21247	21255	21262	21323
21354	21361	21393	21408	21429	21432
21464	21494	21545	21588	21713	21729
21827	21916	21939	22021	22031	22060
22252	22406	22416	22469	22492	22512
22673	22702	22708	22718	22723	22756
22832	22899	23015	23052	23078	23110
23147	23157	23166	23295	23305	23318
23419	23520	23548	23663	23744	23748
23797	23817	23818	23852	23856	23879
23917	24000	24008	24019	24041	24045
24097	24130	24153	24159	24247	24260
24264	24330	24389	24419	24486	24499
24925	24958	24963	24986	25021	25035
25061	25101	25187	25273	25281	25287
25234	25403	25495	25564	25586	25602
25869	25884	25927	25963	25978	25979
26024	26084	26093	26152	26161	26198
26294	26311	26406	26445	26490	26518
26676	26685	26691	26702	26726	26753
26797	26853	26869	26872	26877	26890
26941					

708 Certificates of £100 each=£70,800.

(Signed) R. S. HARVEY.
(Signed) HENRY G. FREEMAN, Notary Public.

27, Cresset's-buildings, Lombard-street, E.C.4, and Crais's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

N.B.—The Certificates must be lodged for payment at the Dividend Pay Office, Bank of England, and must be left three clear days for examination.

Bank of England, 24th November, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ARICA and TACNA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 191, Piccadilly, London, on 4th December, 1930, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts, for the election of Directors and Auditors, and for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CHILTON, Secretary.
127, Duskwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, E.

Telephone: Regent 7200. Telegrams: "Selsdell, Piccy, London." Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
PRICE ONLY £3,850.

ONLY 40 MINUTES FROM CITY AND WEST END.
SECLUDED UNSPOILED POSITION.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CITY MAN.

To be SOLD a most charming little COUNTRY PROPERTY of about

16 ACRES,

with excellent house in first-class order with three reception rooms, including large lounge, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, good offices, and every convenience. *Electric light. Company's water. Central heating in every room.* Garage and chauffeur's quarters. STABLING AND FARM BUILDINGS. VERY CHOICE GROUNDS.

Hunting with three packs. Golf (18 holes) two miles.
Inspected and strongly recommended.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (C.22188.)

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
(Or would be Sold.)
In perfect rural surroundings between
BASINGSTOKE AND READING
THREE MILES FROM MAIN LINE STATION.

FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE in beautifully timbered park-like setting. The residence is splendidly equipped and maintained, and contains spacious hall, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three baths, and excellent ground-floor offices. *Electric light. Ample water. Central heating. Independent hot water.* Stabling, garages, and cottage. GROUNDS OF REMARKABLE CHARM. Beautiful specimen trees, wide spreading lawns, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, and range of glass.

17 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (H.42428.)

BEACONSFIELD DISTRICT.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, an excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, over 400ft. up on sandy soil, containing loggia, hall opening to verandah and terrace, four reception rooms, play room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, servants' sitting room, and spacious tiled offices. *Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.* TWO GARAGES. THREE COTTAGES. GLASSHOUSES. FIVES COURT, &c. The delightful gardens include lawns, HARD and GRASS TENNIS COURTS, woodland, orchard, walled kitchen gardens, &c., in all about

7½ ACRES.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (B.42020.)

In a beautiful part of the County, immune from road traffic, with extensive views.

4 MILES FROM GUILDFORD.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, a substantial Bargate-stone-built RESIDENCE, about 250ft. up. *Electric light. Central heating. Water by ram. Four bath rooms. Entrance lodge. Gas.* Lounge hall, with inglenook, three good reception and billiard rooms, 12 bed rooms, four baths, servants' hall, and complete offices. STABLING. GARAGES. COTTAGE. Finely-timbered undulating pleasure grounds, lawns, hard tennis court, lakes, kitchen garden, grass and woodland, in all about

18 ACRES.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, FOLKER and HORTON, Auctioneers, Godalming; and (S.26346.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
THE HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY,

WYKHAM PARK, BANBURY.

One-and-a-half miles from Banbury Station with its exceptional service of trains to London and the North (Paddington in 75 minutes by express service).

The HOUSE is a substantial and dignified building of stone and is seated amidst very finely timbered parklands.

The accommodation is conveniently arranged and comprises hall, five reception rooms and billiard room, 20 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, &c.

The entire House is particularly bright and sunny, most of the reception rooms and principal bed rooms facing South.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND CENTRAL HEATING.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are an outstanding feature, particularly on account of the wealth of fine timber. There is ample GARAGE accommodation, eight loose boxes and home farmbuildings for the area of pasture in hand, about 106 acres.

THE PARK FARM IS LET OFF, the entire area being about

300 ACRES.

For particulars apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford, and 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1, who have inspected and have photographs.

SITUATE NEAR RUGBY.

IDEAL POSITION FOR POLO AND HUNTING.
To be LET Unfurnished.
Attractive medium-sized RESIDENCE, containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, four servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms and complete domestic offices. Pretty Grounds and Double Tennis Court. EXCELLENT STABLING FOR ABOUT 40 HORSES, with Cottages, men's rooms, &c. The Residence stands about 500ft. up, is approached by a long carriage drive, and is surrounded by paddocks and pasture fields extending to about

91 ACRES.

RENT, UNFURNISHED, for House, Grounds and Main Stables, £250 PER ANNUM. Land as required.
Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby. (R.8287.)

NORTHANTS.

Between Daventry and Northampton.

£2,800 FREEHOLD.

Attractive old Stone-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
The House has been modernized and comprises three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices. *Electric Light. Telephone. Gas.* Stabling. Outbuildings.
The gardens and grounds include tennis lawn, very pretty garden, orchard, in all about

ONE ACRE.

Hunting with Four Packs.
Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby. (R.8477.)

30 TO 40 MINUTES BY EXPRESS SERVICE TO CITY AND WEST END.

An exceptional modern House in Georgian character, perfectly equipped. Occupying a carefully selected site high up, with South aspect, and absolutely safe from development. Erected by present owner for own occupation without regard to cost; finest possible construction and fittings; lounge hall 20ft. by 12ft., drawing room 25ft. 6in. by 18ft., dining room 18ft. by 14ft., five principal bed rooms (marble lavatory basins), beautifully fitted bath room, large double room for servants, electric light, gas, main water, central heating, &c. Excellent modern cottage and garage. The grounds are a feature, and comprise a series of broad terraces; tennis lawn. There are over 1,000 roses and 3,000 specimen trees and shrubs.

Total area about 4½ ACRES. Extremely low price, far below cost.
JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (LR9956.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 29)

SUSSEX.—Charming OLD RESIDENCE in unspoilt country, completely restored and in faultless order; hall, two large reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold), two w.c.'s, good domestic offices; central heating and every convenience; outbuildings include old mill, cast house, granary; beautiful gardens rockeries, pasture, in all 12 ACRES; stocked A.D. trout stream. Possession when required. 1520. £3,800 FREEHOLD. Other period properties available.—ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

MORTGAGEES' INSTRUCTIONS.
MUST BE SOLD.

SUSSEX (near sea and five mins. famous golf course).—Charming detached MODERN RESIDENCE; two reception, three bed, bath, well-arranged domestic offices; garage; main water, drainage and electric light. Offers wanted. Exceptional opportunity.—Sole Agents, ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

TO be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION, as a whole or divided, an attractive Residential Property, four miles from Reading, in a pleasant position commanding very pretty views, comprising a gentleman's BUNGALOW RESIDENCE in excellent repair, with garage and pretty garden, excellent secondary bungalow, paddock, &c., in all about SIX ACRES.—For full particulars apply to the Sole Agents, SIMMONS and SONS, 39, Blagrave-street, Reading.

TO be LET UNFURNISHED (or for sale) in lovely part of Devon (two miles Sidmouth and sea).—Gentleman's really comfortable RESIDENCE with every convenience (central heating, electric light, hot and cold water in bed rooms, telephone, &c.); two reception, billiard room (full size), cloak room, bath (hot and cold), commodious servants' hall, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; spacious glazed winter garden; large garage; attractive large garden and orchard (in all 3½ ACRES). Rent £260.
Apply CATHCART and CATHCART, The West Country Agents, Sidmouth.

WEYBRIDGE. (Bargain.)
(ADJOINING ST. GEORGE'S HILLS.)

CHARMING MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE upon which money has been lavished by successive owners. Occupying unique position on highest part of delightful Heath. Four minutes from Station. Three sitting, eight bed, two bath, also dressing rooms, servants' hall and bed rooms, two cottages, garages and stabling with chauffeur's accommodation; Electric light, gas, main drainage; delightful inexpensive garden. SIX ACRES and grassland. Bargain £7,500 (about one-third of replacement value).—Apply Owner, Fircroft, Weybridge.

A FAVOURITE ESHER AREA.

£150 P.A.—Exceptional modern HOUSE, with every convenience; three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices; 2 garage for two cars; matured grounds, ¼ acre. Circumstances permit acceptance of low premium.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0020.)

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED

of viewing unsuitable houses and want a well-designed attractive home in the district of your choice write for illustrated brochure A with particulars of our complete and inclusive building service.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Richmond-worth.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LIVERPOOL.
VALUABLE SHOP PREMISES,
15/19, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 57½ FEET.
AREA ABOUT 558 SQUARE YARDS.

21/25, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 36 FEET.
AREA ABOUT 556 SQUARE YARDS.

27/29, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 29 FEET.
AREA ABOUT 297 SQUARE YARDS.
To be SOLD as a whole or as lotted.
TOTAL AREA ABOUT
1,411 SQUARE YARDS.
TENURE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.
For plans and particulars apply:—
BOULT, SON and MAPLES, 5, Crook-street, Liverpool.

AT LOW RENTAL.—FIRST-FLOOR OFFICE in building occupying important position in MAYFAIR; office suitable for architect or professional business. Lease of the whole building producing £410 a year for SALE at low price.—Apply Sole Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERT-SON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

TO ARCHITECTS, SOCIETIES, and INSTITUTIONS.—BUCKINGHAM PALACE-GARDENS, opposite Victoria Station.—Magnificent MODERNIZED BUILDING having SIX FLOORS and a total area of about 6,232 sq. ft. Fitted with lift, central heating, &c. To be let on lease as a whole or would be divided.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—Offers will be considered for the purchase of ONE of the most valuable CORNER SITES in Glasgow, presently partly occupied by one of the largest and most up-to-date licensed premises. Full particulars, &c., to principals only.—Write in first instance to Box J.1510, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPOSITE Army and Navy Stores.—THREE LARGE OFFICES (one board room); fitted gas stoves, electric light, telephones. £185 inclusive.—Gilpin, 64, Victoria-st.

SLOANE-STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.—ENTIRE UPPER PART available. Business and/or Residential purposes; upper floors arranged as self-contained Maisonette (three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.), remainder fine floor Rooms or Offices; redecorated. Lease seven years. Rent £295 per annum. Moderate premium. Or would be let separately.—Sole agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 36, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

TO be LET.—BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.—LARGE DRY BASEMENT, 1,502 super feet lighted to area; separate fireproof staircase and lift; constant supply; suitable carpet warehouse or similar. Rent £420 per annum inclusive to lessee.—Apply 19, E. W., 164, Shoreditch-high-st.

ADJOINING ST. JAMES'S PARK STATION, WESTMINSTER.—In modern building, with lift and central heating, shop and premises to let. Area 1,100 square feet. Also offices on first floor. Area 650 square feet. Low rent.—Apply Commissioner, Yorkmandom, 91, Petty France, S.W.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

£1,875.—FREEHOLD SHOP with FLAT OVER returning 8 per cent. now, with rising rental in second and third years.—Below.

£8,600. FREEHOLD SHOPS with FLATS in HARROW-ROAD showing excellent rate of interest.—BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 66, Mount-street, Park-lane, W.1.

N.W. SUBURB.—FREEHOLD PREMISES in the main food market, next door to a branch of the Home and Colonial. Well-known fishmonger in occupation on long full repairing lease without break. PRICE £5,100 to show 7½ per cent. Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

A BLOCK of EIGHT MODERN FLATS with SHOPS under, West End. All let to first-class tenants at conservative rents. Net income £1,460. Lease 94 years.—For full details write Box 9000, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TRUSTEE INVESTMENT.
CITY FREEHOLD, let to well-known firm; undoubted appreciation in 1940. PRICE £25,000.—FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

KENSINGTON (just off Church-street).—LARGE HOUSE, containing 16 rooms and five bath rooms. ARRANGED AS SUITES. Producing over £750 p.a. gross. To be SOLD with part possession. Lease about 12 years. Rent only £300 p.a. Price, to include fittings, fixtures, fitted carpets, &c., £1,075.—Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Cunningham 1181 (4 lines).

TO TRUSTEES, PRIVATE INVESTORS and OTHERS.—CITY of LONDON FREEHOLD INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—Agents are invited for a VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, 1, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C., let and producing £425 per annum, annual rising rates, at very reasonable price will be accepted for this valuable Freehold Investment.—Apply Owner's Agents, Messrs. W. BURNELL TUBBS and SON, 98, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1. Tel., National 3012.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS (continued)

FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in perfect condition, let on premium. Lease approximately 20 years unexpired, at net rental of £1,240 (no management expenses). For SALE at price yielding 10½ per cent. net. No agents.—Write "Solicitors," Box L.472, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

9 Per CENT. INVESTMENT offered on Leasehold, close to Marble Arch. PRICE £2,350 for immediate sale.—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (3450.)

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

A Very Fine BUILDING ESTATE of 140 ACRES, in WATFORD to be SOLD; ripe for immediate development.—For further particulars apply Agent, Estate Office, Little Court, Buntingford, Herts.

EXTENSIVE FACTORY SITES

available at low cost in the finest industrial district of England. Direct rail, road, and canal communication with all principal cities and seaports. Water, electricity, gas, cheap and abundant. For particulars apply Agents, Rates and cost of living as low as in any town in the Kingdom.
Write for information to
The Town Clerk (Dept. 5), Wolverhampton.

ROTTINGDEAN.—An opportunity to secure an established garden as a perfect BUILDING SITE for a gentleman's residence, facing South and not overlooked. For particulars apply Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

WANTED

HARRINGAY.—SHOP PREMISES, near Junction of Green Lanes and Grand Parade, having a frontage of 20 feet and a total area of about 1,500 square feet.—Rent and full particulars by letter to "U. J.," c/o. Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

FREEHOLD FARM for SALE (nearly 3,000 ACRES) with large produce and milling business; all modern and up-to-date plant; a profitable concern.
Principals only, LOWE, 82, Earlham-grove, Forest Gate, E.7.

NEW DELHI, INDIA.

TO be LET, BUNGALOW, artistically FURNISHED; 3 three bed, two sitting rooms; garage; servants; also car and driver if required.—Apply Lesham, care of Malden's Hotel, Delhi.

FOR SALE
IN THE HIGHLANDS OF NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

THE HIGH-CLASS FARM "EXCELSIOR," the PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN WHO IS RETIRING FROM FARMING. This excellent farm is situate in the famous Nottingham Road District. It is 6,000 odd acres in extent, and the altitude ranges from 5,000 to 6,500 feet above sea level. It is within easy distance of Pietermaritzburg and Durban by good main roads. The Farm is highly developed and improved. The Homestead is thoroughly equipped in every respect. There is a large acreage under grass and crops, and arable land. Stock of all kinds thrive particularly well on the farm, the district being famous throughout South Africa for its cattle, sheep, and horses. The Lions River runs on the farm, which is well watered. There is a abundance of good shooting on the farm, and trout fishing and excellent polo in the neighbourhood.
For further particulars apply to
IRELAND, VAN AARDT and FORSYTH, Auctioneers and Appraisers, Land Department, 283, Church-street, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Estate Office: West Byfleet.

HARRODS

FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY.

15TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE.
Full of interesting features, in delightful position, surrounded by its own lands of over
100 ACRES.
Three reception, fine tithe barn (50ft. by 30ft.) fitted as billiard room, seven bed rooms, four bath rooms. *Co.'s water, electric light, central heating, constant hot water.* Three good boxes for horses, harness room, accommodation for groom, garage for three cars. Delightful gardens and grounds.
FOR SALE AS A WHOLE FREEHOLD, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GOLF, HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING.

'MIDST DOWNS & COMMONS.

(NEAR NEWBURY.)
Lovely situation, high up, with magnificent uninterrupted views.
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, well back from the road; double carriage drive; lounge, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, offices; electric light, gas, main drainage, company's water, central heating. Two good garages, stabling, ample outbuildings.
ABOUT 2½ ACRES.
Tennis lawn, well-stocked gardens.
FREEHOLD £3,900. Part could remain on mortgage.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NEAR LIMPSFIELD COMMON.

Convenient to village, occupying pleasant position, fine views, about two miles from Tandridge Golf Course.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE ENJOYING a MAXIMUM of SUNSHINE; hall, dining room, drawing room, five bed and dressing, bath room, usual offices; main drainage, electric light, company's water, central heating, telephone; garage; VERY PLEASANT PLEASURE GARDENS, tennis and other lawns, flower beds, kitchen garden, young orchard, in all about ONE ACRE.
VERY MODERATE PRICE.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEALD OF KENT.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.
Four miles from Sevenoaks, ¾ mile station.
Three reception, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, usual offices; co.'s water, gas, main drainage, telephone, electricity available; garage, stabling.
Matured Grounds with tennis lawn, cypress hedges, matured trees, fine orchard, kitchen garden, in all about
1¼ ACRE. £2,750 FREEHOLD.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MIDDLESEX.

In the favourite Hatch End district, close to station. Splendid train service.
SPLENDIDLY BUILT HOUSE
in good order, with accommodation on two floors; large entrance hall, cloak room (hot and cold), three reception rooms, six bed rooms, and bath room.
Telephone, main drainage, co.'s water, electric light, gas. Garage for two cars. Well laid-out garden with tennis lawn.
FREEHOLD £3,250.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GENUINE SACRIFICE.

WILTSHIRE.

Hunting with Duke of Beaufort's and V.W.H. Fine position in picturesque village, facing South with uninterrupted views.
Exceptionally well-built HOUSE on two floors, splendidly kept up and easily worked, containing good hall, three fine reception, seven bed, two dressing rooms, bath room, up-to-date offices. Stabling, garage. Modern drainage, good water supply. Well-timbered gardens of nearly One Acre.
FREEHOLD, £2,500.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEYBRIDGE.

On the high ground, within easy reach of St. George's Hill and Burhill Golf Links, and 40 minutes from Waterloo.
PICTURESQUE GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE with accommodation on two floors and in a retired position. Three double and three single bed rooms, bath room, three reception, offices; garage, &c.; central heating, electric light, constant hot water, and all main services.
Perfectly secluded and well-timbered garden, with tennis lawn, and kitchen garden, about One Acre.
FREEHOLD, £3,750.
Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

IN AN ESSENTIALLY RESIDENTIAL PINE DISTRICT.

21 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.

With excellent train service and close to Tennis and Golf Clubs.
A House with all to-day's requirements.
In perfect order throughout, with polished oak floors, basins and constant hot water in bed rooms; central heating and all main services.
Six bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms (one 25ft. long), tiled offices, garage for two cars and glass-covered wash.
Perfectly secluded garden, requiring minimum of upkeep, about ONE ACRE.
This announcement is worthy of more than passing notice.
Sole Agents, STORY and Co., High-street, Kensington; HARRODS, Ltd., West Byfleet, Surrey.

EPSOM DOWNS DISTRICT.

Good residential part; close to stations, shops, and golf.
An ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE on two floors only, in good decoration and repair; hall, two reception, loggia, five bed, bath, separate w.c., excellent offices.
Electric light and power, central heating; Co.'s water; main drainage.
Detached garage and outbuildings. Large garden, attractively laid out.
FREEHOLD for SALE at reasonable figure.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

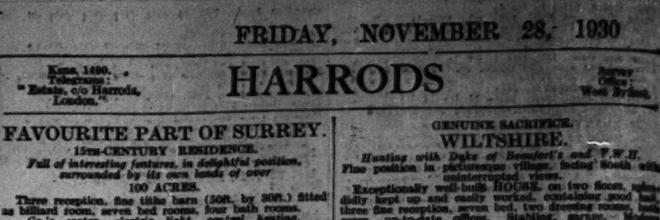
ROEHAMPTON CLUB (opposite).

PREMIER POSITION. GRAVEL SOIL.
CHARMING GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, well planned, fitted, and appointed; erected under the supervision of an eminent architect.
Lounge hall, two reception, seven bed (basins, hot and cold), two bath, offices; labour-saving devices, central heating; garage.
Very attractively designed garden, numerous fruit trees, &c., in all nearly HALF an ACRE.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
Highly recommended from personal inspection by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

94, BAKER-ST. W.1. TELEPHONE WELBECK 4583.

WELLESLEY-SMITH

HIGH UP. NEAR GODALMING AND CHARTERHOUSE.



IN A BEAUTIFUL SURREY POSITION.
FIVE MILES FROM GUILDFORD.

An extremely comfortable house, with spacious apartments away from all main roads, approached by drive, and containing hall, three reception, good offices, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms (with basins, hot and cold), bath room. Co.'s electric light, water and gas. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Splendid outbuildings, with two garages, &c. Very pretty gardens finely timbered. Good views. Gravel soil. Nearly

TWO ACRES. REDUCED PRICE £3,950.

Illustrated particulars, WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 4583.

IN A BEAUTIFUL BUCKS VILLAGE.
ONE OF THE CHOICEST POSITIONS, ON GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL.

CLASSIC GEORGIAN HOUSE with a perfect façade, brick built (non-basement), and containing large hall, four splendid reception, eight or nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms, attics; electric light and power; independent boiler; garage, stabling; gardens of about
ONE ACRE AND A HALF.
FREEHOLD.
ONLY £2,750.

A certain sum is necessary to be spent upon decorations.
Inspected by WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 4583.)

TELEPHONE MUSEUM 7000.

MAPLE & CO.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Practically adjoining the Golf Course. 8 minutes' walk Potters Bar Station; 30 minutes' journey King's Cross.
Pre-War Georgian style Architect-built RESIDENCE, designed by Bannister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A. (Specially illustrated in English Homes.)
Exceptionally well planned. Excellent decorations. Watersoftening plant. Electric light and power. Gas. Main drainage. Detached garage and carriage drive.
Accommodation:—
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms (one beautifully tiled), dressing room. Large drawing room with parquet floor. Handsome dining room. Study. Hall with cloak room. Kitchen and offices, servants' sitting room, &c.
Matured gardens, crazy paving, lily pool, rose garden, productive kitchen garden, &c.

About ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £3,500.
Inspected and specially recommended by the Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

"KINGSBURY LODGE," ST. ALBANS.

On the site of Kingsbury Castle, Fortress-Palace of the Early English Kings.
THIS DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE OF DISTINCTION AND CHARM, in excellent repair; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, billiard room or two extra bed rooms, panelled hall and three reception rooms (oak floors); old-world walled gardens, ancient mound and wishing stone; garage and stables; 600 years' lease at only 4s. a year. ONE ACRE.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on December 17th next (unless sold by Private Treaty beforehand).
Auctioneers: Maple and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

PERFECTLY RURAL AND CHOICE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.
15 MILES FROM LONDON. HIGH UP. GRAVEL SOIL.
A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOUSE
Equipped with every modern comfort and convenience. Central Heating. Electric Light and Power and Water from Company's mains. Exquisitely decorated and fitted. Ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, dressing room, three charming reception rooms, hall.
Very Fine GARDEN with specimen trees and rare flowering shrubs, old walls, stone terraces; grass and hard tennis courts; Kitchen Garden, orchard and meadowland. Three excellent Cottages. Large Garage. About EIGHT ACRES. To be SOLD FREEHOLD. All details of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1, who have personally inspected the property and can recommend it as one of the most up-to-date places in the County.

FACTORIES

WHY PURCHASE? NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES TO BE LET ON LEASE
(within 25 minutes of London).
2,000 to 22,000 square feet.
SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD., TRADING ESTATE, SLOUGH.
Telephone: Slough 240.
OVER 120 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

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By Instructions from A. E. Brodie-Crawford, Esq., B.C.L. "ASTON CLINTON HOUSE."

AYLESBURY, BUCKS,

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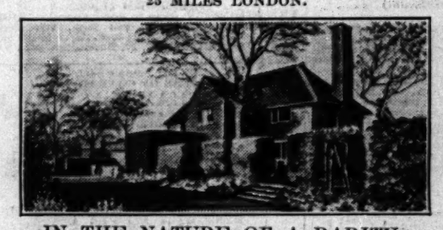

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